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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 85--79th Congress

Chapter 189--1st Session

H. R. 3109

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 85

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION ACT, 1946. Includes appropriations for the Botanic Garden, Government Printing Office, and Library of Congress. Prohibits the use of G. P. O. funds to print or bind the Yearbook of Agriculture or for payments to G. P. O. employees detailed or performing work in the Executive Branch. Permits annual reports to be filed without being printed. Contains language specifying the manner of paying for printing and binding. Provides for restoration of persons who leave civilian positions in any executive agency to accept employment by the Senate Appropriations Committee to positions comparable to the positions left, if application is made to the Civil Service Commission within 30 days after termination of employment with the Committee.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 3109

April 18, 1945	Hearings: House, H. R. 3109
May 3, 1945	House Committee on Appropriations reported House Report 509. Print of bill as reported.
May 10, 1945	Debated and passed House with amendments.
May 14, 1945	Print of the bill as referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.
May 17, 1945	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 3109
May 22, 1945	Senate Committee on Appropriations reported with amendments, Senate Report 287. Print of the bill as reported.
May 24, 1945	Debated in Senate. McKellar, Hatch, and Burton amendments.
May 28, 1945	Debated and passed Senate with amendments. Print of the bill with Senate amendments numbered.
June 6, 1945	Rules Committee reported H. Report 608 and House Res. 287 for consideration of the bill.
June 7, 1945	House agreed to Senate amendments.
June 13, 1945	Approved. Public Law 85.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH H.R.-3107 APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

HEARINGS BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION ON THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

JAMES F. SCANLON, *Administrative Assistant, Editor*



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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, EMMET O'NEAL (CHAIRMAN), CLARENCE CANNON, JAMES M. CURLEY, JOHN J. ROONEY, NOBLE J. JOHNSON, WALTER C. PLOESER, AND HARVE TIBBOTT, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1945.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENTS OF DR. LUTHER H. EVANS, ACTING LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS: VERNER W. CLAPP, DIRECTOR, ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT; DR. ERNEST S. GRIFFITH, DIRECTOR, LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE; HERMAN H. HENKLE, DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT; DR. ELDON R. JAMES, LAW LIBRARIAN; DAVID C. MEARNs, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT; EDGAR F. ROGERS, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO CHIEF ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN; SAM B. WARNER, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS; ROBERT S. PLATT, CHIEF, MAPS DIVISION; AND MANUEL SANCHEZ, REPRESENTATIVE IN EUROPE AND AFRICA

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT BY CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

Mr. O'NEAL. This is the first meeting of the subcommittee in charge of the legislative appropriation bill.

Last year this committee considered the legislative and judiciary items, but the items for the judiciary have been transferred to the committee from which they came to us.

I would like to say that this committee this year has the unusual distinction, and I think it is the only subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations so honored, of having the chairman of the full committee as one of the members of this subcommittee. We are happy to welcome Mr. Cannon to our midst.

We are also glad to welcome to this committee, Congressman Curley, of Massachusetts, and Congressman Rooney, of New York. I am sure they will be a great addition to the work of the committee.

I will say it has always been a pleasure for me to serve with the old members of the committee, Congressman Johnson, of Indiana; Congressman Ploeser, of Missouri; and Congressman Tibbott, of Pennsylvania.

The first items we have for our consideration are the items for the Library of Congress. Before going into a discussion of those items of the appropriation, I would like to say that I personally, and it is

probably true of every member of the committee, and I believe every person in America, am very proud of the Library of Congress and consider it one of the greatest institutions in America, and that it is doing a work that is quite far reaching. I am sure it is a matter of particular pride to Congressmen because after all it is the Library of Congress and was so organized, primarily, I believe, for service to the Congress.

Dr. Evans, I would like to speak of your predecessor, Dr. MacLeish, for whom I have the highest regard as a man and as a Librarian. We are going to miss him a great deal, but I think all of us feel that the Library is in excellent hands at the present time, under the present Acting Librarian, Dr. Evans.

We will be glad to have you proceed, Dr. Evans, and if you have a general statement you care to make we will be glad to hear that before we proceed to a more detailed and careful examination of the estimates.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACTING LIBRARIAN, EVANS

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I do feel lost in being the head of this group, after having been before you for 4 years, under the leadership of Mr. MacLeish. We have missed him in the past 4 months, and in the interim before a new Librarian is appointed, we are trying to go ahead as best we can under the kind of policies he laid down, and to carry them out as we think he would have done.

He asked me, Mr. Chairman, to report to you his great regret at not being able to be present today. He had hoped to be with us for at least part of the time, but he is working on matters in connection with the San Francisco Conference, and could not be present.

Mr. Chairman, it is always a pleasure for us to appear before this committee because we believe that in this committee is one of the strongest bonds that exist between the Library of Congress and the Congress.

As you have said, the Library of Congress prides itself on being, first of all, the Library of Congress, and only secondarily another kind of library.

The point I would like to take up first today is this: During the past 5 years the Library of Congress has been organized for a higher level and more important sort of service than in the past. Mr. MacLeish's work was very significant in arranging an organizational structure which is capable of carrying a heavier load of work and performing a much greater service than it is at present equipped in staff and funds to do.

This organization is readier for the duties to be thrown upon it than is generally realized, and I can support that by quoting a brief statement from the last annual report, which was published a few months ago. In it Mr. MacLeish said:

We do not imagine, I need hardly say, that the present organization of the Library of Congress is permanent. No living and growing institution ever finds an unalterable structure. It is, however, our hope, and indeed our expectation, that the present organization of the Library will enable us to meet the problems we now foresee.

The Library is well organized and is ready to take on more work.

The next point I want to make is this: We prepared our estimate last September under Mr. MacLeish's leadership, and we decided that the fiscal year 1946 would probably be post-war, in regard to the European aspect of the conflict.

We have, therefore, put in estimates which include a number of items that we had wanted to include before, but which we did not include because we were at war in the fullest sense. We are edging forward and placing before you a number of appropriations which represent the initial installments of certain increases in the Library which we think are required if it is to do the work cut out for it.

Our estimates include a number of items of that character, which are definitely made with the idea that 1946 will be a partially post-war year, and if some of the estimates are large in comparison with our present situation, please keep in mind the fact that we were thinking a few months ahead of the present situation—we were thinking that needed material would be available and that manpower restrictions would be relaxed so that we would be able to secure additional employees and have positions available to take care of all of our own returning veterans.

Before we get into the estimates, Mr. Chairman, I want to say a few words about the Library as a whole.

I think one never tires of pointing out the great size and great services of the Library of Congress.

It is undoubtedly the greatest library in the world in a great many different fields. It has some great collections; in many fields, the greatest ones in America. In the field of law I think Harvard ranks with our law library. The Library possesses great collections of Chinese and Japanese material which have been of very material aid in the prosecution of this war.

It has other collections which are of great importance. It has a great Russian collection which has been extensively used for war purposes, and which we are trying to put into better shape and to expand considerably. It has collections that cover all of Europe, and it has important materials on Africa and all the other continents of the world. It has its weaknesses, but its collections, as a whole, have been very useful for any kind of problems which could have been anticipated.

The Library also gives great services. It stocks extra copies of printed cards produced for our catalogs which may be purchased by other libraries. They can buy our cards for a few cents where it would cost them \$2 or more to do the catalog work themselves.

We also have a microfilm service which makes available all over the world very quickly on demand, microfilm copies of materials in our collections. We have on many occasions been requested by the armed services to fly to foreign parts of the world to supply General MacArthur, or people in London, with microfilm copies of books in the Library of Congress.

That is true of some of the German books, where we have frequently had the only copy in America.

Our principal task is to have books which we can lend to Members of Congress and Government agencies for the conduct of their business.

We have other services, such as recording the folk songs of the American people and making copies of them available to schools and Government agencies, to show various aspects of American culture, which is work being done in our sound reproduction laboratory.

The laboratory was made available by private gifts, and Congress provides funds for maintenance and part of the personnel.

There are many other services which the Library performs. It gives service in connection with the drawings of old houses and early

buildings of this country, made under the Historic American Buildings Survey.

We have the greatest collection of music and music literature in this country and one of the greatest in the world. We also give service of a research character in the field of music as well as in recording.

The Library has been turned to in a great many instances by the war agencies of the Government to help in operations of a military character and also of a civilian character.

The Library has helped in the language training program of the Army and Navy.

The Library is especially proud of its Legislative Reference Service, which has been of great assistance in doing research work for Members of Congress and committees of Congress.

We are proud too, of our record in times of peace, because the peacetime problems of the legislative establishment are only slightly less critical than the problems which have faced us in times of war.

That is the main thing I wish to say. If you would like to ask any questions, I will be delighted to bring out further points.

PROTECTION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND OTHER MATERIAL

Mr. O'NEAL. I have just one or two general questions.

I would like to ask what is the present situation with reference to the protection and safety of irreplaceable material, such as the Declaration of Independence, and other material which have been stored, anticipating that there might exist the possibility of bombing.

Dr. EVANS. Well, we put up to the proper authorities the question whether the danger of bombing in the city of Washington was so slight that we could return all of this material to Washington. We got the answer that it was all right to return everything except the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, and some of the other priceless possessions that we had placed in Fort Knox.

We later got a statement from the Joint Chiefs of Staff, after we had started moving the other material back to Washington, to the effect that it was quite all right to bring the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence from the depository in which they were stored, and we returned them to Washington in September, and restored them to the Shrine, and returned the Magna Carta to its place, and also returned the Gutenberg Bible to its place on the 1st day of October last.

Mr. O'NEAL. That material has all been brought back and it has not been injured in any way by the transfer?

Dr. EVANS. We are very proud of the fact that in the whole transaction involving about 30 truckloads of material sent out and returned, there was absolutely no damage done to any of the material and none of it was lost.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. O'NEAL. How many employees have you had who have gone into the service?

Dr. EVANS. Approximately 400.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, those veterans, when they return, will be on the preferential list for reemployment?

Dr. EVANS. Most of them have an absolute right and will be restored on the day they report back to work. A few of them were on temporary jobs, and we will have to work that out.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is the policy of the Library, and you intend to follow that through very carefully?

Dr. EVANS. That is right. We have a very careful record of the personnel.

Mr. HENKLE. Dr. Evans has employed a few veterans who were not with us before the war.

Dr. EVANS. We are filling current vacancies with veterans where possible.

SERVICES RENDERED MILITARY AND NAVAL SERVICES BY THE LIBRARY
OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. If it is not secret, will you be a little more explicit about some of the war services which have been rendered by the Library? We would like to have that in the record, as far as you can give it to us without violating any military secrets.

Dr. EVANS. I mentioned our sound reproductions. We have a number of portable recording machines that we made available for use for making essential records of war activities on the battlefields; most of the master records for the language training programs were made in our recording laboratory, and we turned our facilities over to this work without interfering too much with other war-related services.

We have taken extreme measures to get materials out of enemy countries which the war agencies have urgently needed.

We sent a man to Spain and Portugal to secure German material and later on sent him to north Africa, whence he subsequently went into Italy and France right behind the armies, and we gave priority to that work in the expenditure of our purchase money.

We have done a great deal in the way of microfilming books and other materials for the use of the armed services and numerous war activities.

We have devoted our attention to the preparation of bibliographies of sources of information of interest to war agencies. We have done many kinds of research work. I have here a list of bibliographies that we have made.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you put that in the record?

Dr. EVANS. Yes; they were largely bibliographies for the military and naval services.

Mr. JOHNSON. These are records?

Dr. EVANS. No. These are lists of books and bibliographies. There is one on aeronautical engineering. There has been a great interest in the current literature of aeronautics and engineering. There is also a compilation of material on chemical engineering

(The list referred to is as follows:)

MEMORANDUM

APRIL 16, 1945.

To Mr. DAVID C. MEARNS,
Director, Reference Department:

Pursuant to your request of April 12, 1945, we have compiled the attached list of lists recently prepared at the request of the armed services. We have also included a list of compilations prepared for other War agencies.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT C. GOOCH,
Chief, General Reference and Bibliography Division.

Recent compilations prepared at the request of the armed services

Lists	For whom compiled	Status
1. Demobilization (to be mimeographed)-----	War Department Selective Service.	Ready to have stencil cut.
2. Government corporations. Mar. 5, 1945 (3 pp., typed).	War Shipping Administration Recruitment and Manning Organization.	Completed.
3. Governments of the major foreign powers. Jan. 1945 (45 pp., mimeographed).	U. S. Military Academy, West Point	Stencil has been cut; to be run off and assembled.
4. Guam. Sept. 27, 1944 (3 pp., typed)-----	War Department-----	Completed.
5. List of works in the social sciences and related fields covering all nations.	Command and General Staff School Library, Fort Leavenworth.	Complete on cards.
6. A selection of publications for the Fort Riley, Kans. Cavalry School Library.	Fort Riley Cavalry School--	References are being brought together.
7. Universal military training. Mar. 23, 1945 (138 pp., mimeographed).	War Department Military Training Section.	Being run off; to be assembled.

Recent compilations prepared at the request of other war agencies

Lists	For whom compiled	Status
1. Aeronautical engineering. July 27, 1944 (2 pp., typed).	State Department-----	Completed.
2. Architecture and architectural engineering. July 27, 1944 (4 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
3. Basic collection—Foreign Service. December 1944 (45 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
4. Basic collection—Foreign Service. Supplementary list. January 1945 (7 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
5. Biographical sources for foreign countries. I. General. Oct. 31, 1944 (76 pp., mimeographed).	Office of Strategic Services--	Do.
6. Biographical sources for foreign countries. II. Germany and Austria. Apr. 12, 1945 (mimeographed).	-----do-----	Stencil is being cut; to be run off and assembled.
7. Biographical sources for foreign countries. III. Philippine Islands (to be mimeographed).	-----do-----	References are being brought together.
8. Cartels, combines, and trusts. Sept. 28, 1944 (123 pp., mimeographed).	State Department-----	Completed.
9. China: Contemporary economic and industrial development. Jan. 19, 1945 (102 pp., mimeographed).	Foreign Economic Administration.	To be assembled.
10. Chemical engineering. July 27, 1944 (5 pp., typed).	State Department-----	Completed.
11. Civil engineering. July 27, 1944 (4 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
12. Economics. Aug. 24, 1944 (7 pp., typed)-----	-----do-----	Do.
13. Electrical engineering. July 27, 1944 (5 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
14. General engineering. July 27, 1944 (4 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
15. Industrial engineering. July 27, 1944 (2 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
16. Mathematics and physics. July 27, 1944 (2 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
17. Mechanical engineering. July 27, 1944 (3 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
18. Mining and metallurgical engineering. July 27, 1944 (3 pp., typed).	-----do-----	Do.
19. Renegotiation of war contracts. Aug. 12, 1944 (18 pp., mimeographed).	Justice Department-----	Do.
20. Tramp shipping. Aug. 10, 1944 (7 pp., mimeographed).	Maritime Commission-----	Do.

Dr. EVANS. Dr. James and his staff in the law library have translated the German Criminal Code for the use of our military government in Germany.

Our whole service has been geared to help take care of whatever demands come in.

Mr. O'NEAL. They have made a great many demands upon you?

Dr. EVANS. Yes; we have had a great many demands made upon us. Indeed, it has been embarrassing to us on many occasions to try to get out all the work requested.

SERVICE RENDERED CONGRESS BY THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Mr. O'NEAL. How much service is your Legislative Reference Service rendering to Congress? How actively is it used?

Dr. EVANS. Dr. Griffith has prepared charts to show that. It has been increasing, and the burden has become more embarrassing. We are going to have to ask for an increase.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many members of the House and Senate are using that service?

Dr. EVANS. Most of the Members of both Houses and both parties make use of the Legislative Reference Service, and the Service is devoted almost exclusively to the use of Congress. Some complicated questions that come in are answered there when the Service can answer them and do it much more economically than any other unit. Its work is almost exclusively work for Congress.

NUMBER OF VACANCIES

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many vacancies do you have?

Mr. ROGERS. We have about 50 vacancies throughout the library.

Dr. EVANS. There is still a considerable turn-over. With a staff of 1,300 people there are always a few vacancies.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will insert at this point in the record the sheets numbered 1, 2, and 3.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1946

Appropriated, 1945 (regular bill)-----	\$4, 326, 930	
Appropriated, 1945 (deficiency)-----	143, 875	
		\$4, 470, 805
Deduct:		
(1) Overtime, 1945-----		464, 330
(2) Nonrecurring items not required in 1946-----		30, 000
(3) To round out estimate to nearest \$100-----		160
Base for 1946-----		3, 976, 315
Increase requested for 1946:		
Salaries, Library proper-----	\$498, 940	
Salaries, Copyright Office-----	12, 940	
Legislative Reference Service-----	100, 000	
Distribution of printed cards-----	5, 760	
Index to State legislation-----	2, 700	
Sunday opening-----	5, 000	
Union Catalogs-----	5, 120	
Motion-picture project-----	21, 000	
Increase of Library of Congress, general-----	717, 000	
Printing and binding, general-----	149, 000	

¹ Includes supplemental estimate of \$27,000.

Summary of requirements, fiscal year 1946—Continued

Increase requested for 1946—Continued.

Printing and binding, Catalog of Title Entries of Copy-right Office.....	\$5, 000
Contingent expenses.....	8, 100
Furniture and equipment.....	78, 300
Cost of handling penalty mail.....	1, 125
Maintenance, Library buildings.....	4, 800
	<u>\$1, 514, 785</u>
Estimate or appropriation for 1946.....	5, 491, 100

Summary of man-years

	Permanent		Temporary		Other	Over-time	Total	
	Man-years	Cost	Man-years	Cost			Man-years	Cost
1944 (actual).....	1, 225. 4	\$2, 377, 142	-----	\$34, 030	\$5, 000	\$486, 909	1, 255. 4	\$2, 903, 081
1945 (estimate).....	1, 371. 9	2, 673, 970	-----	36, 628	5, 000	470, 932	1, 371. 9	3, 186, 530
1946 (estimate).....	1, 561. 9	3, 146, 770	-----	116, 470	5, 000	-----	1, 561. 9	3, 268, 240

¹ Includes excess of obligations over appropriations due to reclassification in the amount of \$173,625.*Summary by object of expenditure (excluding personal services)*

	1944, actual	1945, estimate	1946, estimate
Travel.....	\$13, 249	\$29, 815	\$38, 235
Transportation of things.....	2, 897	5, 505	5, 255
Communication services.....	14, 081	27, 995	31, 620
Rents and utility services.....	8, 523	8, 925	17, 065
Printing and binding.....	517, 635	591, 650	615, 650
Other contractual services.....	23, 362	104, 085	104, 085
Supplies and materials.....	25, 536	43, 095	47, 850
Equipment.....	629, 109	687, 749	1, 363, 100
Total.....	1, 234, 392	1, 499, 819	2, 222, 860

SALARIES, LIBRARY PROPER

Mr. O'NEAL. On page 83 of the committee print, you have an item for salaries, Library proper, for which the appropriation for 1945 was \$1,750,000, and for 1946 you are asking for \$1,958,800.

Your base for 1946, after deducting the amount for overtime, for 1945, and an amount to round out the estimate to nearest \$100, is \$1,459,860.

Certain increases are requested, including \$168,500 for revised allocations; \$27,160 for new positions in the administrative offices; \$227,640 for new positions in the Reference Department; \$12,400 for new positions in the Processing Department; \$44,220 for new positions in the Acquisitions Department; and \$19,020 for new positions in the law library, making a total amount of increases requested of \$498,940, which, coupled with the base amounts, makes a total estimate for 1946 of \$1,958,800.

DEFICIENCY FOR 1945

Dr. EVANS. There is a deficiency to take care of revised allocations for the current year.

Mr. O'NEAL. In addition to the amount of \$3,268,240, there is also a deficiency item of \$135,000.

Will you explain how this \$135,000 deficiency occurs, and the reason for it?

Dr. EVANS. The revised allocation of \$168,500 which we are asking for next year is to provide for what we were told to go ahead with and we have no alternative except to ask for the money in the form of this deficiency, or to reduce our staff to a level that we had not anticipated, because we had not anticipated all these revised allocations when we asked for the appropriation currently available.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did the revised allocations come about?

Dr. EVANS. The Civil Service Commission started a survey of the Library of Congress classifications and salaries at the suggestion of this committee more than 4 years ago. It has now completed its work, and this represents the last installment of reallocations, except for some minor clean-up jobs here and there.

Mr. O'NEAL. The recommendations of that study made under the Classification Act have resulted in this reclassification?

Dr. EVANS. It has compelled us to make the increase. We have no option except to dismiss personnel in order to come within the appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let us consider now the increases.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES FOR ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Dr. EVANS. We are asking for 13 positions in the administrative offices, and the first 6 positions are for keeping current an inventory of our collections.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the necessity for that increase?

Dr. EVANS. It is not a new function, Mr. Chairman. The Library of Congress has been very deficient in keeping the records of its books on the shelves, and finding books which have been misplaced. This is a special staff organized on a purely experimental and temporary basis to make that inventory.

Mr. O'NEAL. When you speak of man-years, actually, how many people does it represent?

Dr. EVANS. That is six positions. We have been using two positions in this work heretofore.

We are asking for six new positions, five of them being at the CAF-3 level at \$1,620.

This is one of the essential housekeeping services that we have neglected to maintain in the past. We believe it is absolutely necessary, and we have certain results indicated here of work during the past 8 months.

Mr. O'NEAL. That actually means how many new people—13?

Dr. EVANS. For the whole administrative offices. That includes the keeper of the collections. There are seven other positions we are asking for, four in the Personnel Office and three in the Information and Publications Office.

That is all under administrative offices. That adds up to a total amount for administrative offices of \$27,160.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is actually for 13 people?

Dr. EVANS. That is actually for 13 people; yes, sir. They are, on the whole, in the lower salary brackets.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would there not be some lapses there, so there would be a difference between the man-years and the actual number of people?

Dr. EVANS. We understood that that was the total. There might be some saving. We estimated that that would be the complete occupancy.

Mr. O'NEAL. On all of this has not your experience been that there is a certain percentage in the difference between actual and full-time employment?

Dr. EVANS. There has been during the war years. I do not know how much there would be during peacetime.

Mr. ROGERS. About 2 percent during peacetime.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES FOR THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. Let us turn now to the Reference Department, where there is a proposed increase of \$227,640.

Dr. EVANS. That provides for 93 positions we are asking for.

The principal increases there are in the Maps Division, where we are asking for 28 new positions, and in the Division of United States History and Civilization, where we are asking for 13 positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. The same thing applies there in reference to man-years?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir; we have estimated for full employment, so all you have to consider is a certain percentage.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the people employed there now? Are you up to your full roster?

Mr. ROGERS. There are about 50 vacancies throughout the Library.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that the total, or does it involve the salaries of the Library proper?

Mr. ROGERS. No. In the smaller divisions where they have staffs of 10 or 12 the employment is pretty stable.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the 50 are spread out through all of these that you are giving us?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the particular need for this large increase in the Reference Department? Is that the Legislative Reference Service?

Dr. EVANS. No; that is a separate appropriation. We want one position as Assistant Director in charge of the Circulation Service and one Assistant Director in charge of the Public Reference Service. We want one position in the Loan Division for the recall of books at the proper time. We have also asked for eight positions in the Serials Division to help with the expert work we have to do. In the Government Publications Section we want three positions.

We want stack attendants in the Serials Division. We have also asked for five positions in the Stack and Reader Division, principally for use in the main Reading Room, in order that we will know better where the books are when they are in circulation.

We are asking for five people in the General Reference and Bibliography Division, which is shown on page 13 of the justification, to take

care of the heavier load, due to war work primarily, which has been put upon that Division, mostly by agencies of the Government.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are all of those behind in their work now?

Dr. EVANS. The work is very much behind in some of them, particularly in the General Reference and Bibliography Division. I am told over there that we are about 200 reports behind all the time at present.

Mr. O'NEAL. How long do people have to wait to get information they are receiving?

Dr. EVANS. They frequently wait for a couple of weeks after we should have delivered our work to them.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many of these people will be men and how many will be women?

Dr. EVANS. I imagine it will be about half and half, although in this Division most of them would be women.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you anticipate you can get them?

Dr. EVANS. We think we can, if the war in Europe comes to a close, a circumstance which would result in a considerable reduction in production in this country. I understand that the estimates are that there will be a 15-percent cut-back.

DEFERRING REQUESTS FOR ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. O'NEAL. We have all been overloaded in the appropriation bills in reference to the matter of increased personnel, and it is difficult to get them now because they are in war work.

How many of these you are asking for in total amount, would you say, are primarily for war work? How much of that would be for war work?

Why could not the civilian work wait as long as these people are needed for war work?

Dr. EVANS. We would be able to waive most of these requests if it were expected that the war situation would continue as at present. We were estimating on the basis of what we thought would be a closing down of the war in Europe.

Mr. O'NEAL. Congress will be in session and this committee and the Deficiency Committee will be available. How much would it injure your work in the Library to defer some of these things, and we assure you we will be glad to go into the matter later and give you what you need, if the war does end soon in Europe.

Dr. EVANS. We are perfectly willing to take the judgment of the committee, with pleasure, as to whether we are premature in submitting these estimates. We did not know when we wrote them in September when the war would end over there, so we thought it was best to include them.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you furnish the committee a statement showing what you consider the most urgent and indispensable part of this needed now?

Dr. EVANS. Regardless of the ending of the war in Europe?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes. We will be glad to consider the data which you may submit.

Dr. EVANS. We will be glad to do that.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES FOR MAP DIVISION

Dr. EVANS. If you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say one thing about the request of the Maps Division.

We realize that where a staff of 8 is increased to 36 we have to give a good reason for it. The reason is this: We found a great deficiency in our map collection and map service when the war broke out and then it was too late to do much about it.

Mr. O'NEAL. The war need for maps was something that increased tremendously during the period of the war?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir. Our own service on our collection multiplied 8, 10, or 12 times. We were able to be of very great service to the war agencies in connection with our map collection. I should have mentioned that before.

We did have a deficiency in maps, and one reason was that we had not had a staff adequate to the job of collecting maps. You cannot get maps by simply giving an order to a book dealer; you have to get them by contracts, including contracts with other governments.

Since we did not have the service required a few large map agencies grew up on a wartime basis in the Government, and you appropriated many times the amount of money to support those special map libraries that it would have cost you to have set up an adequate Maps Division in the Library of Congress.

We are proposing that we profit by our mistake, and I must say that the primary responsibility does not rest on this committee but on the administration of the Library of Congress for not making preparations in this field.

MAP REFERENCE LIBRARY PROPOSED

We propose to make the Library of Congress the great map-reference library of the Government so that these other agencies will not have to undertake the task.

I have here a letter from the Director of the Budget in reference to that matter.

We think savings will come out of this kind of operation.

(The letter referred to by Dr. Evans is as follows:)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1944.

Mr. ARCHIBALD MACLEISH,
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. MACLEISH: Following up on my letter to you of November 3, in reply to yours of October 24, in which you raise the question of the future of the Government's map collections, and the role of the Library of Congress in connection therewith, I am enclosing herewith a statement on this matter which I trust will be useful to you. It was prepared by Mr. Randall after discussions with Dr. Robert S. Platt of the Library of Congress and representatives of the principal Federal agencies that produce or use maps and charts.

I shall, of course, be glad to give any future consideration to this matter that you may wish. Meantime, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. D. SMITH, *Director.*

DECEMBER 8, 1944.

In a letter addressed to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, dated October 24, 1944, Mr. Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, raised certain questions as to the role of the Library in respect to map and chart material. I have prepared the following statement as a general answer to the questions raised. In

the process of its preparation two discussion meetings were held. The first was with representatives of the principal Federal agencies which produce maps and charts. These are named in the statement. A second conference was held with the representatives of Federal agencies which, as users of map information, maintain reference libraries of their own. These also are referred to in the statement.

The representatives of the agencies named are in substantial agreement with the following statement.

THE MAP COLLECTION OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

It is the function of the Library of Congress to serve the needs of (1) Members of Congress, and personnel of the legislative branch of the Federal Government; (2) personnel of other branches of the Federal Government; and (3) citizens of the United States.

The Federal Government maintains two kinds of libraries: (1) Reference libraries, and (2) working, or compilation, libraries.

The Library of Congress is a reference library. Its map collection should consist of published maps, and significant unpublished maps, (1) produced by Federal agencies, (2) United States copyrighted maps, and (3) maps from other sources.

The collection should cover the world.

The collection should be complete in respect to time, including not only the last available issue of any map, but all previous editions; but not including for active reference maps classified as restricted by United States military or diplomatic agencies.

In addition to map material in its collection the Library of Congress should maintain catalog information covering other collections in (1) other Federal agencies; (2) State agencies; (3) important United States collections, such as are available in the American Geographical Society of New York, and in certain universities; (4) international collections, such as that of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History, located in Mexico City; and (5) important foreign national collections.

Catalogs of such collections may be in card form, or microfilm. The objective is to have in the Library a central service for map research, which will include not only copies of all important map material available to the Library, but also card catalog information on similar materials in other important collections.

Federal agencies which produce maps and charts from field surveys and photographs maintain working, or compilation, libraries. These should supply the Library of Congress with its required number of copies of all published maps which they produce, as soon as published.

Principal agencies in this category are Aeronautical Chart Service of the Army; Hydrographic Office of the Navy; Coast and Geodetic Survey of Commerce Department; Geological Survey of the Department of the Interior; Soil Survey, Soil Conservation, and Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture; and Tennessee Valley Authority.

Reference libraries, for immediate use of the office concerned, are also maintained by certain Federal agencies. Included in this category are the Department of State, the Office of Strategic Services, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

All material which Federal agencies maintaining either working or compilation libraries, or reference libraries, wish to discard because of being surplus to their current operations should be referred to the Library of Congress. Final disposition of such material, as between the Library and The National Archives, should be made under such provisions as these two agencies may jointly determine.

ROBERT H. RANDALL.

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to ask you something about the maps. The War Department is maintaining its own map service, is it not?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Navy Department is maintaining its own map service?

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. What other agencies of the Government are using the service of the Library of Congress?

Dr. EVANS. We have been of great service to all of them, because we have a great many maps that it was too late for them to get when they expanded.

Mr. JOHNSON. That does not mean a great deal where they have to get maps from you.

Dr. EVANS. No; but it requires a great deal of work for us to collect those maps.

Mr. JOHNSON. But it was not additional work put on you?

Dr. EVANS. No.

Mr. JOHNSON. I want to know what additional work has been put on you by the war.

Dr. EVANS. The work placed on us by their demands was a load that we were able to carry fairly well, and we did the best we could in going through the collections of maps we had and giving them what they needed.

The point is, we have a collection of more than a million maps. We estimate that we should acquire a second million in the next 5 years and a third million in the next 15 or 20 years, and after that we would be in position to care for them and make them available in order that much space and labor would be saved the Army and Navy, and the Office of Strategic Services would not be required to build up a staff for a similar purpose.

Mr. O'NEAL. With one central building?

Mr. JOHNSON. Now they have that service?

Dr. EVANS. That is only for their own use.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes. Would it not be very logical when the war is over for them to turn that material over to you instead of going into a new field and collecting it?

Dr. EVANS. We would not collect what they already had, but we would need to secure future production and fill in many gaps.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you not believe that with all of these agencies staffed as they are, having their own map service, that we would do well to wait until the war is over to see what is needed?

Dr. EVANS. I think action is needed now in order that certain agencies now on a war footing can safely decrease their collections and services to a much lower level.

Mr. JOHNSON. When the war is over, then, your map requirements, so far as speedy action on them is concerned, would be lessened?

Dr. EVANS. That is right. And we have proposed a much smaller scale of operation than has existed during the war. But unless you have a scale of operations larger than you had before, you will get caught short in the next war, and you will get caught short in the peace.

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course, we are not going to have a next war, according to what they say.

Dr. EVANS. Well, this is a peacetime proposal.

Mr. JOHNSON. At any rate, it seems to me, we should move a little slowly here in providing this new help for the map service. You say we were woefully weak, and that is probably right, when the war started, in a map service. The war has been going on for quite some time and all these various agencies have either set up their own services or increased services that they had, until we have reached the point today where we are told for the second time that the war in Europe is practically over and there are great hopes that the war with Japan is rather speedily coming to a victorious conclusion.

They have gotten along and successfully conducted the war with the staff that they have had.

Dr. EVANS. But you do not know how many lives were lost, sir, by virtue of the fact that the Library of Congress did not have adequate base maps of Japan at the time the war broke out.

Mr. JOHNSON. I suppose that is right, but when are you going to get those base maps of Japan, or how are you going to get them now?

Dr. EVANS. Oh, this is a long-range peacetime program that we are proposing. This is a post-war program.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you not think we should wait until the post-war period before embarking on such a program?

Dr. EVANS. Some agencies may ask you very soon for post-war appropriations to maintain their map services.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is right.

Dr. EVANS. And we want to put before you this proposal so that you will have it when the other proposals come up and you will then be in a position to make a decision.

Mr. JOHNSON. Along that line you anticipate, I suppose, and probably correctly, that the Army and the Navy are going to want to continue their expanded map services?

Dr. EVANS. They are, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. That will be requested?

Dr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. And probably they will want to get in ahead of the O. S. S. and the Library.

Dr. EVANS. I have a letter from John McCloy to the Librarian of Congress stating that he was going to ask Congress to maintain the Map Service of the Army at a high level; not necessarily its present level, but at a high level.

May I say that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget called a meeting last November of representatives of a large number of agencies, and they produced the statement, a copy of which I gave to the committee a short while ago, and, if you could spare a few moments, I would like Dr. Platt, Chief of the Maps Division, to say a few words about that matter.

Mr. O'NEAL. That letter was put in the record a few minutes ago, but you might read the letter to us.

(Dr. Evans read the letter which is part of the record above.)

Mr. JOHNSON. I think there is sound logic there. The only point that I was raising is this, that it does not mean it is going to be adopted just because the Budget Director has suggested it, although I think I should support a proposition of that kind.

Dr. EVANS. Gentlemen, Dr. Platt is professor in the Department of Geography of the University of Chicago and recently came on as our Chief of the Division of Maps, while Colonel Martin is serving in the Office of Strategic Services. Dr. Platt, do you wish to add anything to what I have said here? Is there much that needs to be added?

Dr. PLATT. I would like to mention two or three points. I have struggled with this problem of seeing who would take the responsibility of the central map collection, hoping that the Library of Congress would not have to go into a greatly enlarged program for that. I find that the other map agencies are, practically all of them, building

their collections to serve their own needs, and when we say to them, "Will you serve Congress and the public as well as your own people?" they say, "No, that is for the Library of Congress to do."

Therefore, they are apparently assuming that we are going to have our collection built to do that.

Mr. O'NEAL. That would mean duplication right there, would it not?

Dr. PLATT. That would mean duplication. That is, they say they do not want to do that. Another point is, their collections are, all of them, current collections and they dispose of their maps as soon as they are out of date. That is, they just have the latest maps, in almost all cases. That means that the documentary value of maps does not appear in their collections.

There are a great many calls for maps of 1890 or 1850 or 1930 or even 1939, as against 1945. They do not have those and they do not pretend to keep them.

I have said, "What are you going to do about this problem? Do you want these maps kept?" And they have said, "We want them kept, but we do not want to keep them ourselves. The Library of Congress ought to do that."

Therefore this is not a thing that will be done by them and, if we do it, it will not mean duplication in the Library of Congress. They expect the Library of Congress to maintain a service which they are not trying to maintain, serving Congress and the public and providing complete collections. All of their collections are specialized and do not include the various kinds of maps. All of them are ready to tell you that the Library of Congress has the reference collection. They use their own collection and then come to the Library of Congress as the next source. That includes the Army and the Navy and all the rest of them. But they do not find our service very satisfactory because of the gaps in it and because of our inadequate staff to run it. This problem is a war problem at the present time.

Mr. JOHNSON. Referring to Japan, your map collections, so far as Japan is concerned, are extremely limited, are they not?

Dr. PLATT. The map collection in the Library of Congress is poor, for Japan.

Mr. JOHNSON. I understand that is true concerning many other things we might be interested in about Japan. The Japanese have managed to keep us, as well as everyone else, from knowing what they have and were doing; and one of them would be maps.

Dr. EVANS. There were a lot of maps that were available; other people had them and we did not get them because we did not have anyone on top of the problem.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there any further statement you desire to make on this subject now?

Dr. PLATT. In connection with the Japanese map problem, unless we take advantage of the time to build up our collection of Japanese and German and other maps when there are lots of them floating around, I am afraid we will never get some of them. Just now, there are lots of maps being captured and lots of maps which, if the Library of Congress has a strong program, can be obtained but which may never be available again.

Mr. JOHNSON. I presume those that are being captured would be retained, surely, by the agency that captured them. They may not

be turned over to the Library of Congress at this time, but they would not go out of existence after they were captured.

Dr. PLATT. I hope so, but I have not been very much impressed with the value that some people attach to maps. If the Army captures a map that is out of date, it is thrown away.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I should like to go back, if I may, and pick up a few of the items that we have passed.

Referring to overtime, you had overtime pay for 1945 in the amount of \$464,330. What do you anticipate the overtime pay for 1946 to be?

Mr. ROGERS. We were told not to estimate any overtime for 1946. But, if we had to estimate, we would have estimated the same amount on each appropriation, the same total for the present appropriation plus the overtime on the new positions requested.

Mr. JOHNSON. If your personnel remains the same for 1946 as it is in 1945, and the overtime law were extended, your overtime payments would be \$464,330?

Mr. ROGERS. They would be approximately the same.

WITHIN-GRADE PROMOTIONS

Mr. JOHNSON. Plus within-grade promotions?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. How much will be required for within-grade promotions?

Mr. ROGERS. During the past year the total amount for increases within grade for Library proper was \$12,580. That is low this year because there have been so many reallocations that many of the employees are not eligible for an increase within grade, having had equivalent increases, the result of revised allocations, for 18 or 30 months.

Dr. EVANS. That is, it would be somewhat higher.

Mr. ROGERS. It will be somewhat higher next year.

REVISED ALLOCATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON. Referring to page 4, there is an item, "Revised allocations, \$168,500," as representing an increase requested for 1946. I believe the statement was made before that if you did not get this increase, the only thing you could do would be to reduce your staff?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. What reduction of staff would be required?

Mr. ROGERS. We would have to furlough the staff of the entire Library proper for part of the month of June.

Dr. EVANS. That is, the equivalent of that.

Mr. ROGERS. From the 8th of June for the balance of the fiscal year.

Dr. EVANS. That is, it would take about 3 weeks.

Mr. ROGERS. It would take about 3 weeks' furlough for the Library proper staff in order to cover the cost of the revised allocations.

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course, if you took that over a period of a year and staggered it, it would not represent much of a load at one particular time.

Mr. ROGERS. For this year it would be the full load. That is, we will find ourselves, about the 7th or 8th of June, with a deficiency of \$135,000.

Dr. EVANS. No; Mr. Johnson means, if we had reduced the staff all through the year; but some of these reallocations were not imposed upon us until after the start of the fiscal year.

Mr. JOHNSON. What I was referring to was the item of increase requested for 1946.

Dr. EVANS. Oh, for the next year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes.

Dr. EVANS. We would have to reduce the staff by 10 percent in order to take care of the whole bill.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES REQUESTED

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Mr. JOHNSON. Under "Administrative offices," you are asking for 13 new positions. How many administrative positions do you have for 1945?

Dr. EVANS. Eighty.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you actually have the 80 employed or do you have any vacancies?

Mr. ROGERS. A few vacancies. There are about 50 vacancies throughout the Library, and in the administrative offices there are probably 3 or 4.

Dr. EVANS. I do not think of any offhand, but there are some, I am pretty confident.

KEEPER OF THE COLLECTIONS

Mr. JOHNSON. The next item is "Keeper of collections," where you are asking for six new positions.

Dr. EVANS. That is within the 13.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is included in the 13?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

PERSONNEL OFFICE

Mr. JOHNSON. And does the same apply to the Personnel Office, where you are asking for four new positions?

Dr. EVANS. Yes.

INFORMATION AND PUBLICATIONS OFFICE

Mr. JOHNSON. And is the same true of the Information and Publications Office, where you are asking an increase of 3 man-years?

Dr. EVANS. Yes. That makes the 13.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Mr. JOHNSON. In the Reference Department you are asking an increase of 93 new positions.

Dr. EVANS. That is right; 28 of which are the maps positions that we were talking about.

Mr. JOHNSON. For 1945 there was appropriated for 313.4 man-years.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. How many do you actually have employed there now?

Mr. ROGERS. I do not have the exact figures by divisions, I have the total for the entire Library and that is about 50 vacancies.

Dr. EVANS. It is probably a little under 300 who are actually on the job at the moment.

Mr. ROGERS. I would estimate about 300.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, CIRCULATION SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSON. In the office of the Assistant Director, Circulation Service, you are asking for one new position.

Mr. ROGERS. That is part of the 93 positions just referred to, in the Reference Department.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think you have to have an Assistant Director?

Dr. EVANS. We have had a man on a part-time basis and we think the work load is so heavy we ought to have him on a full-time basis.

Mr. JOHNSON. These positions are classified by the Civil Service Commission, but they are not under Civil Service, is that correct?

Dr. EVANS. That is correct. We are under the Classification Act of 1923.

SERIALS DIVISION

Mr. JOHNSON. Then there is the Serials Division, where you are asking 8 man-years increase.

Mr. ROGERS. That is part of the 93 positions in the Reference Department.

Mr. JOHNSON. But you are asking for 8 in that particular division. For 1945 you have a total of 44. Do you know how many you have employed actually there?

Dr. EVANS. I think you could figure that our actual employment in one of these places would be on the average of about 5 percent below par, so I imagine there are 42 there.

PUBLIC REFERENCE SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSON. In the Public Reference Service you are asking 78 new positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. I understood the doctor to say that these figures are submitted in anticipation that the war will be over. He is going to submit a list of the urgent things that he feels they need not in anticipation of the close of the war now.

Mr. JOHNSON. That will be satisfactory. Then we can inquire concerning the matter at the time the new list is submitted.

TOTAL NUMBER OF POSITIONS IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. ROONEY. What is your total number of positions at present?

Mr. ROGERS. 1,371.9.

Mr. ROONEY. What is the total number of positions that make up the item of \$330,440?

Mr. ROGERS. \$330,440 comes under the appropriation "Library proper." That is one of the units of the Library. There are 144 new positions included in that unit.

Mr. ROONEY. How many in all for the Library proper, 1,371?

Mr. ROGERS. That is for the entire Library.

Mr. ROONEY. That is the present number of employees. How many new positions are you asking for?

Dr. EVANS. One hundred and ninety, sir.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. With reference to the Processing Department, the same answer would be given, in anticipation of the war being over, you are requesting an increase of 4 man-years at a total cost of \$12,400?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And you will furnish us with a list indicating the basis of your needs as suggested?

Dr. EVANS. We shall be glad to do that.

Mr. HENKLE. The point should be made that two of the positions are positions which the committee allowed last year but did not appropriate for.

Mr. O'NEAL. You can include that in your statement when you submit it.

ACQUISITIONS DEPARTMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. And with reference to the Acquisitions Department, 24 man-years' increase is requested at a total cost of \$44,200. The same situation applies there?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir; except that there are a good many urgent positions there, but we can cover that in our statement.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will have to take that up in some detail later, but what are these urgent positions that you refer to now?

Dr. EVANS. In certain parts of the acquisitions work there is a break-down because of the quantity of material that we have to administer on a current basis. A lot of it is material of interest to the war activities. It is greater than the staff can handle.

Mr. Clapp, would you care to say a word about that? Mr. Clapp is Director of the Acquisitions Department.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. Chairman, a description of the needs of the Acquisitions Department begins on page 23 of the justification. There are 24 new positions being asked for, for the whole Department. One of those is for the acquisitions office; 4 for the Order Division; 10 for the Serial Record Division, and 9 for the Exchange and Gift Division. None of those are being asked for on a prospective basis. They are being asked for on the basis of work actually being performed or awaiting performance.

Mr. O'NEAL. Can you get the type of man necessary for that work without great difficulty?

Mr. CLAPP. We have had considerable difficulty, sir, in filling vacancies. But the truth of it is that, one way or another, we have been able to fill them. I can think now of only 2 vacancies in the Department, both of which require a specialized type of person, whom it would be very difficult to discover. For the most part, the work of the Department is pretty routine. It is typing orders, or stamping in and counting and opening material that arrives, checking it in on the Serial Record, so that we will know what we have got that is essential. That is one reason why I ask for 10 positions for the Serial Record. It does us no good to get material from various countries of the world and various agencies—the State Department for instance have been very helpful in that regard. We have alumni, you might say, in the armed services, sending material from Europe and Asia, but it boots us nothing unless we can make a record of what we receive. It is for such people that the request is made. The Reference Department is forever clamoring for material which

it needs for use, and it may be piled up in my opening cage for lack of people to open and stamp and check it in.

LAW LIBRARY ESTIMATE

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the law library? Is your estimate there based on an expectation of the close of the war soon, or are these requests immediately needed?

Dr. EVANS. I think that is mostly based on the close of the war. But I would like Dr. James, the law librarian, to speak to you.

Mr. O'NEAL. We shall be glad to hear him.

Dr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I should be inclined to say that these are not based upon the war. The law library requests are of two kinds. One is for the present, ordinary upkeep of the Library. In fact, I may say, until the Library acquired adequate space, some 3 or 4 years ago, after the completion of the Annex, there never really was a law library in the ordinary sense. There were a number of services associated with lawbooks, but we never had staff to maintain stacks in proper condition. We never had the stacks. We never had a reading room.

Now we have two reading rooms and seven or eight stacks, and in order to maintain those stacks in proper condition at the present time we have two stackmen and one part-time stackman. We are asking to have these positions now. I think that that is a current house-keeping problem of the Library and has no connection with the war situation.

The other type of request we are making is for an expansion of the Latin-American center. In a sense, that is a peacetime and post-war matter, although the demands made upon us are, to a considerable extent, in the interest of American business right now. There is work to be done, I am convinced of that. That probably has more of the aspect of a post-war project than the other.

NUMBER OF MAN-YEARS

Mr. O'NEAL. Referring to the bill, page 84, the number of man-years is given as 849 requested for 1946, and you have 705. Let me ask again, the number of man-years and the number of people are practically the same?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

SALARIES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Mr. O'NEAL. Turning to the item, "Salaries, Copyright Office," who is going to speak to that, Dr. Evans?

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce at this time Mr. Sam B. Warner, who is the new Register of Copyrights. You may recall Colonel Bouvé, of affectionate memory, died a little over a year ago, and Mr. Warner was called from a professorship at the Harvard Law School to succeed him. We are very glad to have him with us.

Mr. O'NEAL. We are very glad to have Mr. Warner with us. Would you care to make a statement about the work of the Copyright Office before we discuss the detailed estimates, Mr. Warner?

Mr. WARNER. The position in which I found the Copyright Office is that during the early years of the war, the copyright work fell off. Also, our staff fell off. This was a matter not only of vacancies but, more important, men went to the war who were expert in copyright work and they had to be replaced by green clerks largely, often high-school graduates, without any experience in copyright work. So that it took perhaps three or four people to do the work of one. Thus the Copyright Office fell behind in its work. It is still behind.

For example, we get between 10 and 25 letters a day from people complaining that copyrights, which should be recorded, are not. That is, we have not filled out the certificates and returned them. We are today over 18,000 applications and over 1,000 letters. We have tried to keep up with the letters, but we have not been able to do our work. We have had to figure what we could do and what was most important.

As you know, the Army and the Navy have certain problems with regard to copyrights, and we have tried to handle their work and have given priority to various kinds of essential work. We have not been able to give priority to the Alien Property Custodian's work, as we should. The Alien Property Custodian has sent us nearly 200,000 entries that we ought to enter now, so that these copyright entries could be used in the war effort and in the peace thereafter. We are nearly 150,000 behind. That is current work. Also, we have had to let our indexes slide, which means that when somebody wants to get information out of the Copyright Office, it is extremely difficult for him to get it. That is our general situation today, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. You had appropriated in the regular bill for 1945, \$348,000, which included \$54,900 for overtime. Your base for 1946 was \$293,060. You are asking an increase for 1946 of \$12,940, making a total estimate for 1946 of \$306,000 exclusive of overtime.

Dr. EVANS. That is correct. We are withdrawing one of the positions asked for, Mr. Chairman, which would be \$3,200.

Mr. O'NEAL. That would leave for new positions requested \$9,740. How many positions does that leave?

Dr. EVANS. That leaves six positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Doctor, the purpose of this requested increase in positions is to try to become current with your work, is that right?

Mr. WARNER. Yes. The Alien Property Custodian's work alone ought to be given immediate attention. We estimate that would require 11 man-years.

PRESENT NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. O'NEAL. How many people have you in your department now?

Mr. WARNER. One hundred and fifty-five is our complement.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many have you actually there?

Mr. WARNER. We are short quite a number now. People come and people go. For instance, our salaries are below those of the rest of the Library because they have not had a chance to reclassify the Copyright Office.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many are you short?

Mr. WARNER. About 20.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then why could you not absorb these new positions for the same amount that you had the current year?

Mr. WARNER. We might be able to. Even that will leave us quite a little behind. We cannot catch up on that basis.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you have not been able to recruit the necessary personnel during the present fiscal year within 15 or 20 of the number that you need, surely, you ought to be able to absorb out of that number the 6 new positions which you are requesting.

Mr. WARNER. We are in the process of being reclassified now. As soon as we are reclassified and our salaries are put on an equal basis with those of the other people in the Library and with other agencies in Washington, we will be able to fill up our complement. Of course, there is no use asking for any more if we cannot fill those for which we have authorization.

Dr. EVANS. We are also estimating that with the victory in Europe the situation will change.

Mr. WARNER. Our work is greatly increasing. We have just had a request for 5,000 applications to be sent to Paris.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you using mostly men or women in your department?

Mr. WARNER. Mostly women.

Mr. O'NEAL. And you can recruit those?

Mr. WARNER. Yes.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Mr. O'NEAL. Turning to the Legislative Reference Service, the appropriation for 1945 was \$178,000. The overtime amounted to \$29,700, making a base for 1946 of \$148,300. The increase that is requested for 1946 is \$100,000, making the total estimate for 1946, \$248,300, exclusive of overtime.

Dr. EVANS. That is correct, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you want to make a statement about this?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir; I should like to indicate that in 1940, when Mr. MacLeish first became Librarian, he turned his attention immediately to the question of expanding the Legislative Reference Service.

Mr. MacLeish thought that that was a service which should be developed far beyond its scope at that time; that it should be made far more valuable and useful to the Members of Congress.

One could see easily at first glance that there was a great deal of work that was not being done that might be helpful. So he presented the matter to the committee and asked for an increase of approximately \$80,000 in the Legislative Reference Service. The committee felt that such a matter was one for Congress to decide, and if Congress desired the increase in service proposed it would provide the money, and that the Librarian should not urge it upon Congress. An increase of \$20,000, however, was made for the fiscal year 1941. After that time and until this estimate, Mr. MacLeish refused to make requests for a large increase in the Legislative Reference Service. He said that he had put the matter before the Congress and he was going to let it rest there.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you remember what the request was last year?

Dr. EVANS. Last year we made practically no request for an increase in the Legislative Reference Service. There were a few reallocations, a few minor things, but no substantial increase.

Last year we were under pressure from a number of Members of Congress who had come to the conclusion that all this talk about streamlining Congress and giving it more staff aides should take the form, or at least one form, of an expansion of the Legislative Reference Service. They asked the Librarian to put in an estimate for an increase and he declined to do it. That was for fiscal year 1945.

But, for fiscal year 1946, after the Maloney-Monroney movement had gotten under way, he agreed to place the issue in the hands of the committee in the form of a request for \$100,000 to be devoted to additional staffing and to indicate what the Library would propose to do with the money if it were appropriated. Therefore, we are bringing in the estimate in order to put the issue before you.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me ask you this question. Will you be able to recruit the type of men you need to do this job intelligently? Do you feel you can get the men?

Dr. EVANS. We think at this high level qualified people are available. As a matter of fact, we have appointed one at the \$6,500 level quite recently, in order to have him available for the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate in connection with the San Francisco Conference.

He was released from the Navy and we were able to employ him.

NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES REQUESTED

Mr. O'NEAL. It is anticipated that this \$100,000 requested will employ how many people?

Mr. ROGERS. There is a tentative budget of 27.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think all of us are quite familiar with the work of the Legislative Reference Service. It is just a question of how far we want to go in building it up.

Mr. JOHNSON. Has this been submitted to the Bureau of the Budget?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. And do they recommend it?

Dr. EVANS. They do not recommend on any items for the legislative establishment.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. JOHNSON. I wonder if it would not be well to have the record show some examples of the work performed under this head for Members of Congress.

Dr. EVANS. I would like to have Dr. Griffith, who is at the head of that Service, make a statement, if you will.

Mr. O'NEAL. We shall be glad to hear him.

Dr. GRIFFITH. With your permission, Mr. Chairman, may I first emphasize one point? That is that any reluctance to ask for additional appropriations does not indicate a reluctance to serve Congress more and more, if Congress wishes the service.

Mr. O'NEAL. I can appreciate that.

Dr. GRIFFITH. May I submit this chart [exhibiting] to show you how we have worked?

Mr. O'NEAL. Suppose you explain it to us. We will also have the chart placed in the record at this point.

(The chart referred to is as follows:)

Legislative Reference Service, increase in congressional inquiries, January to March

1943.....	3, 195
1944.....	3, 563
Increase.....percent..	11. 5
1945.....	4, 884
Increase.....percent..	52. 8

During this period there was no increase in the members of the staff available to answer inquiries.

The increase in inquiries took place at all levels. Examples of the more important among them during 1945 are as follows:

Aspects of Indian Policy (for the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, and published by them as a committee print).

Comparison of the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals and the League of Nations.

Recent International Conferences—their purposes and accomplishments.

Full Employment—an analytic bibliography (to be published as a committee print).

Post-War Tax Proposals (to be published as a committee print).

History of Florida (in summarized form—for its centennial).

Methods of Dealing with Minority Races in Foreign Countries (requested by Senate Committee on Education and Labor; to be published by Legislative Reference Service for general congressional use).

Federal Agencies Concerned with Forestry.

The Future of the Mandates System.

Anglo-Chinese Relations, 1834-1934.

Government Agencies Having Responsibilities Relative to Petroleum.

High Lights in the Development of Federal Policies and Activities in Education (published by Legislative Reference Service).

Digest of the Hearings of the Select Committee to Investigate the Federal Communications Commission.

Wage Stabilization and the Little Steel Formula.

New England and the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Recent Developments in Forest Management.

British Attitudes Toward Bretton Woods.

Federal-State Aspects of the Central Valley Project (California).

Acts of Congress Applicable in Time of Emergency.

Index of Subcommittee Hearings on Housing and Urban Redevelopment.

Expiration Dates of Provisions of Federal Laws.

DR. GRIFFITH. From January to March, which are the months for which we can obtain figures, we have grown in 2 years from 3,195 to 4,884 inquiries, an increase of 52.9 percent, with no increase whatsoever in our staff.

We have had to meet this increased load, I am afraid, in part by slighting inquiries, by not doing the kind of job we would like to do. In part, we have met it by voluntary overtime. Almost any night you can find a substantial percentage of the staff working beyond the 48-hour week in order to keep the work up, because the staff believes in this work. We believe that our facilities aid in the smoother operation of Congress.

The 4,884 inquiries are made up of many sorts, ranging from citations of laws upward extensive and difficult research projects on matters of vital national importance. Back of the citations of laws lie the most thorough index of Federal laws and the only index of State laws in existence. While a citation may be found in 5 minutes, the index which makes possible the giving of the citation is a matter of many man-years of work.

We likewise furnish answers to information inquiries, material for speeches, outlines for speeches, but not the speeches themselves——

MR. O'NEAL. You do not want to accept responsibility for some of the speeches that have been delivered.

Dr. GRIFFITH. We do not write the speeches.

Dr. EVANS. Members of Congress are better at speeches than we are, I am sure.

Dr. GRIFFITH. Our most important work deals directly with committees. I have here a chart, which looks like a spider web, and indicates the main fields of activity of the Congress; fields like engineering and public works, American government and public administration, national defense, Federal law, and so forth.

We have provided in a few of those fields very good people. For example, in the field of international relations we now have one top-flight man who has prepared recently two vitally important reports for Senator Connally and his committee in connection with the San Francisco Conference.

We formerly had a top-flight man in the labor field, and we got him on a bargain counter. He was paid \$3,800 base, \$4,600 at top of grade, by the Library of Congress. He subsequently went at a jump of three grades to the War Department. While with us he did important work for the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and turned in several reports for that committee which appeared as Senate documents. These included an extensive report on strikes in war industries. We have prepared also, and it is about to be published, a report for the George Post-War Committee of the Senate, a report on post-war taxation problems.

We also have a first-class man in the taxation field to whom we are paying \$3,800, and I think it is fair to say that he would be able to draw almost double that elsewhere. He stays on out of sheer loyalty to Congress and to the service.

Thus our types of work extend all the way from these top-flight reports which are eventually published and made available to individual Members as well as committees, down to the ordinary citation or information inquiry.

Mr. O'NEAL. You furnish the information, not opinions?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We furnish no opinions. We will furnish a digest and analysis of existing opinions on a public question, so that members or committees can find out the current state of opinion in the press or among groups. For example, on request we would report what the labor groups or the farm groups were saying on particular subjects. We prepare this type of report when we are able. We are not able, because of our shortage of staff, to undertake as many of these important reports as we would like and as we have been asked to undertake.

I call your attention to the fact that, at the present time, in the labor field, we have no person on our staff qualified to answer inquiries from Congress in this field. Likewise, we have no person in the field of international trade. We did have one \$3,200 person in this field as compared with, I think, 15 or 20 in the Tariff Commission alone at \$5,600 and \$6,500. Our one person went to an executive agency at a considerably higher salary.

If this \$100,000 is approved, we shall be able to fill in a number of those gaps and put in half a dozen really first-class men in the most important field—men who will be at the sole disposal of Congress to assist it in gathering and analyzing materials on current questions.

Dr. EVANS. Dr. Griffith, could you name just a few important studies that you have published in the past year?

Dr. GRIFFITH. I mentioned three or four. I can mention some others. We prepared for the House Committee on Education a study on Federal aid to education. With Representative Barden's permission, the report was published and made available to all Members of Congress, and not alone to the committee.

We prepared for the Senate Appropriations Committee about 2 years ago a study on Federal field offices, trying to hold the scales as between the State unit and the regional unit as the basis for organizing field services.

Dr. EVANS. You published reports on veterans' legislation in the States, did you not?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We have not recently been able to publish reports on veterans' legislation, because of the shortage of staff.

Dr. EVANS. But you have done the work?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We prepared such a report in 1943. Recently we were asked by the House Committee on Pensions to bring it up to date, but did not have the necessary staff.

PRESENT NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. O'NEAL. How many have you on your staff now?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Counting clerical, 65.

Mr. ROGERS. That covers two appropriations and includes the Index to State Legislature. There are 55 in the Legislative Reference Service.

Dr. GRIFFITH. Only 23 of those are available for this research work.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many vacancies do you have?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We have no vacancies.

Mr. ROGERS. There was also only 1 man-year lost in fiscal 1944.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you think it is essential to take this matter up before the war is over?

Dr. GRIFFITH. That is for Congress to judge. We are this week being asked questions in connection with the renewal of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. We have no one who is competent to answer them. We have been asked by Senator George and his committee for work in connection with post-war tax legislation. We happen to have a man who is able to do this particular job. We are being asked questions with reference to universal military training. We have no one in a position to handle such an inquiry. It is for Congress to decide whether its needs are such that they would like to have first-rate men available and solely available to them right now.

DETAIL OF PROGRAM CONTEMPLATED

Mr. O'NEAL. I notice in your statement submitted to the committee that you regularly provide a digest of public general bills, certain reports, and so forth. Would you like to include this statement for the record?

Dr. EVANS. We would like to submit such a statement for the record.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am referring to the matter on pages 36 and 37 of the justifications. Will you submit such a statement?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Without objection on the part of the committee, that may be submitted.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

DETAIL OF INCREASE REQUESTED FOR LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

The program we are presenting contemplates an eventual annual expenditure of \$500,000. Included in this figure is the present total of about \$213,000 for the Legislative Reference Service and \$35,000 now expended by the closely affiliated State Law Index. The initial request for \$100,000 is designed to make a substantial beginning, by providing expert service in those fields and to those committees where the need and opportunity are the greatest. A substantial increase in the ordinary activities of the Service must also be provided for, to take care of an expected normal increase in demand for the basic services now being rendered.

The tentative budget for a complete Legislative Reference Service to cost approximately \$500,000 is attached. There are, as we see it, 14 subject fields in which the highest degree of subject competence should be made available to the Congress. These 14 fields have been worked out in terms of the committee structure of the two Houses of Congress and the work load of the Congress as we have known it over the last several years. In other words, we see the advanced research and reference work of the Legislative Reference Service largely gearing into the work of the Congress through the instrumentalities of the Congress in which most of that work is done—the committees.

The subject fields and the committees which it is proposed that they should serve are—

1. Federal law: Judiciary (S), Judiciary (H), Revision of the Laws (H).
2. Taxation and fiscal policy: Executive Expenditures (S), Finance (S), Expenditures (H), Ways and Means (H).
3. Industrial organization and corporation finance: Interstate Commerce (S), Manufacturers (S), Patents (S), Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H), Patents (H).
4. Agriculture: Agriculture and Forestry (S), Public Lands and Surveys (S), Agriculture (H), Public Lands (H).
5. International trade and economic geography: Commerce (S), Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H), Merchant Marine and Fisheries (H).
6. Money and banking: Banking and Currency (S), Banking and Currency (H).
7. Price economics: Interstate Commerce (S), Interstate and Foreign Commerce (H) (n. b. also Special Committees on Small Business).
8. Labor: Education and Labor (S), Labor (H).
9. Social welfare: Immigration (S), Indian Affairs (S), Immigration and Naturalization (H), Indian Affairs (H), Veteran's Legislation (H).
10. International affairs: Foreign Relations (S), Foreign Affairs (H).
11. Education: Education and Labor (S), Education (H).
12. Engineering and public works: Irrigation and Reclamation (S), Public Buildings and Grounds (S), Flood Control (H), Irrigation and Reclamation (H), Public Buildings and Grounds (H), Rivers and Harbors (H), Roads (H).

Mr. O'NEAL. Are there any further questions or statements on the Legislative Reference Service?

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, I have been invited, with Dr. Griffith, to appear before the La Follette Committee on the Organization of Congress on May 1. I realize that the testimony before this committee is confidential. I would like to have your views on whether I might say, in presenting a similar line of argument, if they ask me questions of this kind, that I have appeared here and have made this statement to this committee.

Mr. O'NEAL. I see no objection to your stating that or stating what has occurred here, if you care to do so.

Is there any objection to that course by any member of the committee?

Mr. JOHNSON. I have no objection.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is agreed, then, that you may do so.

Dr. EVANS. Thank you.

PROSPECTIVE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSON. I notice in the statement that is to go in the record that the program you are presently contemplating will reach an eventual annual expenditure of \$500,000. How much are you expending at the present time in the Legislative Reference Service?

Dr. EVANS. \$148,300 is the base, without the overtime. The current year amount is \$178,000 including overtime.

Mr. JOHNSON. In what period of time do you expect to reach that \$500,000 annual expenditure?

Dr. EVANS. We would run it up pretty fast if you supported our general plan.

Mr. JOHNSON. How far do you want it to go for the next year?

Dr. EVANS. We just want \$100,000. We would like to take this gradually and make sure that we can build you a solid service, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. With your overtime added to the request for 1946, it would be a little short of \$400,000, about \$377,000.

Dr. EVANS. We were thinking of \$500,000 exclusive of overtime. We were thinking of a post-war development.

Dr. GRIFFITH. For the purpose of the record, the \$500,000 includes the appropriation for the Index to State Legislation, which is an integral part of the Legislative Reference Service.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much is that?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We are asking for \$37,700.

Dr. EVANS. That is a relatively small amount.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is included in the \$500,000?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Yes; the \$500,000, Mr. Chairman, provides a top-flight person in every one of the 14 fields of major congressional interest. It is constructed on that basis. The \$100,000 will not so provide. It will leave some of these fields unoccupied by persons of that competence.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will place in the record at this point your chart showing expenditures for research and reference work by some of the other agencies of the Government.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Some research appropriations compared

Bureau of Agricultural Economics.....	\$4, 110, 236
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	1, 905, 000
Department of Agriculture, Office of Information.....	1, 614, 000
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1, 312, 300
Tariff Commission (research only) (approximate).....	800, 000
Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics.....	552, 026
Treasury Research.....	500, 795
Division of Tax Research.....	169, 295
Division of Research and Statistics.....	181, 500
General Counsel.....	150, 000
Bureau of the Budget, Administrative Management Division.....	328, 329
Legislative Reference Service.....	178, 000
Research and reference only.....	105, 000

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES REQUESTED

Mr. O'NEAL. We will pass to the the item, "Distribution of printed cards." The appropriation for 1945 is \$271,605. The overtime for 1945 is \$46,585. Your base for 1946 is \$224,940. You are requesting

for 1946 a new position at \$5,760, making a total estimate for 1946 of \$230,700. That does not include overtime. That is correct, is it not?

Dr. EVANS. That is right, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the new position your are requesting?

Dr. EVANS. That should be four new positions, sir. That is an error.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are these requested anticipating the close of the war or is that on the basis of present needs?

Dr. EVANS. They are really needed at present, but they are not urgently needed.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many do you have on the roll?

Dr. EVANS. One hundred and twenty-seven positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many are filled?

Dr. EVANS. I should say, at the moment, about 123.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do they run fairly uniformly?

Mr. HENKLE. The turn-over is very rapid. There is hardly a day that at least one recommendation does not cross my desk.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is this the one on which you have returns?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

INCOME FROM SALE OF CARDS

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you explain just briefly the work of this department and about the income that you receive from it?

Mr. HENKLE. This service was established by Congress some 45 years ago and provides for our making available to other American libraries, and to foreign libraries as well, duplicates of the printed cards prepared for use in the catalogs of our collections.

The legislation under which these cards are sold provides that they be sold at cost plus 10 percent; and under the cost-accounting system which was set up for us by a certified public accountant from the General Accounting Office we keep very close cost accounting records on International Business Machines equipment. We are now revising our card prices annually to assure the required return to the Treasury. Costs include portions of two appropriations: Distribution of card indexes, and printing and binding catalog cards. Each of those appropriations serves in part the needs of the Library of Congress.

I checked up last week and found, for example, approximately \$135,000 of the combined appropriations will be used in services rendered through the Card Division to the Library's own cataloging needs.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Do they allow you to add anything for general overhead?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes; general overhead, and a percentage of the overhead of the Processing Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Do you have a record of the amount of money expended on those services during the present year and the amount of money received for the services?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you put into the record a statement for 1943 and 1944 and your estimate for 1945 as to the returns?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. And the cost of the service, showing the profit and what is done with the money received.

Dr. EVANS. It goes back into the Treasury, into miscellaneous receipts.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

Financial statement on distribution of card indexes for fiscal 1943, 1944, and estimated 1945¹

FISCAL 1943, JULY 1, 1942, TO JUNE 30, 1943

1. Cost of sales ² -----	\$244, 970. 47
2. Overhead ³ -----	96, 610. 20
3. Total cost of operation ⁴ -----	341, 580. 67
4. Net receipts from card sales-----	310, 952. 82
5. Loss-----	30, 627. 85
6. 10 percent profit ⁴ -----	34, 158. 07
7. Total loss-----	64, 785. 92
8. Adjusted sales price ⁷ :	
(a) Receipts from card sales-----	310, 952. 82
(b) To absorb loss and 10 percent-----	64, 785. 92
	<u>375, 738. 74</u>

FISCAL 1944, JULY 1, 1943, TO JUNE 30, 1944

1. Cost of sales ² -----	271, 730. 28
2. Overhead ³ -----	116, 415. 21
3. Total cost of operation ⁴ -----	388, 145. 49
4. Net receipts from card sales-----	329, 438. 66
5. Loss-----	58, 706. 83
6. 10 percent profit ⁴ -----	38, 814. 55
7. Total loss-----	97, 521. 38
8. Adjusted sales price ⁸ :	
(a) Receipts from card sales-----	329, 438. 66
(b) To absorb loss and 10 percent-----	97, 521. 38
	<u>426, 960. 04</u>

FISCAL 1945 (ESTIMATED), JULY 1, 1944, TO JUNE 30, 1945

1. Cost of sales ^{2 5} -----	260, 000. 00
2. Overhead ^{3 5} -----	115, 000. 00
3. Total cost of operation ^{4 5} -----	375, 000. 00
4. 10 percent profit ⁴ -----	37, 500. 00
5. Cost of operation plus 10 percent profit-----	<u>412, 500. 00</u>
6. Net receipts from card sales:	
(a) July 1, 1944, to Mar. 31, 1945-----	278, 525. 63
(b) Estimated receipts from card sales Apr. 1, to June 30, 1945 ⁶ -----	135, 000. 00
7. Estimated receipts from card sales-----	<u>413, 525. 63</u>
8. Net profit-----	1, 025. 63

¹ The new cost-accounting system has been in effect since December 1941. Fiscal 1943 was the first full report year under the new system. For statement on card prices see exhibit A.

² Cost of sales includes the following: Inventory value of cards withdrawn for sale, inventory value of proofsheets withdrawn for sale, salaries devoted to distribution of card indexes.

³ Overhead charges include the following: Wastage, record sets, supervisory salaries, postage, travel, freight, miscellaneous printing, publications, depreciation of equipment, stationery and supplies, repairs, photo duplication, tabulating costs, proportion of Library supervision, book credit for the use of the penalty label, book credit for depreciation of inventory.⁷

⁴ The 10 percent profit is based on this amount. It should be noted that no cataloging costs have been included in the above, and that printing charges include only the cost of printing extra hundreds.

⁵ Estimate is based on costs through Jan. 31, 1945. Full expenditure of the salary appropriation has not been realized to date on account of turn-over in personnel and vacancies. This factor has also affected delivery of card orders.

⁶ Sales are greater the last half of the fiscal year.

⁷ See exhibit B (left with committee).

⁸ See exhibit C (left with committee).

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. How many of these cards do you handle?

Dr. EVANS. How many do we sell in a year?

Mr. HENKLE. We sold last year, in round figures, 16,000,000 cards.

There is one additional point. The fiscal year 1943 was the first complete fiscal year under which we had operated under that cost-accounting system. We discovered during the course of the year that we were selling cards at a very appreciable loss; in other words, we were not meeting the requirements of the law, and we raised our prices in April of last year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did you lose any sales?

Mr. HENKLE. No; the sales have continued to increase gradually.

Dr. EVANS. It increased our return, because we were charging too little.

Mr. O'NEAL. In what appropriation does that appear?

Dr. EVANS. Two appropriations: 1, "Distribution of cards," and, 2, "Printing and binding, catalog cards."

Mr. O'NEAL. You have some new language here on page 88 of the bill. You are striking out the words "card indexes" and inserting "printed cards." What is the reason for that new language?

Mr. HENKLE. I should like to say a word on that, if I may. We are asking for a change of language in both appropriations.

Mr. O'NEAL. Let us have it on this one first, then.

Mr. HENKLE. We are simply requesting here a change of language from "card indexes" to "printed cards." It is purely a matter of words.

Dr. EVANS. We think it is a better term.

Mr. HENKLE. The appropriation was originally for the distribution of "card indexes"; but we have never used that term. The term we have used is "printed cards."

Dr. EVANS. It would not make a change of practice in the least.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

Mr. O'NEAL. Let us turn to "Index to State Legislation." Under that heading you had an appropriation of \$35,000, and you are requesting for 1946 to restore a cut, which I assume that this committee made, of \$2,700, making a total estimate for 1946 of \$37,700. What is the necessity for the restoration of the amount that is cut?

Dr. EVANS. Dr. Griffith, will you state the answer to that question, please?

Dr. GRIFFITH. The index is the only index of State laws in existence. Our principal clientele are Congress, the State legislative reference services of the State legislatures, and the Federal executive departments interested in State laws. Without an index these different agencies would be powerless to keep current with State law.

For Congress most of our work in the past year has consisted in the preparation of compilations of State laws on particular subjects. Two, for example, which we were requested to make last year and which we had to decline, were on State veterans' legislation and on State laws for the physically handicapped, both requested by committees of the House. In previous years, prior to the cut, we would have been able to comply with the request.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That would not come under your regular Legislative Reference Service, would it?

Dr. GRIFFITH. No. Actually the two appropriations should be together and the staffs have been jointly administered. But the State law index has been compiled under a separate appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is Congress your chief client?

Dr. GRIFFITH. It has been about equal to the States in terms of demand.

CRITICISM OF PROGRAM

Mr. O'NEAL. There has been some criticism in Congress of this program. Do you feel that it is fully justified, that there is a demand for this type of service, and that it is used to a point where it justifies an expense of this sort?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Not only that, but much more could be used. For example, at the present time we are under great pressure to supply to 24 Federal agencies and servicemen's organizations in Washington the current State laws as rapidly as possible. They have requested the States to send the laws to us. We are to be the central depository, instead of each Federal agency making its own independent arrangements. The agencies cared so much for such a service that they have detailed six people from their own staffs to help us in the project. This additional service of supplying current notations of State laws is one that ordinarily we could not have rendered without such aid, but it is a thing that could not in any event be done without a State law index on which to base it.

We have had offers from two of the servicemen's organizations to appear before this committee, to indicate to the committee the value of the State law index to them, among other matters, in connection with the work of the House Pensions Committee. If you would care to have them do so, they would be delighted to appear.

There is no other way to discover what the State laws are, for example, with reference to veterans, or what are the State laws with reference to the physically handicapped, unless some very cumbersome, circuitous, and expensive method be instituted by, for example, the Veterans' Administration, such as sending out people to every State capital and gathering the material in that fashion. The expenditure of only \$37,600 provides what is basic for work of this sort.

Mr. O'NEAL. And this additional help which you have here is due to the congestion of your work?

Dr. GRIFFITH. No. You cut us this year.

Dr. EVANS. He means the people that have been detailed to you from other agencies because you cannot handle the work yourselves.

Dr. GRIFFITH. That is correct.

EFFECT OF REDUCTION IN CURRENT APPROPRIATION

Mr. O'NEAL. How does the cut affect the work of your department?

Dr. GRIFFITH. It has knocked off 4 out of 13 people, because you did not allow overtime.

Mr. O'NEAL. You mean a cut of \$2,700 knocked out four people?

Dr. GRIFFITH. Plus overtime.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why is there no overtime shown on the green sheet?

Dr. GRIFFITH. You did not allow it, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. So you had to drop some of them?

Dr. GRIFFITH. We had to drop four people.

FEDERAL AGENCIES REQUESTING SERVICE

I will file, if you care to have it for the record, a list of the Federal agencies that have asked us to provide that service.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be glad to have it.

(The information referred to is as follows:)

A meeting was called at the Library on Friday, April 6, 1945, at 2 p. m., of various Federal and public agencies interested in the rapid acquisition of State laws. The following interested agencies sent one or more representatives:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. War. | 15. Veterans' Administration. |
| 2. Navy. | 16. Selective Service. |
| 3. Commerce. | 17. Federal Security Administration. |
| 4. Labor. | 18. Rural Electrification Administration. |
| 5. Agriculture. | 19. Retraining and Reemployment Administration. |
| 6. Interior. | 20. Office of Education. |
| 7. Treasury. | 21. Council of State Governments. |
| 8. State. | 22. American Red Cross. |
| 9. Post Office. | 23. American Legion. |
| 10. Justice. | 24. Disabled American Veterans. |
| 11. Supreme Court. | 25. Veterans of Foreign Wars. |
| 12. Library of Congress. | |
| 13. Federal Bar Association. | |
| 14. Bureau of the Budget. | |

After a round-table discussion, which was freely participated in by the representatives of the various agencies, it was unanimously agreed (1) that the rapid acquisition in Washington, after passage and approval, of all State laws of general interest was a necessary and continuing need; (2) that the Library of Congress is a proper and convenient repository for such material; (3) that this material should be indexed, digested, summarized, and made available at the Library of Congress to all interested agencies; (4) that the various agencies would cooperate in the tasks involved in this program; (5) that in accordance with the measure of cooperation and help extended by the interested agencies, the Library of Congress will undertake (a) to issue a daily check list of the laws received on a current basis, (b) to issue a digest of these same laws, and (c) to make the laws available by photostating them at the interested agencies' request and expense.

SUNDAY OPENING

Mr. O'NEAL. At page 92 of the bill, with reference to Sunday opening, you are requesting a \$5,000 increase, or a total for 1946 of \$15,000. What is the situation with reference to that, Doctor?

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, the committee advised us some time ago to abandon the special appropriation for Sunday work and have a staggered work week, which would include 7 days instead of 6. We have found that that works well. The committee gave us \$10,000 to fall back on in case we got into trouble with the staggered work week and had to hire some people on this appropriation. We are asking for that \$10,000 plus an additional \$5,000 to carry the work load in case the Overtime Pay Act is not extended. If the Overtime Pay Act is extended we will not need this appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are not all your appropriations based on excluding overtime?

Dr. EVANS. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. So you will not need this at all unless it is passed. In other words, when it is passed you will need it; otherwise you will not?

Dr. EVANS. No. It is just the other way around. We can operate all right on a 48-hour week, but if we have to drop back to a 39-hour week we would need this appropriation.

UNION CATALOGS

Mr. O'NEAL. Regarding union catalogs, you had an appropriation in 1945 of \$46,925, and your overtime was \$7,345, making your base \$39,580. You are asking for a total for 1946 of \$44,700. Will you explain that, please?

Dr. EVANS. The same process of revising the allocations of our classification grades that happened in Library proper happened on this appropriation also, with the result that we are asking you to take care of it so that we will not have to reduce the staff.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many people do you have in this department?

Mr. ROGERS. Twenty-one, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are there any vacancies?

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Henkle, do you know?

Mr. HENKLE. I think there is one. We have had quite a little difficulty. The Union Catalog Division was one of the divisions of the Library which was evacuated, and when it was returned to Washington from Charlottesville we had a gap of 3 or 4 months in the middle of the year in which several vacancies existed.

Mr. O'NEAL. How long was it away from Washington?

Dr. EVANS. About two and a half years.

Mr. O'NEAL. Was it still used?

Mr. HENKLE. Oh, yes. We gave service all during the war.

Mr. O'NEAL. There was no lapse so far as employment was concerned?

Mr. HENKLE. A little lapse. We had to recruit a new staff, but we have caught up with it now.

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE

Mr. O'NEAL. Just give us a brief word as to the reason for this department and what it is.

Mr. HENKLE. The Union Catalog is maintained as a central record of the principal research holdings of several hundred American research libraries, and the Catalog has now just a few under 15,000,000 cards. The exact number of titles represented we do not know. We do know that there are a good many duplicate entries. Through the staff of this division we give service to American libraries, including the other libraries of the Government here in Washington on the location of research materials that are needed. There are quantities of inquiries coming in every day.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is used very extensively, I suppose?

Mr. MEARNs. Particularly in interlibrary loan service.

Mr. HENKLE. It reduces very materially the burden on our collection, because the demand for loan of our own volumes would be very greatly increased if we couldn't refer borrowers to other libraries possessing the needed material.

Mr. O'NEAL. And it is kept current, is it, as far as acquisitions of other libraries are concerned?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes. There are large numbers of libraries that send in records of their own acquisitions currently. We have filed this year already about a quarter of a million new entries.

MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to have some explanation of this new motion-picture project referred to at page 95 of the bill.

Dr. EVANS. It is something new, and we are raising a policy issue for your consideration. The Library of Congress neglected the field of motion pictures until 3 years ago, when Mr. MacLeish decided to do something about it by making an arrangement with the copyright registrants that if they would agree to give us one copy of any motion picture we wanted and would ask them for it we would not require them to leave the two copyright copies on deposit with us, but would return them.

We believe that the Library of Congress ought to keep motion pictures and have a great library of them, and we have a way to get most of the pictures, in the Copyright Act which the Congress of the United States has provided us with.

We have no building in which to store them. We cannot store motion pictures in our present buildings. There is a proposal before another committee to construct a building, and that proposal has been given the support of the late President, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Public Buildings Administration.

The estimate before you is an estimate for the Library to undertake a study of the problem with expert help in order that when the building is built, if it is, and space is assigned to the Library of Congress, we will know how to begin the operation of a motion-picture library.

That, in short, is the situation.

This is a pilot project just for 1 year. We want a P-7 person at \$6,500; we want two people at P-4, and secretarial help; that is, five positions, at \$17,700. Then we want money for a little travel and for the rental of vaults. We would expect this to be merely a beginning. When the building is constructed and we begin operation of a motion picture library we would expect to have to ask for a considerable staff. We do not know how large.

Mr. O'NEAL. What type of studies are these gentlemen going to make?

Dr. EVANS. They are going to study the problem of giving service on motion pictures; questions of cataloging; how to take a roll of motion-picture film and catalog it. How do you index it? Here is a motion picture of President McKinley and his party shortly before McKinley was assassinated. Do we index by name the people who appear in that picture? How do we get at the picture's content? How do we bring it out in our indexes and catalogs? All of that kind of work is included in such a study.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you feel that it is necessary to proceed this much ahead of time?

Dr. EVANS. We believe that the building will be constructed and available before an appropriation for fiscal 1947 is made, and the staff hired under that appropriation could make these studies. We think we ought to have a technician on our staff now who could help plan the inside of this building in terms of the service needs that it will be required to satisfy.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would one man of the \$6,500 type, with secretarial help, be sufficient to do planning such as can be done right now?

Dr. EVANS. We think it would help us greatly, but we would rather have the whole staff. If the committee feels we ought to get along on that, we would be glad to undertake the work on that basis.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are there any questions that you gentlemen want to ask? You may recall that Dr. MacLeish made quite a statement about this last year.

Dr. EVANS. On the rental of vaults, I call your attention to the fact that we have film on hand now to the extent of several million feet, and no money to pay for vault rental. We have carried along with a private grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, which runs out at the end of this month.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next subject is the increase of the Library of Congress. That is a very substantial increase. I do not believe we ought to start in on that at this time.

Dr. EVANS. I would like to have a few minutes on that, since Mr. Clapp, the Director of the Acquisition Department, is due to leave shortly.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think we should go into it rather carefully. I do not know that we are going to have time but I understand that Mr. Clapp is planning to go on to San Francisco very shortly.

Suppose we let Mr. Clapp make a statement.

Dr. EVANS. I think that if he made a brief statement, perhaps the rest of us could handle it after he leaves.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this opportunity to make a statement, which will be very brief.

The committee has not failed to notice that we are asking for an increase of some 300 percent in the funds available for purchasing materials for the Library's collection. That is a large increase, sir; we realize it and we know that it needs a very strong justification. We believe we have that justification. It depends basically upon the books needed for the operation of the Government and of the users of the Library of Congress.

We now have in the Library of Congress—I do not have the exact figures at my command, but I think I can safely say, probably 150 people representing other agencies of the Government or other research agencies of the United States. The Army, the Navy, the Army Map Service, Chemical Abstracts—which feeds material to every chemical industry in this country—they all have representatives in the Library of Congress for the specific and only purpose of using the material which comes there. For the most part these agencies do not have similar representatives in other libraries of the country. There are a few libraries where many agencies find it worth while to place representatives, but I think it is safe to say, sir, that there is no situation comparable with this one here.

The point is that they use our materials. They need our materials. By the same token we must provide them with materials. What has already been said about maps in this hearing illustrates the point which I will have to allude to again, namely, that we have not provided them with all the materials they need.

Actually the operations of many of the agencies of the Government at the beginning of this war were very parochial in their nature. Let

me give you a very homely illustration. The Weather Bureau 10 years ago, before the age of flight had come into its own, was exclusively interested in the weather of the continental United States, or of the American hemisphere. Now that the age of flight has come into its own, now that our armed forces are operating, subject to weather conditions all over the world, weather conditions all over the world are important to the interests and to the operations of the Weather Bureau.

That is one illustration. It goes for every agency in the Government, sir. The Treasury is interested not peculiarly and solely in American monetary conditions, but in monetary and financial conditions everywhere.

By that same token printed materials and mimeographed materials must be available in Washington; and to the extent that the Library of Congress does not get them, the other agencies will be compelled to go out for them themselves.

There are certain materials which the agencies must go after for themselves, because they constitute materials for their immediate use. But there are also general background materials which we could enumerate ad nauseam, for which the Library of Congress must either take responsibility or fail.

That is exactly the situation which we have found during the war. The Coordinator of Information, now the Office of Strategic Services, has maintained in the Annex building since the beginning of the war space for a fairly large staff, due to the hospitality of your library. But the materials regarding all countries which we had in our collections were not sufficient at the beginning of the war.

Now, sir, I promised to be brief, and I shall try to be so.

We are coming to the end of a period of conflict during which the printed materials from a most productive source have been virtually unavailable. During that period, however, in the warring countries of Europe there has been produced an enormous literature, just as there has been in our own country, on technical, industrial, economic, scientific, and legal subjects. We propose, sir, if this estimate is allowed, to go into those countries just as quickly as we can and try to secure for the use of American research the useful portion of those materials about which we estimate that probably 5,000,000 titles have been published in one form or another; that is, Government documents, technical bulletins, legal treatises, in one form or another, in the warring countries of Europe.

We do not propose to get all of that, by any manner of means. We estimate that whereas we ordinarily pay about 95 cents apiece for the material we purchased, we may have to pay as much as \$2 apiece because of the greater difficulty in finding the material. Many of the book stocks have been wiped out completely. It will take more pains, more trouble, and more money.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you referring to text books on those subjects, or miscellaneous documents on that type of information?

Mr. CLAPP. I refer to the issues of professional and technical journals, to Government documents, to abstracts, to mimeographed industrial publications, to a great amount of material such as bulletins having legal force in occupied areas.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will not most of that material be out of date in 4 or 5 years?

Mr. CLAPP. We have no reason to believe so, sir. For example, we have had in Italy during the past year a representative, Mr. Sanchez, who is here, in case you wish to question him, who has been collecting this sort of material in Italy. Italy was not as badly hit as some other countries have been by the forces which destroyed book stocks, and we have been getting from their financial data, banking data, and other economic data; for example, census data, population data, which turns out to be of the utmost importance to agencies which are working along that line.

We propose, too, to buy to the usual extent, which is a fairly small proportion only, the older material and the rarer books. But that is not the essential purpose; the essential purpose is to get the material representing the facts of what has occurred in Europe, the industrial, economic, technical, scientific facts during the past 5 years.

Dr. EVANS. A lot of which we would have secured in normal course if there had not been a war?

Mr. CLAPP. Exactly.

Mr. O'NEAL. You get most of it by exchange?

Dr. EVANS. The Government documents largely by exchange; yes, sir.

Mr. CLAPP. We get a tremendous amount by exchange; yes, sir.

CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

There are two or three more points that I would like to mention. One is the consolidation of the appropriations. That is purely for purposes of convenience of administration. If we should place, as we want to place, a purchasing agent in Germany, we do not want to have to worry, when he has picked up a book, as to whether we must charge it to this appropriation or to another appropriation. If this man should hire a local book seller to be his subagent, we want to know how that situation should be handled.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is it agreeable to the law department of the library, too?

Dr. EVANS. Dr. James, do you wish to speak to that?

Dr. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I agreed to the proposal for the consolidation of the budget. My agreement was based largely upon the feeling that in view of the complexity of the situation with which the Library of Congress would be faced in carrying out its program during the next year or during the next 2 years, it would be desirable to present to the committee a very simple proposition, which consolidated the budget for the Library without introducing confusing details. Nobody knows just how much will have to be spent for legal material coming to the law library nor for the activities in connection with its acquisition. Accordingly, impressed with the desirability of presenting to your committee as simple a proposal as possible, where the amount involved was so large, I agreed to the consolidation of the two appropriations. However, under normal conditions, when the cost of acquisition can be reasonably estimated, it seems to me that it would be highly undesirable to depart from the course pursued by the Congress since 1842 in making two separate and distinct appropriations for the two separate departments into which the Library of Congress has been divided by the Congress.

It, therefore, seems to me desirable, if, indeed, it is not necessary, that the committee should in some way or other prevent this temporary consolidation from becoming a precedent for the future. I do not know just how that should be done, but it does seem to me desirable that something of that sort should be done. If you once start a legislative precedent it is difficult to overcome it.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is the purchasing of your material the only point involved?

Mr. CLAPP. Yes, sir; that is correct.

Dr. EVANS. I would like to add, Mr. Chairman, since we have got into this, that when we were discussing this matter at the time that Dr. James has mentioned, we agreed unanimously in the Librarian's Conference that we would not consider this a precedent, and further that we would allot any amount of this million dollars, if we got it, that Dr. James wanted for law purchases up to at least \$150,000; so that the amount for law would go from \$85,000 to \$150,000, and if it were desirable to increase it still further, we would be perfectly willing to consider that.

I think that these other commitments ought to be made a matter of record. I think this is the thing that these letters have been about, and it mystifies me a great deal, because Dr. James and I have told you what our discussions were and what our agreements were, and somebody without our knowledge has indicated that they did not like this arrangement, and that has caused these protests to come to you. There is absolutely nothing else involved except this proposal.

MODE OF EFFECTING PURCHASES

Mr. CLAPP. Just a few more words, if I may. On page 57 of the justification you will see a table listing European countries with the number of titles usually commercially published in those countries in the 10 years previous to the war. This is a peacetime record. There were printed an average of about 150,000 titles a year. That excludes periodical issues, government documents, and a lot of other material. That is our basis for the estimate that about 5,000,000 titles were published in these countries during that period which we now have to go back and recover. We have only submitted one piece of evidence to compare peacetime with wartime periods. We know that in Germany in 1943 there was a drop of only 23 percent—a most remarkable fact, because there was probably an increase in Government publications at the same time.

The other point I wish to make is illustrated by the table on page 59 of the justification.

Dr. EVANS. That is really Germany, and not Germany plus the occupied territories. That is right, is it not?

Mr. CLAPP. That is correct.

The table on page 59 shows the number of books that were purchased in 1944—books and pamphlets, 72,484; other material, 228,886, or a total of 301,370 pieces. It shows the per piece cost of 95 cents, and it shows that the material that we secured free ran to more than 2,000,000 pieces.

This table shows also what we estimate we may do in 1946. We expect to purchase 250,000 books and 400,000 other pieces at an average cost of \$1.53, and to secure free material in the amount of 2½

million pieces. We do not expect to get as much free material abroad as we do in proportion to purchased material at the present time.

Mr. O'NEAL. I appreciate very much what you have said as to the necessity for building up a technical library, but I still am deeply interested in seeing that this Library of ours, which should be the greatest library in the world, and probably is almost that now, shall not reject the opportunity of picking up a great many books of a cultural character that were never available before and probably never will be again. At this time there is a tremendous opportunity to bring to America and to the people of America a great number of books that would be a great credit to the Library of Congress. I wish, if that is part of the program, that you would stress that.

Mr. CLAPP. We have said that we would take it in the normal course of our stride; we would not neglect any opportunities if material can be secured at reasonable prices.

May I say, sir, that if we should bring to you an estimate of the cost of procuring in this country American material which can only be secured by purchase and which should be in the Library of Congress, the estimate would be as big as this.

Mr. O'NEAL. Which is the more important, American material, or this?

Dr. EVANS. That really is not the question, Mr. Chairman, as we see it. We will be able to pick up the American material gradually later on. But this is material that we should get before next year, or we cannot get it at all.

Mr. O'NEAL. I hope that this technical material will not be obsolete or out of date too soon.

Dr. EVANS. You cannot tell. Some small fraction of it goes out of date each year; but we think the great body that we would try to get would remain of some value.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did you want Mr. Sanchez to make a statement to the committee?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir. He was in Europe for a couple of years. He is the man who got these 44,000 pieces for us in Italy by purchase.

Mr. SANCHEZ. I have been a collector of books since the beginning of the war, purchasing along the line that Mr. Clapp has mentioned, to bring up the collections in the Library of Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. Were they largely technical books?

Mr. SANCHEZ. Yes, sir; purely scientific, economic, statistical material, and dictionaries of all languages.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did you go about getting those? If you do not want it on the record, that is all right.

Mr. SANCHEZ. I visited various book dealers and tried to find the most efficient and most honest. That is one of the most important things in Europe at this moment. I visited and consulted various book dealers.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did you have an idea before you went there what you were looking for?

Mr. SANCHEZ. Yes, sir; I received directions from the officials of the Library indicating the type of material and in what period, mostly since 1939.

Mr. O'NEAL. What facilities did you have along technical lines so as to know what was desirable for the Library? None of you are petroleum experts or electrical experts, I assume. How did you know what to buy there?

Dr. EVANS. We have in the library many bibliographies prepared by those experts, and you can see the kind of publications that they use and need. You can pick up the names of the authors, the names of the societies; so that when Mr. Sanchez went into Italy we supplied him with want lists of a lot of titles of important technical material that we had discovered, from our various methods of operation, that would be needed by petroleum experts and others.

Mr. CLAPP. We knew that anything that came out of Germany on sulfa drugs would be welcomed by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Consequently, if he saw anything on sulfa drugs representing research in Germany or Italy since 1939, he grabbed it on the off-chance. Mr. Sanchez is not competent, even though he is an engineer by training, to judge of the value of a study of sulfa drugs, but he could call it to the attention of people who could judge.

Dr. EVANS. A certain percentage of this work has to be guesswork; that is very true. Some of the material turns out to be of no value when it gets here. But it is cheaper to reject it here than to have someone in the field capable of rejecting it there.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have they not been at work over there since 1939, and do you not suppose that there has been much that has been published that is of a confidential nature that would not amount to anything?

Mr. SANCHEZ. In Italy, the Ministry of War turned over to us a great deal of confidential or restricted material that they could have withheld from us.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would think that anything published in Europe on sulfa drugs or anything of a technical nature would be highly secret, and what you could buy in the ordinary book stores would not be worth a dollar, it seems to me.

Mr. HENKLE. In those countries, just as in our country, research went on. Those countries obviously made every possible effort to prevent the export of some of their technical publications. If we can get a representative inside Germany he will probably be able to secure publications that never were exported before.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is why I asked the question as to where he went, and he said he went to the book sellers. Anything that was published since 1939 was certainly not of a secret nature and would have no value, it would appear to a layman.

Mr. SANCHEZ. The reason for getting an honest book dealer was to make proper contacts. There was an instance where there were a number of German books in Florence that were more or less hidden because the publisher did not want to put them on sale at the moment for various reasons of his own. My book agent knew precisely where they were, and the material was immediately placed at our disposal. He also contacted other people who owned books, who had purchased books and wanted to sell them, and in that way we managed to get books.

Another thing that I might clarify is this. I have visited at various institutions which established exchange relations with the Library of Congress, and at the same time I have told them that I would appreciate it if they would guide me in the selection of books. In most instances they have been very cooperative and have given me guidance as to books, many of them of older date, prior to 1937. I have sent

lists of them to the Library of Congress. There has been cooperation from the various learned institutions, and it is surprising how these people have helped us. In the case of the Italian book dealers as well as the learned institutions perhaps the most complete line of Italian books has been secured.

Mr. ROONEY. Did you find that you could buy quite a few books for a few pretzels in Florence?

Mr. SANCHEZ. One thing that is rather important is to get them before they get wise to the lack of representatives from our institutions and from other countries. As soon as they begin to see that they might have an opportunity of increasing the price because of a better market if they hold back, then they will multiply the price.

AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR INCREASE OF LIBRARY AND FOR PERSONNEL, TRAVEL,
AND SO FORTH

Mr. O'NEAL. I see you were appropriated, under the head of "Increase of the Library of Congress," \$198,000. You have in addition to that \$85,000 for the law library, making a total of \$283,000. You have asked for \$717,000 more, or a total estimate of \$1,000,000?

Dr. EVANS. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. With reference to the \$283,000, is that entirely for personnel?

Dr. EVANS. None of that is for personnel.

Mr. O'NEAL. This whole item, then, includes no personnel?

Dr. EVANS. In the \$717,000 there is some for personal services.

Mr. O'NEAL. In the \$283,000 there is no personnel; that is entirely acquisitions and increase of the library?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And in the \$717,000 how much is for personnel?

Dr. EVANS. \$75,000 per annum, and it is available for 2 years.

Mr. O'NEAL. How about travel?

Dr. EVANS. The travel is \$35,000, sir, an increase of only \$10,000 over this year.

Mr. O'NEAL. How are you going to take care of the travel expense of the men who are going all over Europe?

Dr. EVANS. We expect to do it with the \$35,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many men do you expect to employ for that purpose?

Dr. EVANS. We expect to have four new people for that purpose. We might have some others do some traveling, but four primarily to do the work in the field.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is over a period of 2 years, is it?

Dr. EVANS. On the basis of 1 year it comes to \$75,000. The travel would be out of the total appropriation.

BOOKS FOR THE SUPREME COURT

Mr. O'NEAL. I see that in 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945 the appropriation for books for the Supreme Court was \$20,000. Does it run fairly uniformly?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir. This is the last installment of a 5-year special increase of \$10,000 above the base of \$10,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. And your estimate for 1946 is \$20,000.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

Mr. O'NEAL. With reference to books for adult blind the appropriation for 1944 and 1945 was \$370,000, plus a supplementary amount bringing it to \$500,000, and you are asking this year for the same amount?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Explain the work of this department, please.

Dr. EVANS. The purpose of this appropriation is to supply reading matter to the adult blind people of the United States. We do it in two ways: One by raised characters that they feel, the Braille system, primarily; the other is by phonograph records. We have 23,000 phonograph machines and we prepare books to be played as phonograph records on those machines. We have a small item for the repair of those machines. That is the way they get the kind of material that an ordinary citizen gets by reading books, and so forth.

PURCHASE AND REPAIR OF MACHINES

Mr. O'NEAL. On page 101 of the bill reference is made to \$100,000 for other contractual services. Will you explain that?

Mr. ROGERS. That is for the purchase of new machines and for the repair of old machines.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are the repairs being made now?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir; but no new machines have been purchased. We have in reserve this year \$50,000, and we are negotiating with the American Foundation for the Blind at the moment. They think they can get parts.

Mr. O'NEAL. You did not spend the \$100,000 you had last year?

Mr. ROGERS. We had only \$20,000 for fiscal year 1944, which we spent on repairs alone.

Mr. O'NEAL. None of that was returned to the Treasury?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir.

PURCHASE OF EQUIPMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. Equipment, \$372,250. What is that for?

Mr. ROGERS. A hundred thousand dollars is for the books in raised characters—Braille—and the balance is for phonograph records.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the \$100,000 of other contractual services is for repairs and replacements of machines?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS

Mr. O'NEAL. It is distributed on a State-wide basis?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. We have 27 distributing libraries and 55 State agencies. Incidentally, we are concerned at the moment with special service for 400 young blinded servicemen.

Mr. O'NEAL. Was the deficiency you asked for in 1945 due to increased demand?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have new language on page 100.

Mr. ROGERS. That is in connection with necessary traveling expenses connected with the service.

DATA ON APPROPRIATIONS, NUMBER AND COST OF BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you put into the record a statement giving us further information about this service?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

(Insert information requested.)

The books for the adult blind program was established in 1931 by an act of Congress, to provide books for the adult blind of the United States, currently estimated at 230,000.

Books in raised characters (embossed books, both Braille and Moon) are provided in multiple copies, and the volunteer hand-transcribing unit reproduces single-copy Braille books to meet special needs. The amount available for this service from the appropriation of \$500,000 is \$100,000.

Sound-reproduction records (talking books) are also furnished to the blind, as well as the specially constructed talking book machine on which the records are played. For the production of records, and the repair and replacement of machines, \$400,000 is available.

In recent months the service has been extended to include the more than 400 war-blinded servicemen in the Army and Navy training centers, as well as in veterans' hospitals, and at home. A special service has been rendered to each of the four training centers, and to veterans' hospitals, and additional records and machines are being furnished continuously.

Books for the adult blind distributed 1931-45

	1931-32 to 1933-34	1934-35 to 1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
Braille:					
Titles ¹	445	687	197	211	215
Volumes and issues.....	84,925	157,267	41,548	41,779	55,483
Moon:					
Titles ¹	69	104	20	19	13
Volumes and issues.....	12,970	18,886	4,051	3,644	2,692
Talking books:					
Titles ¹		269	36	122	115
Containers ²		29,553	6,460	20,268	17,436
Records ³		370,587	97,270	269,291	245,568
Totals:					
Titles.....	514	1,060	253	352	343
Volumes, issues, and containers.....	97,895	205,706	52,059	65,691	75,611

	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	(July- January) 1944-45	Total
Braille:					
Titles ¹	192	186	162	112	2,407
Volumes and issues.....	57,797	57,699	24,462	13,660	534,620
Moon:					
Titles ¹	21	13	7	4	270
Volumes and issues.....	3,063	1,981	423	378	48,088
Talking books:					
Titles ¹	136	145	113	91	1,027
Containers ²	16,086	10,680	8,644	9,821	118,896
Records ³	248,230	³ 144,113	134,330	150,889	1,600,206
Totals:					
Titles.....	349	344	282	207	3,704
Volumes, issues, and containers.....	76,946	70,360	33,529	23,859	701,604

¹ Does not include single copies distributed.

² Does not include talking book replacements.

³ Decrease in number of records due to decrease in number of copies distributed.

Cost of books for adult blind, fiscal year 1944

	Number of titles	Number of volumes or containers	Number of records	Average cost			Total cost
				Per volume or container	Per copy	Per record	
Books in raised characters:							
Braille books.....	162	24,462	-----	\$3.27	\$8.81	-----	\$89,004.81
Moon books.....	7	423	-----	8.31	28.60	-----	3,518.45
Sound reproduction records:							
"Talking books".....	113	8,644	134,330	25.47	28.78	\$1.64	220,144.56

Following is a table showing the appropriations "Books for the adult blind", for the fiscal years 1932 to 1945, inclusive

Fiscal year	Purpose	Amount
1932.....	Embossed books.....	\$100,000.00
1933.....	do.....	90,000.00
1934.....	do.....	90,000.00
1935.....	do.....	99,795.52
1936.....	do.....	\$100,000
	Talking books.....	75,000
		175,000.00
1937.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books.....	75,000
		175,000.00
1938.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books.....	175,000
		275,000.00
1939.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books.....	175,000
		275,000.00
1940.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books.....	175,000
		275,000.00
1941.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books.....	225,000
		325,000.00
1942.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books.....	250,000
		350,000.00
1943.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books.....	250,000
	Maintenance and replacement of talking-book machines.....	20,000
		370,000.00
1944.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books.....	250,000
	Maintenance and replacement of talking-book machines.....	20,000
		370,000.00
1945.....	Embossed books.....	100,000
	Talking books and maintenance and replacement of talking-book machines.....	400,000
		500,000.00

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The new language is not legislative and subject to a point of order, is it?

Mr. O'NEAL. It looks as though it was a limitation.

Dr. EVANS. Those are just limitations; sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. You performed a good service, I think, for the blind.

Dr. EVANS. Thank you, sir. We are very proud of it.

PRINTING AND BINDING, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. Under the heading of "Printing and binding," will you explain the fact that in 1944 the actual amount obligated was \$270,000, your estimate for 1945 was \$300,000, and your estimate for 1946 is \$319,000?

Dr. EVANS. \$30,000 was given last year above the old basis in order for us to carry out an experiment, with the cooperation of the Government Printing Office, in seeing if we could not get lower prices by having commercial binderies bid on the work. The Government Printing Office and the Library cooperated in order to have such an experiment. The results of that experiment were not known at the time we put in the estimate. The results were known at the time we put in the supplemental for \$27,000. So, we are sorry to be late with that, but we had no choice. In short, the experiment failed. We prepared 5,000 volumes for the commercial binderies to bid on. We finally got some of them to look at the material, but they turned it down and would not bid on it. So we did not have an opportunity to carry through the experiment.

Our \$22,000 is for increased cost of printing and also of binding the books.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that based upon estimates furnished by the Government Printing Office?

Dr. EVANS. It is based upon actual experience.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is all of this printing necessary to have done at this time?

Dr. EVANS. Our printing, sir, is of two kinds, miscellaneous printing, which is such things as letterheads and necessary forms. We have put a great many of our procedures on forms. Then we have a small amount for the printing of publications. We think that amount is too small, but we are not asking to have it increased.

Mr. O'NEAL. You feel that all of this printing and binding is necessary at the present time?

Dr. EVANS. I do, sir. I feel that we have been very economical about our printing part of it. You notice that nearly all of the appropriation is for the binding of our books. A lot of them are received unbound. That is the major item—the binding of the books and the binding of the periodicals when they accumulate, and the rebinding of books when they deteriorate.

PRINTING THE CATALOG OF TITLE ENTRIES OF THE COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Mr. O'NEAL. Under the heading of "Printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office," there is \$20,000 for 1945, and you have requested a \$5,000 increase, making a total of \$25,000. Will you explain that, please?

Dr. EVANS. Since that was submitted the new Register of Copyrights has made a study of that situation, and on the basis of recent facts which have come to his notice regarding current costs he has advised me that he can reduce that back to \$20,000. He is willing to do that. So that that can go back to the place it was.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there any income from the Copyright Office?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir. The Copyright Office receives fees approximately equivalent to the total costs of the operations of the Office.

INCOME, AND TRUST AND GIFT FUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. May I ask you to furnish a statement of the amount of money that is received by the Library of Congress from any source, and also the amount of money that is provided by outside sources?

I want to get a complete picture of the amount of money you have and the number of personnel employed, any income that the Library may be able to make, and what becomes of the money when it comes in.

Dr. EVANS. I will be glad to do that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Trust and gift funds

	Unexpended balance, June 30, 1944	Estimated receipts to June 30, 1946	Estimated total for 1946	Net obligations to Mar. 31, 1945	Number of persons employed
Bequest of Gertrude H. Hubbard, interest account.....	\$2, 576. 23	\$800	\$3, 376. 23	\$312. 00	-----
Library of Congress trust fund, interest on permanent loan.....	68, 012. 42	51, 587	119, 599. 42	30, 274. 89	2
Library of Congress trust fund, income from investment account.....	23, 048. 86	20, 000	43, 048. 86	20, 974. 86	4
Library of Congress gift fund.....	55, 691. 66	30, 000	85, 691. 66	74, 089. 19	18
Total.....	149, 329. 17	102, 387	251, 716. 17	125, 650. 94	24

Working funds, 1945

By transfer from—	Amount	Number of persons employed
Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.....	\$7, 200. 00	3
Office of Strategic Services.....	16, 391. 00	7
Department of State:		
Music loan library.....	20, 000. 00	2
Cooperation with the American Republics.....	22, 775. 00	11
Total.....	66, 366. 00	23

Revolving funds

	Unexpended balance, June 30, 1944	Estimated receipts to June 30, 1946	Estimated total for 1946	Net obligations to Mar. 31, 1945	Number of persons employed
Development of recording laboratory in the Music Division.....	\$15, 844. 27	\$15, 000. 00	\$30, 844. 27	\$21, 051. 47	2
Laboratory of microphotography.....	32, 134. 59	61, 500. 00	93, 634. 59	76, 379. 79	22
Total.....	47, 978. 86	76, 500. 00	124, 478. 86	97, 431. 26	24

Earnings of the Library of Congress from fees, sales, and other receipts paid into the U. S. Treasury in the fiscal year 1944

Copyright fees.....	\$297, 075. 10
Sale of card indexes.....	289, 140. 89
Miscellaneous.....	2, 887. 37
Total.....	589, 103. 36

PRINTING CATALOG CARDS

Mr. O'NEAL. For printing and binding, catalog cards, there was appropriated in 1945 \$260,000, and you are estimating the same for 1946. Will you give us a statement in connection with that, please?

Dr. EVANS. We are not asking for an increase in the appropriation; we are asking for two slight changes of language. One of them is rather important, and I would like Mr. Henkle to speak briefly on that.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is in the bill at page 104.

Dr. EVANS. That is only one. We want to suggest one which we have written out. This change from "card indexes" to "printed cards" takes place in two appropriations.

Mr. HENKLE. If you have a minute I would like to speak on that. It is a change in language which suggests the direction in which it seems our cataloging operations may be moving. You will note that the language at the present time provides rather specifically that the funds will be available for the printing of catalog cards. However, during the past 3 years there has been in process of publication, sponsored by the Association of Research Libraries, and published by Edwards Bros. in Ann Arbor, Mich., a catalog of the Library of Congress printed cards, of which this is one volume [exhibiting]. This is a private enterprise. The only thing we did was to provide a set of cards for them to photograph. That catalog has had such very wide and enthusiastic reception by American libraries and has suggested so many important uses in our own operations, that we have come to the conclusion that there is a very real need for us to consider the possibility of issuing some catalogs of our own collections or catalogs of parts of our collections in book form.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is for sale, is it?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes, sir. That is a private enterprise, a 167-volume set representing some 2,000,000 cards that had previously been printed by the Library of Congress.

Dr. EVANS. They sell the set for \$750.

Mr. HENKLE. In American libraries the general practice is the preparation of catalogs of library collections, in card form. Our cataloging practice is rather unique in that respect. In many other countries, libraries similar to the Library of Congress prepare book catalogs.

This, for example [indicating], is one volume from the catalog of British Museum, which is a library comparable to ours. In connection with a grant which the Rockefeller Foundation made to us this past year to run through a period of 2 years, a grant of \$47,000 to assist us in cataloging our Russian collections, it has been proposed that we issue that catalog in book form to be sold through our distribution service on the same basis of cost plus 10 percent. But in examining the language of our printing appropriation under which we would print it, we found that we did not have the authorization.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much more money would you require?

Dr. EVANS. We are not asking for any, sir. We just want the authority. It would be a substitute for "printed cards."

Mr. O'NEAL. Will that serve the small fellow as well as the large one?

Mr. HENKLE. Yes; it would, very definitely. We will continue the cards too.

Mr. O'NEAL. How will you do that?

Mr. HENKLE. If we were to undertake to publish this in book form for sale at cost plus 10 percent, we might have to come in possibly next year, or it might not be until the following year, for an increase in this appropriation in order to enable us to finance the publication.

We have also in progress at the present time a plan for cutting down materially on the number of cards we will print during the next year or two, in order to concentrate our personnel on preparing temporary entries of large arrearages in our cataloging operations. We have some quarter of a million books and at least a third of a million pamphlets for which we have no catalog records. We feel it would be advisable for us to reduce our emphasis on printed cards. That will enable us during the next fiscal year, within this appropriation, to undertake cataloging in book form without any increase. Our estimate at the present time is that this project will probably continue for a couple of years. By that time we will be in the post-war period, we hope. We will have had by that time some experience which we do not have now for estimating more exactly the costs of this sort of operation.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are sure you can do it without an appropriation?

Mr. HENKLE. I think we can, without an increase in the present appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have a plan of putting out 70 volumes, or any such plan as that?

Mr. HENKLE. No; nothing specific. The point is that we really cannot even seriously plan any project, because we have no authorization for it. The only specific project we have actually in mind is the publication for sale to other countries of a catalog of our Slavic collections, which might require four or five volumes.

Mr. O'NEAL. You do not intend to go into it on a scale such as this commercial volume here [indicating]?

Mr. HENKLE. Not immediately, although we are considering such a project.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many are you going to put out?

Mr. HENKLE. About 500 sets would pay for it. Certainly not less than 500 libraries would gladly help to finance it.

MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I want to inquire with regard to the proposed language on page 95; that is the motion-picture project, and the proposed change in language on page 96, "Increase of the Library of Congress."

Dr. EVANS. On the "Increase, general," sir, I think that is just a limitation.

With regard to motion pictures, we think we have this authority already. We have authority to do the work that is mentioned here. These motion pictures come to us by copyright, and we obviously have the authority under the law to administer copyright deposits. I think we have all the authorization we need to do this. The only thing we are asking for is funds. As a matter of fact, we are doing part of the work with one person now.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. O'NEAL. If that is all on that subject, we will pass on to contingent expenses. The estimate for 1946 is \$28,900 as compared with \$20,800 for 1945. What is the reason for the increase?

Dr. EVANS. It is largely for the rental of additional I. B. M. tabulating equipment. Mr. Henkle has pointed out the great saving

we have made ourselves by having this cost accounting equipment. It is very important for a number of our other operations, and we feel that much more than this amount would be saved in personal services if we had this amount added.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where would that saving be reflected?

Dr. EVANS. It would be reflected in the savings to the personnel of the Card Division. We would need more people there if we did not have this machinery. It would be reflected in savings to personnel in the Personnel Office and in the Photoduplication Service and in the Acquisitions Department. We hope to take on work in the Acquisitions Department that will make its operations much more efficient.

Mr. O'NEAL. During the present fiscal year you have been spending about that amount?

Dr. EVANS. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Is it possible to purchase this tabulating equipment?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir. We can only rent it.

FURNITURE, OFFICE AND LIBRARY EQUIPMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for furniture, including the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices. There may be something wrong with my glasses, but I think it says \$91,300 estimated for 1946, as compared with the appropriation for 1945 of \$13,000.

Dr. EVANS. On the next page you will find that most of that is in the form of typewriters which we assume we can get some time during the fiscal year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is not that quite an assumption, Doctor?

Dr. EVANS. Maybe it is, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Do you have any information as to whether or not you will be able to get them?

Mr. ROGERS. There are a few being turned back by other agencies, that are being liquidated. We will be able to get some.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I wondered if in attempting to get these articles that you have mentioned you have gone over the list of surplus property.

Mr. ROGERS. We have been going over those lists almost daily, sir.

Mr. HENKLE. We had a report yesterday or the day before that two machines were available through Surplus Property, and someone was sent down to investigate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Do you have to buy them, or do they just transfer them to you?

Mr. HENKLE. Anything we get through Surplus Property we have to reimburse them for.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The amount you have estimated here, however, is for new equipment at full prices.

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. If we get reconditioned ones we would pay lower prices.

NEED FOR TYPEWRITERS

Mr. O'NEAL. Which are the most urgent items?

Dr. EVANS. I think some typewriters are really urgent. We are getting along with a very bad situation. As soon as they are available we must have a number of them.

Mr. O'NEAL. I can understand that thoroughly.

BOOK SUPPORTS

Mr. MEARNS. I would like to suggest the importance of metal book supports.

Dr. EVANS. Our books fall over, and do not stand up on the shelves. I do not know how urgently the steel trays are needed. Do you, Mr. Henkle?

Mr. HENKLE. We have had to discard many thousands of cards which we have to charge as an overhead because we did not have the trays to put the cards into.

SUMMARY OF INCREASE FOR FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. Would you mind indicating what are the most vitally important things, and put that information into the record?

Dr. EVANS. We will be glad to do that.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Revised detail of increase requested, furniture and equipment

50 typewriters, at \$80 each	\$4, 000
5 electric typewriters, at \$500 each	2, 500
20 typewriter stands, at \$7 each	140
50 metal desks, at \$47 each	2, 350
50 desk lamps, at \$8.50 each	425
4 adding machines, at \$185 each	740
3 fluid processing duplicators, at \$520 each	1, 560
50 book trucks, at \$50 each	2, 500
300 sets rubber tires for book trucks, at \$5 each	1, 500
100 metal lockers, at \$7 each	700
10,050 metal book supports, at 20 cents each	2, 010
20 electric fans, at \$21 each	420
30,000 steel trays for Card Division, at 96 cents each	28, 800
	<hr/>
	47, 645
To restore cut in 1945 appropriation	3, 000
	<hr/>
Total increase requested	50, 645

Dr. EVANS. There is one thing about this appropriation. We believe that it is illegal for this appropriation to be in our bill. We think that the law requires that this be in the appropriation for the Architect of the Capitol; and we recommend that it be transferred there. The item was placed here 2 or 3 years ago, but that point of law was apparently overlooked.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will get an interpretation and see what we can do with it.

PHOTODUPLICATING EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. On page 107 of the bill, referring to personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library, and so forth, the appropriation for 1945 was \$24,100, and you are estimating the same for 1946.

Dr. EVANS. We think that will allow us to get by, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you spending about that amount?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. We have spent \$17,700 up to the 31st of March.

PENALTY MAIL

Mr. O'NEAL. You have on page 109 of the bill some new language. Will you explain what that is?

Mr. ROGERS. That is for the cost of handling penalty mail. We estimated for the Bureau of the Budget, hurriedly, in order that it might be in the deficiency appropriation, \$15,000 based on 1,000,000 pieces of penalty mail at a cost of \$15 per thousand. Our experience now shows that we are running about 850,000 a year, and the amount necessary would be about \$12,500 rather than \$15,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are sure that will take care of this?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. It is a reduction of \$2,500.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS—SALARIES

Mr. O'NEAL. Salaries for Library buildings. In 1945 you had \$350,000. You are asking \$314,300, which represents the amount deducted for overtime pay in 1945.

Dr. EVANS. We are asking for no increase.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have any vacancies under this item?

Mr. ROGERS. There have been some. We are probably running from 10 to 12 vacancies.

Mr. O'NEAL. These are over and above the 50 that you mentioned before?

Mr. ROGERS. No; they are included in the 50.

Dr. EVANS. We have had great difficulty in keeping our guard force up to par.

Mr. ROGERS. Returned veterans are beginning to come in now.

SUNDAY OPENING, LIBRARY BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. The next subject is extra services of employees.

Dr. EVANS. This is exactly like the other Sunday opening positions. There is one point there that I would like to bring up briefly.

The question has come up about charwomen, as to whether we might pay them for Sunday services:

Mr. ROGERS. The situation is that we bring in about 23 charwomen on Sunday to clean the buildings and get them ready for the Sunday opening, and we find that we have so many absentees on those days. We have a certain group who are willing to work, and they have a day off during the week, but we cannot depend on them. We think the only efficient way to operate is to be able to pay the small group extra compensation for Sunday service out of this appropriation.

Dr. EVANS. How much would we need?

Mr. ROGERS. They are paid 70 cents an hour on Sunday. It would not be over \$3,000 for the year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Whenever you gentlemen want to ask any questions, just break right in.

MAINTENANCE, LIBRARY BUILDINGS

You asked for and received in 1945, \$18,000. You estimate for 1946, \$22,800.

Dr. EVANS. We want one delivery truck. One truck has just about gone to pieces; and we want some uniforms.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS' UNIFORMS

Mr. O'NEAL. Are the elevator operators now in uniforms?

Dr. EVANS. No, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. How many elevators do you have?

Dr. EVANS. We have about 60, including the automatic elevators which are operated by the passengers. The elevator operators that we want uniforms for are 19 in number. We do not have them in uniform, but we want to put them in. We want some additional uniforms and shirts for guards.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

Mr. O'NEAL. For the Library of Congress trust fund board you have been receiving \$500 for 1943, \$100 for 1944, \$500 for 1945, and you estimate \$500 for 1946.

Dr. EVANS. That is just a back-stop.

Mr. O'NEAL. I want to thank you and your staff for coming up here and telling us all about it.

Dr. EVANS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATION FOR THE GENERAL LIBRARY AND
LAW LIBRARY OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

**STATEMENT OF HON. HAROLD M. STEPHENS, ASSOCIATE JUSTICE,
UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
CHAIRMAN, SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BAR
ASSOCIATION ON THE FACILITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY OF
CONGRESS; ACCOMPANIED BY HON. HATTON W. SUMNERS,
ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF, AND DR. HUGH J. FEGAN, MEMBERS
OF COMMITTEE**

Mr. O'NEAL. Judge Stephens, we are very glad to have you here this afternoon before the committee, and we will be glad to hear from you in reference to any matter that you desire to present to us.

Justice STEPHENS. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you on behalf of the American Bar Association committee, of which I am chairman, for giving the committee this opportunity of appearing before you and discussing the matter to which we wish to address ourselves.

I appear with Hon. Hatton W. Sumners, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; Dr. Hugh J. Fegan, dean of Georgetown Law School; Mr. Alexander Holtzoff, special assistant to the Attorney General; Mr. Charles Fahy, Solicitor General; and Mr. James Grafton Rogers, members of the committee.

I, being the chairman of the committee, will address you very briefly concerning an item in the 1946 Budget on the Library of Congress, appearing on page 16, column 2 of the Budget, and also page 17, column 1.

That is the item which this year consolidates the appropriations for the coming fiscal year for the General Library and the Law Library.

I have prepared, to be placed in the record, a somewhat more extensive statement than I care to burden you with at the moment.

Mr. O'NEAL. That statement will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to will be found at the conclusion of the remarks of Justice STEPHENS.)

Justice STEPHENS. Mr. Chairman, I think our presentation can be put to you very briefly.

Congress created and has maintained the law library as a separate department of the Library of Congress since 1832.

The original statute of July 14, 1832, provided that the Librarian was directed—

to prepare an apartment near to, and connected by an easy communication with that in which the Library of Congress is now kept, for the purpose of a law library; to remove the lawbooks, now in the Library, into such apartment; and to take charge of the law library, in the same manner as he is now required to do of the Library of Congress.

That has been carried forward into the Revised Statutes and into the U. S. Code. The references are shown in the memorandum which I have filed with the committee. The provision is that "the Library of Congress shall be arranged in two departments—a general library and a law library."

Appropriations were made for the law library of Congress in 1832, and since 1842, for over 100 years, an unbroken series of appropriations for the Library of Congress has been in two separate parts, one for the general library and one for the law library. This proposed consolidation is a change in the method of appropriation, concerning which I desire to address you briefly.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does that require a change in the substantive law?

Justice STEPHENS. No.

Mr. JOHNSON. And it would not be considered legislation?

Justice STEPHENS. I do not think so.

Mr. JOHNSON. I thought you said an act of Congress provided for that in a certain way now, and you wanted to change that.

Justice STEPHENS. No. On the contrary, I want to preserve it.

If you will bear with me for a moment, I think I can clear that up for you.

What I am trying to say is that Congress created and, as a matter of policy, Congress has perpetuated the law library and the general library of Congress as two separate and distinct departments.

It is true that they are both under the general control of the Librarian of Congress, but the general library and the law library were created as separate departments, and have been, until recently, administered as separate departments; the appropriations have been separate.

Mr. JOHNSON. You say they were created as separate departments?

Justice STEPHENS. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Did the law creating them require that they be separate departments?

Justice STEPHENS. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Has that been changed?

Justice STEPHENS. No.

Mr. JOHNSON. It would be a change in law if they were consolidated?

Justice STEPHENS. We are not asking them to be consolidated.

Mr. SUMNERS. They have been treated recently as having been consolidated.

Justice STEPHENS. Yes; they have been.

(Discussion off the record.)

Justice STEPHENS. There is, I think, a further reason why perhaps it would be worth your while to hear me a little further.

I have made two points, Mr. Jolinson, that Congress created and has maintained the law library and the general library as separate departments since 1832 and has separately appropriated for them until this proposed consolidated appropriation under this war emergency.

That is what the American Bar Association thinks has been a very wise policy on the part of the Congress. We think it has resulted in the building up of expert selection, distribution, and servicing of lawbooks, to the Congress, Government departments, the courts, and the bar, and it has resulted in building one of the two greatest Anglo-American law libraries in existence.

There are two great law libraries in the Anglo-American world. One is the Harvard Law School library and the other is the law library of Congress, and if there is any difference it is in favor of the latter.

We think the policy carried on during 100 years to keep the law library of Congress and the general library administratively, and from the standpoint of appropriations separate, has been a very wise policy because the law library is a highly specialized organization, and its book purchasing, allocation, and servicing requires expert knowledge. We have been very fortunate indeed in the last several years in having Mr. James, who was formerly the law librarian of the Harvard Law School, and before him, Mr. Vance, who was an expert in Latin American law, as the head of the law library of Congress.

If, as we have had some fear in the Bar Association, this consolidation might be a stepping stone, or might give some impetus to an administrative policy in the Library of Congress to consolidate the two branches and make the law library something in the nature of a small division of the general library, we think that would be a great disservice and a great departure from the wise policy of Congress. So we came here to suggest that, if this appropriation act might be construed in the future as a precedent, you add some language to the effect that the present consolidation of the appropriations is not to operate as a precedent for the future.

We might seem to be carrying coals to Newcastle on this matter and we would consider it a minor matter if it were not for the fact that we have some basis, we think, as lawyers and judges, for the fear that there is already in existence in the Library of Congress something in the nature of an administrative policy looking toward consolidation—that during the last several years there has been some tendency toward the consolidation of these two departments.

We understand that the purchasing of books for the law library is not now being done by Mr. James but by the purchasing department of the general library.

We understand also that the allocation and distribution of books after purchase is not made by Mr. James, but by the general distributor for the Library as a whole.

We understand that, for example, as a result, Paul's monumental work on taxation, when purchased, instead of being distributed to the law library where the bar and the courts and Congress could find it, was allocated under "taxation or economics," in the general library.

We understand that in another instance the statutes of Florida, purchased for the law library, were allocated and indexed elsewhere in the general library.

Those may seem to be minor matters, but we think that they symptomize a developing policy in the Library of Congress toward coalescing the law library and the general library, and we wanted to call that to your attention and recommend to you respectfully that since the presently consolidated appropriations item might be construed by future appropriations committees as a precedent it might lend impetus to an administrative policy to pool the materials of the two organizations.

Mr. JOHNSON. I wonder if you would consider that the language now proposed in this bill would be considered as legislation as consolidating the two departments. If that is true, then your problem is solved, because there would be a point of order made against it.

Justice STEPHENS. I am frank to say that, offhand, it does not seem to me like substantive legislation; it seems like procedure in the handling of appropriations. But your judgment is better than mine on that.

It seems to me that the committee might make a statement in the hearings or in the bill, or in the report about this item, indicating that it is not intended as a precedent.

Mr. Sumners is here, and he is a member of our committee.

Mr. O'NEAL. We would be glad to hear from you, Judge Sumners.

Mr. SUMNERS. I have nothing to add to what has been said, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HOLTZOFF. I have nothing to add to what has been said, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SUMNERS. The concern I have is that the law library in this consolidation might come to have a subordinate position.

(Discussion off the record.)

Justice STEPHENS. The law library of Congress is a great law library. The judges use it constantly. There is a 30-minute service for the Supreme Court and our court. We can get any lawbook in the English language or any foreign language. The law library should be perpetuated as such, and kept an independent department.

Mr. O'NEAL. We thank you very much, Judge Stephens, for the very interesting statements you have given us.

SUBMITTED STATEMENT

(The statement submitted by Justice Stephens is as follows:)

STATEMENT PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ON THE FACILITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The law library in the Library of Congress was established by an act of Congress approved July 14, 1832 (4 Stat. 579). In this statute the Librarian was directed "to prepare an apartment near to, and connected by an easy communication with that in which the Library of Congress is now kept, for the purpose of a law library; to remove the law books, now in the library, into such apartment; and

to take charge of the law library, in the same manner as he is now required to do of the Library of Congress."

This was carried over into the Revised Statutes of 1878 and at the present time forms part of title 2 United States Code. Section 132 United States Code which was formerly section 83 of the Revised Statutes provides:

"The Library of Congress shall be arranged in two departments, a general library and a law library."

In order that the separation of the Library of Congress into two parts, one of which is the law library, might be completely effectuated the Congress in 1832 appropriated specifically the sum of \$5,000 and a further annual sum of \$1,000 for a period of 5 years for the purchase of books for the law library. The regular appropriation specifically for the purchase of books in the law library began in 1842 and has continued without interruption to date, the amount of the appropriation varying from \$1,000 to \$95,000.

It would seem, therefore, manifestly to be contrary to the intention of the Congress as expressed in legislation as far back as 1832, perpetuated in the Revised Statutes, coupled with the separate appropriations for the law library covering a period of more than 100 years, to abolish the distinction between the general library of the Library of Congress and the law library, even in part, by a consolidation of appropriations for the general library and for the law library.

It is recognized, however, that the extraordinary circumstances resulting from the war, which have affected seriously the acquisition of materials both for the law library and the general library, might make it desirable to consolidate appropriations during the period of this emergency. However, our committee is seriously concerned with the possibilities that might result from this consolidation unless the separation of the law library from the general library is maintained through some language in the appropriation act. It is suggested that there be added at the end of the appropriation item the words, "The present consolidation of the appropriation for the general library and the law library shall not operate as a precedent."

It is, in our opinion, highly desirable that the separation of the law library from the general library of the Library of Congress in the interests of the best service in the field of legal materials to the Members of the Congress, to the Supreme Court, and to the bench and bar throughout the Nation should be maintained. The consolidation of the two appropriations would be a further step in bringing about the reversal of congressional policy with respect to the law library which has already been partially done in the internal organization of the Library of Congress in which the selection and location of the lawbooks is not under the control of the law librarian, although the selection of lawbooks for the law library had been under the control of the former law librarian, the late Dr. John T. Vance, although he never had any control over the allocation of lawbooks to the law library rather than to the general collection.

HON. HAROLD M. STEPHENS,

Associate Justice, United States Court of Appeals,

Washington, D. C., Chairman,

HON. HATTON W. SUMNERS,

United States Congressman,

HON. CHARLES FAHY,

Solicitor General of the United States,

ALEXANDER HOLTZOFF, Esq.,

Special Assistant to the Attorney General,

DR. HUGH J. FEGAN,

Dean, Law Department, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.,

JAMES GRAFTON ROGERS, Esq.,

Washington, D. C.,

Members.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICE OF CLERK

STATEMENTS OF J. C. SHANKS, DISBURSING CLERK; AND J. C. PAGE, PROPERTY CUSTODIAN

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, APPROPRIATIONS, 1945, AND ESTIMATES, 1946

Mr. O'NEAL. We are glad to have with us Mr. Shanks, the disbursing clerk of the House, who, for the most part, runs the business up here on the Hill. Mr. Shanks, we shall be glad to have you make a statement touching the various items covering salaries and expenses of the House of Representatives.

Mr. SHANKS. Mr. Chairman, we first desire to insert in the record a comparative statement marked, "Exhibit A," showing the appropriations for the fiscal year 1945, the estimates for the fiscal year 1946, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current appropriations. (Exhibit A referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT A.—Comparative statement showing the regular appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current regular appropriations

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (—) estimates for 1946 compared with appropriations for 1945
SALARIES AND MILEAGE, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS			
Salaries.....	\$4, 385, 000	\$4, 385, 000	-----
Mileage.....	171, 000	171, 000	-----
Total, salaries and mileage.....	4, 556, 000	4, 556, 000	-----
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES			
Office of the Speaker.....	13, 500	13, 500	-----
Speaker's table.....	14, 740	14, 740	-----
Chaplain.....	2, 500	2, 500	-----
Office of the Clerk.....	¹ 193, 320	² 205, 050	+\$11, 730
Committee employees.....	³ 364, 060	⁴ 374, 760	+10, 700
Sergeant at Arms.....	41, 200	41, 200	-----
House Office Building Police.....	110, 820	110, 820	-----
Office of the Doorkeeper.....	303, 740	269, 148	—34, 592
Special and minority employees.....	22, 900	22, 900	-----
Special employees.....	4, 740	4, 740	-----
Office of majority leader.....	13, 240	13, 240	-----
Office of minority leader.....	9, 900	9, 900	-----
Messengers, majority and minority.....	3, 480	3, 480	-----
Printing clerks, majority and minority.....	4, 000	4, 000	-----
Post Office.....	84, 680	84, 680	-----
Post Office motor vehicles.....	2, 200	2, 200	-----
Official reporters.....	70, 500	70, 500	-----
Committee stenographers.....	55, 360	55, 360	-----
Total, salaries, officers and employees.....	1, 314, 880	1, 302, 718	—12, 162

¹ Includes \$3,620 to increase the salaries of telephone operators (first deficiency appropriation bill for 1945, H. R. 2374, 1st sess., 79th Cong.).

² Includes \$10,350 supplemental estimate of appropriation contained in H. Doc. 112, 1st sess., 79th Cong., for the employment of a temporary assistant reading clerk at \$3,600 per annum, pursuant to H. Res. 95, adopted Jan. 18, 1945, and an additional amount of \$6,750 to increase the salaries of telephone operators authorized by the act of Feb. 13, 1945 (Pub. Law 2, 79th Cong.).

³ Includes \$22,380 to increase the salaries of clerks to standing committees (first deficiency appropriation bill for 1945, H. R. 2374, 1st sess., 79th Cong.).

⁴ Regular estimate for 1946 reduced by \$57,515 as only \$22,880 will be required to increase the salaries of clerks to committees for the fiscal year 1946, at the rate of \$500 per annum, pursuant to act of Dec. 20, 1944, as amended by the first deficiency appropriation bill for 1945 (H. R. 2374, 1st sess., 79th Cong.), instead of \$80,395 as originally estimated. Also includes \$10,200 supplemental estimate of appropriation as contained in H. Doc. 112, 1st sess., 79th Cong., for the employment of personnel for the new standing Committee on Un-American Activities, pursuant to H. Res. 199, adopted Jan. 29, 1945.

EXHIBIT A.—Comparative statement showing the regular appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the increase or decrease proposed in the estimates as compared with the current regular appropriations—Continued

Object	Appropriations for 1945	Budget estimates for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (−) estimates for 1946 compared with appropriations for 1945
CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES			
Total, clerk hire.....	⁵ \$3,504,000	\$4, 161, 000	+\$657, 000
CONTINGENT FUND			
Furniture and repairs.....	40, 000	40, 000	-----
Miscellaneous items.....	90, 000	90, 000	-----
Stenographic reports, committee hearings.....	27, 500	27, 500	-----
Special and select committees.....	500, 000	400, 000	−100, 000
Joint Committee, Internal Revenue Taxation.....	35, 500	35, 500	-----
Telegraph and telephone service.....	175, 000	200, 000	+25, 000
Stationery.....	⁶ 531, 600	93, 600	−438, 000
Attending physician.....	6, 985	6, 985	-----
Postage stamps.....	950	950	-----
Air mail and special-delivery stamps.....	28, 470	32, 850	+4, 380
Folding speeches.....	30, 000	30, 000	-----
Revision of the laws.....	8, 000	8, 000	-----
Preparation, new edition, U. S. Code.....	-----	-----	-----
Services, various compilations.....	4, 500	4, 500	-----
Speaker's automobile.....	4, 000	4, 000	-----
Compiling testimony, contested-election cases.....	-----	-----	-----
Total, contingent expenses.....	1, 482, 505	973, 885	−508, 620
Total, House of Representatives, general fund.....	10, 857, 385	10, 993, 603	+136, 218
LEGISLATIVE MISCELLANEOUS			
Uniforms and equipment, Capitol Police.....	9, 400	9, 400	-----
Capitol Police Board (detailed District of Columbia Metropolitan Police).....	55, 000	55, 000	-----
Total, Capitol Police.....	65, 500	64, 400	-----
Joint Committee on Printing.....	11, 860	11, 860	-----
Legislative counsel.....	83, 000	86, 000	+3, 000
Statement of appropriations.....	4, 000	4, 000	-----
Total, legislative miscellaneous.....	163, 260	166, 260	+3, 000

⁵ Includes \$657,000 additional clerk hire allowance (first deficiency appropriation bill for 1945, H. R. 2374, 1st sess., 79th Cong.).

⁶ Includes \$219,000 additional stationery allowance for the 1st sess. 79th Cong. (first deficiency appropriation bill for 1945, H. R. 2374, 1st sess., 79th Cong.).

ITEMS OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN ESTIMATES FOR 1946

Mr. SHANKS. These items of increases and decreases, as well as the regular estimates, will be explained as we take up each paragraph as appearing in the Budget estimates and committee print.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO

For the fiscal year 1946, \$4,385,000. No change.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO

For 1946, \$171,000. No change.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

For 1946, \$13,500. No change.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

For 1946, \$14,740. No change.

CHAPLAIN

For 1946, \$2,500. No change.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

For 1946, \$205,050, or a net increase of \$11,730 over the amounts appropriated for 1945. We submit the following explanation:

First. A new position of assistant reading clerk is again being established at \$3,600 per annum to continue available, under the limitations of House Resolution No. 95, adopted January 18, 1945, which provides that the said position of assistant reading clerk shall terminate whenever a vacancy occurs in a position of reading clerk.

Mr. O'NEAL. That was authorized by law?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes, sir.

Second. House Resolution No. 679, adopted December 16, 1944, authorizes \$5,000 additional for the employment of clerical assistants in the Disbursing Office, making the total as authorized by the House, \$15,000.

Mr. TIBBOTT. What was it last year?

Mr. SHANKS. \$10,000.

Mr. TIBBOTT. That represents an increase of \$5,000.

Mr. SHANKS. Yes, sir; authorized by the House.

Third. The position of assistant chief telephone operator is increased from \$1,800 to \$2,400 per annum, and 23 operators from \$1,620 to \$1,800 per annum each, and in addition \$2,010 will be required during the fiscal year 1946 for longevity pay of regular telephone operators as authorized by Public Law No. 2, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. For the purpose of making clear why this was done, have you any information as to what pay these telephone operators have been drawing, compared with what telephone operators were drawing down in the city?

Mr. SHANKS. It is my understanding it was considerably less. This matter was taken up and handled by the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. O'NEAL. The Committee on Accounts went into the matter very thoroughly?

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. There seems to be a discrepancy between the situation on the Hill and in other telephone exchanges. Of course, there was a great deal of difficulty getting the proper sort of telephone service under those conditions. As I understand it, that was the basis upon which the law was passed making it possible to do justice to these operators on the Hill.

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct. The operators on the Hill were getting only one Sunday off in every four. Downtown, if they worked on Sundays, they got double pay, and some extra compensation on Saturdays. Our operators here were very much underpaid in comparison.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think the telephone service at the Capitol is remarkably good under the circumstances and we should commend very

cordially the work that is done by that department. I think they have been extremely loyal to the House of Representatives.

You may proceed, Mr. Shanks.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Mr. SHANKS. For 1946, \$374,760, or an increase of \$10,700. This paragraph will also require a littled detailed explanation.

First. Public Law No. 375, approved June 28, 1944—Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1944—revised the set-up and schedule of salaries of the employees of the Committee on Appropriations.

Second. House Resolution No. 109, approved January 29, 1945, provides for four new positions for the Committee on Un-American Activities, that is, clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100; and janitor, \$1,560.

Third. The last item in the paragraph specifies an additional amount for clerks of the committees, pursuant to the act of December 20, 1944—Public Law No. 512—\$80,395. This figure should be reduced to \$22,880, or a reduction amounting to \$57,515. The First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, H. R. No. 2374, now pending, carries a provision amending the act of December 20, 1944—Public Law No. 512, Seventy-eighth Congress—by limiting the rate of increase to a clerk of a standing committee by not more than \$500 per annum over the rate of compensation prevailing on December 6, 1944. Public Law No. 512, just specified, limits the total amount any clerk of a standing committee, may receive with the exception of the Committee on Appropriations, not to exceed a total rate of \$5,000 per annum. In other words, this increase in the salaries of the positions of clerks only will call for \$22,880 which includes the clerks of 45 standing committees at \$500 each and one committee at \$380 per annum, the latter being the Committee on Ways and Means. The clerk of this committee receives a statutory basic salary at the rate of \$4,620 per annum and accordingly cannot be increased more than \$380 per annum to keep within the ceiling limitation of \$5,000 per annum.

Mr. O'NEAL. So that the language and the increases suggested here are in pursuance of the action of the House, and are intended to carry out the direction of the House?

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct. I have already contacted your executive assistant in regard to the matter of the reduction of the \$57,515 referred to here.

Mr. O'NEAL. Very well; you may proceed.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. SHANKS. Office of the Sergeant at Arms, for 1946, \$41,200. No change.

POLICE FORCE, HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

For 1946, \$110,820. No change.

OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER

For 1946, \$269,148, or a decrease amounting to \$34,592, which latter amount was the sum appropriated to pay the salaries of the pages during the fiscal year 1945 from July 1 to December 31, 1944, inclusive.

Naturally, if Congress remains in session after June 30 of this year we will again have to request a supplemental appropriation to pay the salaries of the pages for such time as the House sees fit between July 1 and December 31, 1945.

Two changes should be made in the estimates for 1946 for the Office of the Doorkeeper relating to the two assistants to the Superintendent of the House Press Gallery. In lieu of one at \$2,520 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and one at \$2,400, the figures should be changed to read, one at \$3,000 and one at \$2,220, which changes were duly authorized by House Resolution No. 210, adopted March 26, 1945. These two changes do not increase the total amount in the aggregate but merely revise the salaries of the two positions in question.

Mr. O'NEAL. Since you have prepared these estimates, a resolution has passed the House of Representatives changing the situation.

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. That does not affect the total amount, but provides a readjustment of the salary of each.

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct.

Mr. TIBBOTT. I notice the language here, "in lieu of one at \$2,520 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent." Will you explain that?

Mr. SHANKS. That language was carried in the legislative bill for 1945. This resolution was adopted in March, providing that the salaries should be \$3,000 for one, and \$2,220 for the other. In reality, it increases one assistant by \$180 and decreases the other by \$180. The first assistant has been with the Press Gallery for a great many years, while the other came in only about a month ago.

Mr. O'NEAL. Proceed.

SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Mr. SHANKS. Special and minority employees.
For 1946, \$22,900. No change.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEES

For 1946, \$4,740. No change.

OFFICE OF MAJORITY FLOOR LEADER

For 1946, \$13,240. No change.

OFFICE OF MINORITY FLOOR LEADER

For 1946, \$9,900. No change.

MESSENGERS, MAJORITY AND MINORITY CAUCUS ROOMS

For 1946, \$3,480. No change.

PRINTING CLERK, MAJORITY AND MINORITY

For 1946, \$4,000. No change.

POST OFFICE

For 1946, \$84,680. No change.

PURCHASE, EXCHANGE, ETC., FOR POST OFFICE MOTOR VEHICLES

For 1946, \$2,200. No change.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

For 1946, \$70,500. No change.

COMMITTEE STENOGRAPHERS

For 1946, \$55,360. No change.

SALARY LAPSES

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Shanks, it is very gratifying that there are no more increases requested than the very few which you have mentioned. Are there but very few lapses in these positions?

Mr. SHANKS. There are very few. There are some occasionally, for maybe a week or two, perhaps a month, pending the appointment of a new employee. That is usually in patronage-employee cases. In positions like those on the police force, it is very difficult to have lapses, because we have to have the men patrolling the grounds and guarding the doors all the time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you intend to submit for the record a statement of amounts, under any of these items, that you expect to return to the Treasury?

Mr. SHANKS. At the end of my statement I always include what we anticipate in that respect, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Very well.

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES,
1946

Mr. SHANKS. The total amount of our estimates for "Salaries, officers and employees" just discussed by paragraphs, amount to \$1,302,718, as compared with \$1,314,880 appropriated and to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1945. I might mention at this point for the information of the committee that all of these figures, both for the fiscal year 1946 as compared with the fiscal year 1945 are basic and do not take into consideration the amounts that may be necessary to pay additional compensation authorized by the War Overtime Pay Act of May 7, 1943—Public Law No. 49, Seventy-eighth Congress.

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For 1946, \$4,161,000, or an increase of \$657,000 over that appropriated for the fiscal year 1945. This increase is due entirely to the additional amount of clerk hire allowance authorized by the act of December 20, 1944, which law increased the basic clerk hire allowance, effective January 1, 1945, from \$6,500 to \$9,500 per annum.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you explain the new language there?

Mr. SHANKS. The new language merely provides that the money shall be paid as authorized by law. Heretofore it specified a particular act, but, if you recall, when the act of December 20, 1944, was passed, it carried no appropriation to pay the extra salaries. The Comptroller General approved the payment out of current funds if we would incorporate language in the law similar to that which we have in this bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. And these increases that are requested are pursuant to law?

Mr. SHANKS. Absolutely.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

We now take up the contingent fund of the House and accordingly submit herewith a detailed statement marked "Exhibit B" showing the appropriations and expenditures of the contingent fund from July 1, 1944, to March 31, 1945, inclusive, and the balance of each item unexpended as of April 1, 1945.

(Exhibit B referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT B.—*House of Representatives contingent fund, 1945—Expenditures from July 1, 1944, to Mar. 31, 1945, inclusive*

Items	Appropriated	Expended to Mar. 31, 1945	Balance Apr. 1, 1945
Furniture and repairs, 1945.....	\$40,000	\$32,227.26	\$7,772.74
Miscellaneous items, 1945.....	90,000	52,307.95	37,692.05
Stenographic reports of committee hearings, 1945.....	27,500	7,783.55	19,716.45
Special and select committees, 1945.....	400,000	304,364.92	95,635.08
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, 1945.....	35,500	27,158.05	8,341.95
Telegraph and telephone service, 1945.....	175,000	120,610.68	54,389.32
Stationery, 1945.....	93,600	38,727.42	54,872.58
Stationery, 1944-45.....	219,000	187,242.75	31,757.25
Attending physician, 1945.....	6,985	3,804.21	3,180.79
Postage stamps, 1945.....	950	950.00	—
Air-mail and special delivery stamps, 1945.....	28,470	16,163.00	12,307.00
Folding speeches and pamphlets, 1945.....	30,000	26,222.53	3,777.47
Revision of the laws, 1945.....	8,000	5,913.75	2,086.25
Preparation new edition U. S. Code 1944 (1944-45).....	100,000	61,095.05	38,904.95
Services, various compilations, 1945.....	4,500	3,428.30	1,071.70
Speaker's automobile, 1945.....	4,000	2,428.83	1,571.17
Total.....	1,263,505	890,428.25	373,076.75

FURNITURE AND REPAIR SHOP

Mr. SHANKS. In connection with the furniture and repair shop the property custodian in charge thereof reports that during the fiscal year 1944, 30,942 different pieces of work were performed such as that listed at the top of exhibit C which we desire to have inserted in the record at this point.

(Exhibit C referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT C.—*Office of the Property Custodian*

SUMMARY OF WORK EXECUTED BY THE FURNITURE REPAIR SHOPS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1944. THE CHARACTER OF WORK CONSISTING OF REPAIRING, UPHOLSTERING, AND REFINISHING; CONTRACT CLEANING AND REPAIRING OF CARPET AND RUGS; MAKING, REPAIRING, AND HANGING OF WINDOW SHADES AND VENETIAN BLINDS; SPECIAL WORK, POLISHING; INSECT EXTERMINATION; DELIVERING AND HANDLING.

Labor, tools, and machinery	Number of pieces	Labor
Item 1: Repairing, refinishing, and reupholstering furniture and equipment, House Office Buildings.....	2,461	\$6,205.00
Item 2: Repairing and constructing furniture for standing committees, Gallery, cloak rooms, Speaker's lobby floor of House, and offices in House side of the Capitol.....	439	3,269.00
Item 3: Repairing of venetian blinds, making and repairs to window shades, cleaning and repairs to draperies.....	879	2,789.00
Item 4: Odd jobs in Members offices and committee rooms, in the Capitol, New and Old Office Buildings.....	2,132	4,857.50
Item 5: Delivering and handling of furniture, extermination work.....	12,709	2,976.00
Item 6: Polishing work.....	8,453	4,831.50
Item 7: Annual leave and sick leave, national holidays, of mechanics and laborers.....	—	3,249.00
Total number of pieces handled, delivered, and repaired.....	30,942	28,177.00

FURNITURE AND REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Total appropriation, fiscal year 1944.....	\$40,000.00
Amount allocated for labor (basic).....	29,000.00
Total expended (basic).....	28,177.00
Balance.....	823.00
Amount allocated for material, supplies, etc.....	11,000.00
Total expended.....	4,203.88
Balance.....	6,796.12
Balance, labor allocation.....	823.00
Balance, material allocation.....	6,796.12
Total.....	7,619.12
Amount required for additional compensation, fiscal year 1944, under "War Overtime Pay Act 1943".....	4,637.73
Unexpended balance, total appropriation repaid to U. S. Treasury.....	2,981.39

Mr. SHANKS. Our estimates for 1946 call for \$40,000, the same as that appropriated for 1945, not including additional compensation or so-called war overtime pay for employees of the furniture and repair shop. Mr. Page, the property custodian, is present and will be glad to answer any questions or furnish you with any additional data or information that you may desire.

I believe Mr. Page would like to make a short statement to the committee.

Mr. O'NEAL. We shall be glad to hear from you, Mr. Page.

MATTERS AFFECTING THE WORK OF THE FURNITURE AND REPAIR SHOP

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, at this time I would like to emphasize several matters which are of serious concern to the proper upkeep and maintenance of equipment. These include the securing of materials, and labor conditions as of today as they affect our shops.

It is a well-known fact that a critical stage has been reached in the age and condition of the equipment in the Old House Office Building and the House side of the Capitol. Proof of the extremely high quality of workmanship and material in these great number of pieces is testified by their ability to stand up after 35 or more years of hard usage and continued overhauling.

However, we are rapidly reaching the point when no amount of refinishing, repairing, or reconditioning can make these pieces presentable and serviceable.

For instance, I have checked several desks on which I personally worked while serving in the cabinet shop, having marked them for identification when they were remodeled from roll-top to flat top. Since then about half of these desks have been repaired not less than 8 times, and refinished 11 times.

The required time for a skilled mechanic has increased 40 to 50 percent, slowing down the number of pieces that are made available for use. The various steps required are too numerous to be given at this time.

Let me at this point sincerely and cordially invite the chairman and the members of this committee to visit and inspect our shops in order that first-hand details may be discussed thoroughly.

Concerning the materials used in maintenance and repair, a great many items require a blanket M. R. O. priority and others of a critical

nature require a special rating which is taken before the War Production Board Liaison Officer in the Old House Office Building, referred to the main office, and then is either rejected or granted, depending upon availability and essential use.

Cost of materials has increased from 10 to 35 percent over previous years, prior to the war. This is an average for most of the required replacement parts.

Each item is carefully checked out on order and is inventoried twice each month in order to maintain a sufficient quantity of necessary items.

A few of these items are hair, burlap, muslin, tacks, thread, leather in four colors, gimp, shade cloth, and so forth, varnish, varnish remover, lacquer and lacquer thinner, vinegar, colors—water and alcohol and oil—fillers, plastic wood and solvent, sandpaper; also, screws, bolts, nuts, washers, casters, nails, locks, latches, wiping cloths, cane and splice, dowels, glue, et cetera.

An increase was granted for additional clerk hire which necessitated extra desks and chairs and typewriter stands and typewriters.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you repair typewriters in your shop?

Mr. PAGE. We have one mechanic who works with Mr. Spahr on repair of typewriters. In other words, there are two men taking care of that. If there are major repairs, they have to be sent downtown to the various branches of the companies that make the four or five different makes of machines that we have.

NEW FURNITURE NEEDED

It is impossible to get an average number of the pieces which will be required to meet the demand for the fourth or fifth clerk. Some time ago we purchased extra desks, chairs, stands, and typewriters for the third clerk. At that time the average was 150 pieces of each article to provide for the third clerk, not counting the additional pieces recovered from some offices every 2 years after a congressional election. These pieces are loaned equipment, either for an indefinite length of time or a given length of time within the 2-year limit. Naturally, when a Member retains his office in successive terms it is practically impossible to recover the loaned equipment.

File cabinets of steel are subject to the W. P. B. restrictions, and prices are exorbitant. They are five to six times more than they used to be.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT SITUATION IN THE NEW HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

With reference to the New House Office Building, an entirely different set-up exists. The walnut finish on all equipment in that building was standard when it was put into the building 10 years ago. However, since then there have been demands for additional equipment, due to the increase of war activities, and we have had requests for Old House Office Building bookcases, stands, costumers, extra shelving and extra desks, chairs, and so forth. These requests have increased out of all proportion.

In the New House Office Building, the House Office Building Commission has ruled that the pieces of furniture shall be identical. We have tried to be fair to the Members and their clerks. I think Mr.

Johnson and Mr. Cannon know what we are up against as well as anybody. Mr. Cannon has seen our corridors over there filled up with old furniture. We take it just as fast as we can and put it through the shop and repair it.

A great deal of those pieces were recovered from the fifth floor of the Old House Office Building, that was being used by these investigating committees. They are practically all the old fifth-floor pieces. We have been able to use a great deal of those for the extra clerks, especially in the old building.

But for the new building, we have no extra pieces at all. They are completely gone. We have no more typewriter chairs or desks, and the files are just about exhausted.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is your recommendation, Mr. Page?

Mr. PAGE. Mr. Shanks and I went over the approximate cost of the desks and the chairs. They have increased considerably in price. The desks which were bought in 1941 for the third clerk were listed on schedule at \$31.99. The chairs were \$8.45. So that a unit would cost about \$40. Now those units will run about \$160 to \$165.

Mr. SHANKS. About four times as much.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you gotten into contact with the officials handling surplus property to see whether they have anything that you can use?

Mr. PAGE. What they have is entirely different from what we have up here.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would it be so different that it would mar the appearance of an office up here?

Mr. PAGE. I think it would be more or less out of place in these offices. We have considerable complaints now from Members and clerks. We need a desk up and they do not want it because it does not match the furniture. All we can say is that it is the best we can do for them.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is your recommendation to remedy the situation, Mr. Page?

Mr. PAGE. The way these requests are coming in for desks and chairs, it is very difficult to get at an average. Some weeks we will have two or three requests from the new building and four or five from the old building. In the past week we had six from the new building and have had nothing to give them.

In order to present a definite statement to the committee, I have to say that the only way of getting around the situation is to purchase a certain number of these desks for the new building and for the old building. They will all be of walnut. There will be no difference there.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have not submitted anything in these estimates for that?

Mr. SHANKS. We have not.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much money have you in mind to do the minimum job that would be necessary?

Mr. SHANKS. We estimated something over a hundred units, costing \$160 per unit. That would come to about \$16,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would that take care of the situation?

Mr. PAGE. It should.

Mr. O'NEAL. Both as to the New and the Old House Office Buildings?

Mr. PAGE. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. Did I understand you correctly to say that a desk in 1941 cost about \$30?

Mr. SHANKS. It was about \$40 a unit, including a desk and a chair.

Mr. JOHNSON. And now that same unit, desk and chair, would cost how much?

Mr. PAGE. Around \$165.

Mr. JOHNSON. They have not done a very good job of holding the line on those prices, have they?

Mr. SHANKS. Well, it is a different type of desk. This is the only desk that is now available through the Procurement Division.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is it a better desk?

Mr. PAGE. I think it might be in this respect. They are made with a right- and a left-hand typewriter drawer now. The center-drop desks contain so much more metal. Where they drop down, they have metal arms on each side and metal strips across, and it required, I should say, 8 or 10 pounds of metal for each desk, which is considerable.

The Treasury Department has gone into this matter thoroughly and that is why they are procuring these right-and-left-hand desks. They call for a smaller amount of metal, with a light spring to carry the carriage up into position.

One company here in Washington explained that these desks are all genuine walnut. That means, I suppose, that it is a veneer with a chestnut core, which is better than solid mahogany or walnut. Mahogany is impossible to get today. We have not had a piece for over a year, and I think it will be some time before we are able to get any at all.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you submit a statement concerning these desks and chairs, at the prices that you have cited?

Mr. PAGES. These prices, of course, Mr. Chairman, are subject to change without notice.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think you have exhausted the study of what surplus property might offer to help you out?

Mr. SHANKS. Mr. Page said that he has done that. Most of these demands are due to the extra clerk hire bill which passed January 1, providing an extra \$3,000 for clerk hire. We have gained, roughly, about 140 new clerks as a result of that bill. A great many Members did not increase their staff, but did increase the salaries of their present staff.

We have four Members only that have one clerk at the present time on the pay roll. The largest category is those with three. The average is about three.

We have about 1,365 clerks on the pay roll with Members.

We have 21 Members—this was about a month ago—who have 5 clerks. We have 109 who have 4 clerks.

Heretofore there was a limitation that they could not have more than 3.

It was about 1941 that the Appropriations Committee appropriated the extra money to pay for the third clerk's equipment.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR FIFTH FLOOR OFFICES IN OLD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you any further statement, Mr. Page?

Mr. PAGE. At this time I would like to bring up the fact that on the fifth floor of the old building several investigating committees have been set up again. We had recovered quite a few pieces from that floor right after the election. There are now the Colmer committee, the Smith committee, the Wright Patman investigating committee, the Committee on Un-American Activities, the Civil Service Committee, and others.

There are quite a few Members up there who have three-room suites with new furnishings that were bought 4 or 5 years ago.

The Speaker has broken up a lot of those three-room suites into single rooms. This requires more equipment. A three-room suite would have the standard equipment.

These are spread all the way around the fifth floor, with the exception of six or seven suites.

Just today we had a set-up for the Ways and Means Committee investigating social security. We had a number of things to put in over there; three flat-top desks and one typewriter desk, six chairs—bentwoods and five odd swivel-type chairs, bookcases, files, tables, and so forth.

INCREASE NEEDED FOR PURCHASE OF RUGS AND CARPETS AND FOR EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL HELP

There is another item I would like to bring up at this time. Five thousand dollars was used to buy new carpet and rugs. Of course, as you know, that has been disregarded for the duration of the war as we were unable to get the material. We would like to have that item brought back to the original amount of \$45,000 to cover the additional cost of material for the New House Office Building, and an additional amount of \$5,000 for at least two skilled mechanics and one helper, making a total allocation of \$50,000.

We are past the tenth year over in the New House Office Building, and calls for repairs and replacements are such that we cannot meet the demand.

As you can see here, our basic salary roll now is \$34,620 per annum.

Mr. SHANKS. That is out of \$40,000.

Mr. PAGE. The rest of that, which is approximately \$5,000, goes for material and equipment.

Mr. O'NEAL. This additional \$5,000 would be used for what purpose?

Mr. PAGE. That would be used for material that is absolutely necessary.

In addition to that, due to the increase in the amount of work spent on pieces in the old building and the Capitol, it takes 40 or 50 percent more of the mechanics' time, to put them in shape again. The only way we are going to be able to get out of the hole is to have an additional two mechanics in the shops, especially the upholstering and finishing shop.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you had the authorization, could you get the men?

Mr. PAGE. I do not know whether we can get them. We would like to try to get veterans, if we can, if they can do the work. If they are

skilled in the trade and can handle the work, we would be glad to take them on. So far we have been very fortunate in getting men who have had their deferment.

SAVINGS AS RESULT OF OPERATION OF FURNITURE AND REPAIR SHOP

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me ask you, in general, concerning economies effected through maintaining a furniture and repair department instead of trying to buy material in the open market. This represents a tremendous saving, would you say, Mr. Shanks?

Mr. SHANKS. I would say that we save at least 300 percent, based upon past experience. First of all, if we were to go outside now, we could not get any work done today. We have been very fortunate in having our men stay on the job.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, to have a maintenance department is a real economy?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Because you utilize material that you would have to buy in the open market at outrageous prices now.

Mr. SHANKS. If you could get the material or could get anybody to work on it.

In the last analysis, the whole recommendation that Mr. Page is making would take about \$25,000 additional. That would be about \$16,000 for the new desks and chairs and about four to five thousand dollars for materials and \$5,000 to employ two more mechanics.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you will present that revised estimate, we shall be glad to go into the matter very carefully.

Mr. PAGE. There is one more matter I would like to mention, Mr. Chairman. During the peak of the work, right after election was over, and Members were changing offices, we put 1,200 pieces of furniture through the shops, averaging $5\frac{1}{2}$ pieces per hour. We finished, upholstered, and delivered, as the case might be—and some of the pieces required handling in all of the trades. There was necessary, of course, the handling and delivery service of five laborers. This is according to an actual count made by my assistant and myself for the month of January. I think that set a record for our shops.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think the membership of the House has a great deal of confidence in the work that you do, and are highly satisfied with your operations. I have heard many fine things said about the work done in your department, Mr. Page.

Mr. PAGE. Thank you.

(Supplemental statement presented by Mr. Page, property custodian.)

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to your request, I personally called upon Mr. Brandhover, Office of Surplus Property, Procurement Division, and ascertained that we could at this time secure the following stenographer-typist desks and chairs:

Desks, wood, double-pedestal, center-drop—walnut 40, at \$27 each	\$1,080.00
Desks, wood, single-pedestal, left-drop—walnut, 35, at \$24 each	\$840.00
Desks, wood, single-pedestal, right-drop—mahogany, 12, at \$24 each	288.00
Desks, wood, double-pedestal, center-drop—mahogany, none available at this time	-----
Chairs, metal, typists—olive drab finish—cushion seat and pad back, 25, at \$11.25	281.25
Total	2,489.25

The foregoing number of articles may be secured for \$2,500, delivered to the House Office Building provided that we act immediately and order the same. The above number of desks and chairs, of course, will not meet our requirements, and I accordingly recommend that the committee give favorable consideration to authorizing an immediate appropriation of \$5,000, which will enable us to purchase additional desks and chairs as they become available. This in itself would be a saving of \$11,000 from the figure we talked about in our hearing before your committee last week.

Also as stated before your committee, we would like to have appropriated \$10,000 additional, \$5,000 of which would be used for employing two extra expert mechanics, and \$5,000 in order to buy additional necessary supplies and materials for stock and shop purposes. In other words, our total appropriation which we are requesting at this time for the fiscal year 1946 will amount to \$55,000; and in order that we may proceed immediately in purchasing the foregoing mentioned desks and chairs from the Procurement Division, we further recommend that you provide \$5,000 of the total appropriation to become immediately available upon the approval of the 1946 Legislative Appropriation Act. This would not only give us the money sooner but would also earmark the same for 2 fiscal years—namely, 1945–46, and you and your committee may be assured that this particular amount of money will be used for no other purpose than purchasing stenographer-typist desks and chairs.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you proceed with the item, "Miscellaneous items," Mr. Shanks?

Mr. SHANKS. We now take up "Miscellaneous items," and for the current fiscal year we have set up the usual 10 allocations. These allocations are mostly arbitrary and are fixed only as a matter of convenience and guidance. They may necessarily have to be increased or reduced, depending upon conditions beyond our control as we progress throughout the fiscal year. A table is herewith submitted marked "Exhibit D" showing the purpose for which each allocation is made, the amounts temporarily allocated, and the amounts so far expended up to March 31, 1945.

(Exhibit D referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT D.—*Miscellaneous items, 1945—July 1, 1944, to Mar. 31, 1945, appropriation, \$90,000*

Items	Amount allocated	Amount expended, July 1, 1944, to Mar. 31, 1945	Balance, Apr. 1, 1945
1. Miscellaneous.....	\$5,000	\$2,388.55	\$2,611.45
2. Newspapers.....	2,500	2,056.32	443.68
3. Typewriter machines.....	8,000	451.80	7,548.20
4. Ice.....	2,500	1,109.46	1,390.54
5. Laundry.....	15,000	7,153.61	7,846.39
6. Gratuities, funerals of deceased employees.....	15,000	6,791.50	8,208.50
7. Miscellaneous pay roll, House resolutions.....	12,000	4,565.67	7,434.33
8. Reimbursement, committee stenographers.....	None	(¹)	-----
9. Material for folding.....	2,500	291.04	2,208.96
10. House restaurant.....	27,500	27,500.00	-----
Total.....	90,000	52,307.95	37,692.05

Appropriated, "Legislative Act, 1945, Public, No. 354, approved June 26, 1944....." \$90,000.00
 Expended to Mar. 31, 1945..... 52,307.95

Balance, Apr. 1, 1945..... 37,692.05

¹ Discontinued Jan. 1, 1944.

Mr. SHANKS. As we have explained these various allocations in detail every year heretofore, we do not believe we should attempt to burden the committee by again repeating these same explanations.

We would be only too glad to furnish any specific information or answer any questions which you may care to propound.

TYPEWRITERS

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to make an inquiry concerning typewriters. I suppose it is impossible to purchase new ones.

Mr. SHANKS. We have not purchased a new typewriter since the war started. We have gotten along with our present equipment by repairing it. As Mr. Page said a few minutes ago, we send them down to the branch offices of the various companies for renovation, which costs us \$15 per machine.

Mr. O'NEAL. Proceed, Mr. Shanks.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTS OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Mr. SHANKS. Stenographic reports of committee hearings, for 1946, \$27,500. No change.

I might state, Mr. Chairman, that the appropriation for 1945 was cut by the committee \$2,500 from the usual appropriation. Whether the \$27,500, from which we have a balance of \$19,000 at this time, will be enough, we do not know. We are spending around four or five thousand dollars a month. If this will not be sufficient, we will have to submit a deficiency estimate before the end of the year. But as far as the fiscal year 1946 is concerned, we are asking for the same amount as the current year.

EXPENSES OF SPECIAL AND SELECT COMMITTEES

Our next item in the contingent fund is "Expenses of special and select committees," and for the fiscal year 1946 we have submitted an estimate of \$400,000, or a decrease of \$100,000 from that appropriated for 1945. At this point we desire to insert in the record exhibit E, containing a complete list of the various investigations so far authorized and continued by the Seventy-ninth Congress. This statement shows the total amount authorized for each committee, the total amount expended up to March 31, and the balance unexpended remaining available to each committee as of April 1, 1945. The total of the balance of unexpended authorizations amounts to \$617,044.63. This is an appropriation on which no one can make any definite prediction, and the best we can do is to merely estimate our requirements based upon the action of the House in authorizing these various investigations.

It will be noted from exhibit E that three new investigating committees, which were just authorized by the House, have not as yet received any appropriation. They are:

The Investigation of Post-War Immigration, by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

The Investigation of Veterans' Affairs, by the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

The Investigation of the Food and Meat Shortage, of which special committee Congressman Anderson of New Mexico is chairman.

Whatever funds these three committees may be authorized to spend will, of course, increase our total figures accordingly.

(Exhibit E referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT E.—*Special investigating committees continued or authorized by the 79th Congress*

	Total amount authorized	Total ex- pended to Mar. 31, 1945	Balance available Apr. 1, 1945
STANDING COMMITTEES			
Appropriations: Investigation of Organization and Operation of Government Departments and Agencies.....	\$100,000	\$52,305.77	\$47,694.23
Civil Service: Civilian Employment Investigation, Government Departments.....	114,500	77,098.50	37,401.50
Education: Educational Institutions ¹	13,500	{ 13,069.94 2 330.06 }	(1)
Agriculture: Farm Products and Marketing.....	45,000	6,394.48	38,605.52
Public Buildings and Grounds: Defense Housing Program.....	17,500	7,302.85	10,197.15
Immigration and Naturalization: Post-war Immigration.....	(3)		
Judiciary: Investigation of Judges Johnson and Watson of Pennsylvania.....	2,500	139.66	2,360.34
Merchant Marine and Fisheries: National Defense Program.....	139,000	109,862.41	29,137.59
Military Affairs: National Defense Program.....	230,000	{ 162,342.45 2 5,974.51 }	61,683.04
Naval Affairs: National Defense Program.....	186,000	{ 109,494.28 2 26,409.40 }	50,096.32
Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Newsprint, Brand Names, etc.....	30,000	9,841.35	20,158.65
Petroleum Investigation.....	50,000	24,121.42	25,878.58
Insular Affairs: Puerto Rico Investigation ⁴	25,000	{ 13,175.59 2 11,824.41 }	(4)
Committee on Labor: Physically handicapped.....	30,500	10,381.19	20,118.81
Committee on the Public Lands: Public Lands Investigation.....	17,000	6,231.88	10,768.12
Ways and Means: Investigation of Social Security Act.....	50,000		50,000.00
Un-American Activities.....	50,000		50,000.00
World War Veterans' Committee: Veterans' Investigation.....	(3)		
Total.....			449,902.70
SPECIAL COMMITTEES			
Conservation Wildlife Resources (Congressman Robertson, Virginia, chairman).....	7,500	750.37	6,749.63
Investigation of Government Departments and Agencies Beyond the Scope of Their Authority (Congressman Smith, Virginia, chairman).....	91,500	62,072.29	29,427.71
Small Business, National Defense (Congressman Patman, Texas, chairman).....	137,500	99,903.04	37,596.96
Post-war Economic Policy and Planning (Congressman Colmer, Mississippi, chairman).....	100,000	37,353.21	62,646.79
Post-war Military Policy (Congressman Woodrum, Virginia, chairman).....	32,000	8,451.90	23,548.10
Food and Meat Investigation (Congressman Anderson, New Mexico, chairman).....	(3)		
Joint Committee, Organization of Congress (House share).....	7,500	327.26	7,172.74
Total.....			167,141.93
Grand total.....			617,044.63

¹ Continued for 1 month only. Expired Jan. 31, 1945.² Lapsed.³ No funds authorized.⁴ Continued for 90 days only from Jan. 22, 1945. No funds as yet authorized by 79th Cong.

Mr. O'NEAL. If there are any other special committees, you will have to come back and get the money to take care of them.

Mr. SHANKS. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON. You do not have any way of checking on these expenditures?

Mr. SHANKS. We do not, except that the vouchers are in due form, and so forth. Of course, the Committee on Accounts has the final check on all disbursements of investigating committees.

Mr. JOHNSON. You do not go into the question of extravagances, for instance?

Mr. SHANKS. No, sir. That is a matter under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts. Mr. Cochran, the chairman of that committee, goes into that matter very carefully.

Mr. O'NEAL. You furnish the Committee on Accounts, at stated intervals, with the balances on hand?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes; each month I furnish the chairman of the Committee on Accounts with such a statement as this, for his guidance.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

For 1946, \$35,000. No change. This amount, of course, represents one-half, or the House share of their appropriation. You usually have their chief of staff appear before your committee in further explanation of their item.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE SERVICE

For 1946 we are asking \$200,000. Although we show only \$175,000 as being appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, we will, before the end of the fiscal year, have to ask for a deficiency appropriation. On the present basis of our expenditures we will run into a deficit for the fiscal year 1945 of anywhere from \$35,000 to \$50,000, and our estimate for 1946, namely, \$200,000, if anything, is too low; but as we are unable to make any kind of an exact estimate as to what we will expend, we will, if the \$200,000 is not sufficient, ask for a deficiency or supplemental appropriation later in the fiscal year of 1946.

I might mention for the information of the committee that the Government rates on telegrams were again increased a year ago last July from 60 percent to 80 percent of the commercial rate. We used to pay, up to about 5 years ago, only 40 percent of the commercial rate, now it is 80 percent, or an increase of exactly 100 percent. The Government telegraphic rates are, of course, fixed or rather approved by the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you running into a deficit, Mr. Shanks?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes; between thirty-five and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think you can get by with the \$25,000 increase in that estimate?

Mr. SHANKS. I cannot say definitely. We hope to. In 1944 we had \$175,000, and I had to ask for a \$30,000 supplemental appropriation, or \$205,000 in all.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, this has nothing to do with the pay of the telephone operators that we discussed awhile ago.

Mr. SHANKS. No. This is just for telegraph service, telephone calls, and rental of equipment, not for salaries.

STATIONERY FOR MEMBERS AND COMMITTEES.

For 1946 we estimate \$93,600, which is the usual amount appropriated for the beginning of each regular session of Congress. However, during the current fiscal year two supplemental appropriations of \$219,000 each were made. So, as a matter of comparison, our estimates for 1946 from the amount actually appropriated during the fiscal year 1945 reflects a decrease for this particular item in the sum of \$438,000.

EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

For 1946, \$6,985. No change.

PURCHASE OF POSTAGE STAMPS

For 1946, \$950. No change.

AIR-MAIL AND SPECIAL-DELIVERY STAMPS

For 1946, \$32,850, or an increase of \$4,380 over that appropriated for the current fiscal year 1945. We estimated an additional increase in the per capita allowance from \$15 to \$25 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter. In other words, we believe the House would be justified in increasing the air-mail and special-delivery allowance for each Member, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico to \$75 a fiscal year instead of \$65, as at present, or a net increase of \$10 each. We base our recommendation due to the fact that the special-delivery stamps were increased from 10 cents to 13 cents each during the current fiscal year.

FOLDING SPEECHES AND PAMPHLETS

For 1946, \$30,000. No change.

PREPARATION AND EDITING OF THE LAWS

For 1946, \$8,000. No change.

PREPARATION OF A NEW EDITION OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

No new appropriation is estimated for in connection with this code, and the appropriation paragraph merely continues available until June 30, 1946, the \$100,000 appropriated by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944. The unexpended balance, although obligated by contract as of April 1, amounted to \$38,904.95.

SERVICES, VARIOUS COMPILATIONS, CLERK'S OFFICE

For 1946, \$4,500. No change.

OPERATION OF THE SPEAKER'S AUTOMOBILE

For 1946, \$4,000. No change.

COMPILING TESTIMONY IN CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES

This paragraph is being eliminated insofar as the fiscal year 1946 is concerned, for the reason that this particular appropriation is required only every other year.

The total amount of our estimates for contingent expenses, fiscal year 1946, which we have just discussed, amounts to \$973,885, compared with \$1,482,505 actually appropriated and to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1945, or a net decrease amounting to \$508,620.

Our total estimates for the House of Representatives general fund, as indicated on the bottom of exhibit A (sheet), shows \$10,993,603 estimated for 1946 compared with \$10,857,385 for the fiscal year 1945, or a net increase amounting to \$136,218.

AIR MAIL AND SPECIAL DELIVERY POSTAGE STAMPS

Mr. O'NEAL. Turning back to page 50 of the committee print, will you explain the new language in italics? Is that in line with the statement that you have already made under this item?

Mr. SHANKS. Yes, sir.

ELIMINATION OF LANGUAGE

Mr. O'NEAL. There is some language eliminated on page 43 of the committee print. Will you explain that?

Mr. SHANKS. That was originally written in as a special provision by the Appropriations Committee in 1944. The positions of these three laborers were created by a House resolution and paid out of the contingent fund. The Committee on Appropriations, however, wrote a limitation to the effect that they could no longer be paid beginning with the fiscal year July 1, 1944. It was eliminated from the paragraph as we did not believe it was any longer necessary.

Mr. O'NEAL. So there is no further need for that language in the bill?

Mr. SHANKS. No, sir; not in our opinion.

Mr. JOHNSON. Was not that permanent law?

Mr. SHANKS. The resolution passed the House and we were paying the salaries out of the contingent fund until this statutory provision was written in the legislative act of 1944.

Mr. JOHNSON. If we delete this language from the bill, would it not mean that these laborers could be put on?

Mr. SHANKS. It might be construed that way, but I am sure Mr. Cochran will not approve it and we will not pay it.

Mr. JOHNSON. The resolution referred to was brought in by the Committee on Accounts and undoubtedly they would approve the payment if it were left in the bill.

Mr. SHANKS. I understand they will not. If you gentlemen wish, you can leave the same language in the paragraph, but I am sure the money will not be disbursed without another resolution or some law being passed.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think we can take care of that in executive session.

Have you anything further, Mr. Shanks?

UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1944 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS, TO BE RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY

Mr. SHANKS. For the additional information of your committee we desire to place in the record the following itemized statement marked "Exhibit F" showing the unexpended balances of appropriations for the fiscal year 1944 and prior fiscal years which we contemplate returning to the United States Treasury before the end of the present fiscal year, totaling \$153,899.48.

(Exhibit F referred to is as follows:)

EXHIBIT F.—*Unexpended balances of appropriations, fiscal year 1944 and prior fiscal years to be returned to the U. S. Treasury*

Items:

Salaries, officers and employees, 1944.....	\$32, 136. 55
Clerk hire, members and delegates, 1944.....	32, 528. 76
Folding documents:	
1944.....	3, 267. 80
1943-44.....	5, 000. 00
Furniture and repairs, 1944.....	2, 981. 39
Miscellaneous items:	
1944.....	109. 14
1943.....	1, 075. 31
Stenographic reports of committee hearings, 1944.....	557. 83
Special and select committees, 1943.....	58, 938. 47
Telegraph and telephone service, 1943.....	7, 663. 12
Speaker's automobile, 1943.....	1, 090. 54
Uniforms and equipment, Capitol Police, 1944.....	236. 01
Salaries, Capitol Police, 1944.....	277. 53
Legislative counsel, 1944.....	1, 228. 96
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation:	
1944.....	4, 486. 45
1943.....	409. 64
Payment for certain services, 1944.....	263. 75
Salaries and expenses, detailed police, 1944.....	1, 648. 23
Total.....	153, 899. 48

CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. SHANKS. Under the heading of "Capitol Police" we have two separate appropriations as follows: Uniforms and equipment, Capitol Police. For 1946, \$9,400. No change.

Mr. O'NEAL. With reference to the police force, are there many lapses, or does the pay roll remain fairly uniform?

Mr. SHANKS. It remains practically uniform.

Capitol Police Board; detailed District of Columbia Metropolitan Police. For 1946, \$55,000. No change.

The two foregoing appropriations are disbursed one-half by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

For 1946, \$11,860. No change. One-half of this amount is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

The Committee on Federal Expenditures, which is a joint committee of both Houses created by statutory law, goes out of existence when it submits its report. The appropriations made for this committee, one-half of which is disbursed by the Senate and one-half by the House, also remain available as long as the committee stays in existence. Appropriations for this committee have been made from time to time as needed.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

The estimate for the Office of the Legislative Counsel for the fiscal year 1946 amounts to \$86,000, or an increase of \$3,000 over that appropriated for the current fiscal year 1945. This increase is reflected in

the share disbursed by the House of Representatives. In other words, the United States Senate share, or \$42,000, remains the same for 1946 as was appropriated for 1945. The House share, which the Legislative Counsel recommended, amounts to \$44,000 for 1946 as compared with \$41,000 appropriated for 1945.

The total amount, both House and Senate shares, estimated for "Legislative, miscellaneous" for the fiscal year 1946, amounts to \$166,260 compared with \$163,260 appropriated for 1945, or an increase amounting to \$3,000.

This, Mr. Chairman, concludes our statement covering the various items in the Budget estimates for the operation of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year 1946.

Mr. O'NEAL. I want to say again that the committee is always gratified with the clear, concise, and frank manner of the presentation of his estimates on the part of the disbursing clerk, and I think you have made a very informative statement as to the operation of the business of the Capitol which goes through the office of the Clerk of the House.

EXTERMINATION OF BUFFALO MOTHS AND OTHER PESTS

Mr. PAGE. There is one other thing, Mr. Chairman, that I would like to refer to, and that is with reference to spraying, and how it should be carried on. It seems that the buffalo moths are getting somewhat out of control. They appear about three times a year, and it seems hard to do anything with them that will keep them in control.

Mr. O'NEAL. What do they attack?

Mr. PAGE. They eat any animal material.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there a way to handle them?

Mr. PAGE. We have been trying to do all we can to get rid of them. The insecticides we get today are lacking in essential material to actually kill, and the conditions are getting worse. We have contacted the Agricultural Department, and they have told us what to get. We can use insecticides as such they are of today with recommended ingredients.

Mr. O'NEAL. Suppose you look into it, and if you have any suggestions to make we will be glad to have them.

Mr. PAGE. Yes; I would be very glad to do that.

(Supplemental statement referred to is as follows:)

EXTERMINATION WORK

The task of combating the pests in the buildings (roaches, bedbugs, flit ants, carpet weevils or so-called buffalo moth) has become a job for experienced exterminators who have proper equipment and facilities with which to do a complete spraying and fumigating of places infested. Of these pests, the buffalo moth is decidedly the most destructive as when a large chair or davenport becomes infested the hair is completely consumed by the larvae. Vegetable matter is comparatively immune, but any animal matter will be affected, especially in dark places. The buffalo moth inhabits the edges of carpets, under desks, and migrates through the cracks attacking the hair in large numbers. The material (available at this time) is apparently insufficient in power to kill. On several occasions I have contacted those in charge of insect control at the Agriculture Department and their statement is such that certain ingredients of the insecticides are not now available to the public. With their advice and added liquid of rotenone, gives us a little more effective killing power with the insecticides now in use. The roaches are,

of course, the more nuisance pests and will be found especially wherever food is handled or carelessly left around. These are fast breeders and multiply in large numbers within a short period of time and it is very difficult to reach their nests and hard to get at cracks. There have been one or two instances that bed bugs have been found in pieces of furniture in some rooms. Immediate fumigation by myself personally, followed up by repeated spraying, has helped to control this nuisance before getting beyond control. This extermination work is carried on after regular working hours and with but one man to handle the machines. Due to the air conditioning the fine mist is carried through the ducts when these machines are working which, of course, is very disturbing, thereby necessitating the spraying work to be carried on after regular working hours. The amount expended for insecticide ingredients plus the amount paid for overtime, I do not feel is justifiable for the results obtained. Therefore, my recommendation is to have a separate contract on bids for this particular work for each fiscal year, by experienced extermination contractors. It would then be their responsibility for a thorough control of these pests. The cost for fumigating one davenport is \$5; for one large chair, \$3.50. The damage to rugs and carpets runs into hundreds of dollars each year, especially now when no carpets and rugs are available, it institutes a very grave situation.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

STATEMENT OF KENNETH ROMNEY, SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. O'NEAL. We will now take up the estimate for the office of the Sergeant at Arms, on page 35 of the committee print.

We will be glad to have a statement from you, Mr. Romney. You are asking for the same amount for 1946 that you had for 1945, \$41,200.

We will be glad to have a statement from you in reference to the salary item.

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. Chairman, I put in no Budget estimates.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be glad to have you make a statement about the work of the Sergeant at Arms, and in reference to anything else that you may care to bring to our attention.

Mr. ROMNEY. I think all the members are very familiar with the Sergeant at Arms' office.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have had very few lapses. The pay roll is up to the maximum for your office? You have not had many vacancies?

Mr. ROMNEY. In my office?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. ROMNEY. No; but in the Capitol Police force there is a 100-percent turn-over each year. When I refer to the turn-over, I mean the turn-over is very great, at least 100 percent a year, or practically that. When we fill vacancies they may stay for 2, 3, or 4 weeks, and then they get a better job, because they are advertising downtown to pay guards \$1,800 a year. Police salaries are paid by the Clerk of the House.

I again renew my request that the salaries of the police force be increased so we can get an efficient force.

SALARIES OF CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. O'NEAL. How do the salaries of the Capitol Police force compare with the salaries paid downtown?

Mr. ROMNEY. They get about \$800 a year less for privates.

Mr. O'NEAL. That does not apply to the Metropolitan police who are detailed here on the Hill?

Mr. ROMNEY. They get the same as those downtown.

Mr. O'NEAL. But the police you refer to here, on the Capitol Police Force, are drawing about \$800 a year less?

Mr. ROMNEY. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. How does their experience compare with the experience of the men downtown, on policing duties, and how do their salaries compare?

Mr. ROMNEY. A new recruit downtown gets \$2,400.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does he have to pass a regular examination?

Mr. ROMNEY. Yes; he does.

Mr. JOHNSON. What about the Capitol Police?

Mr. ROMNEY. We required that up until the war, but when we could not get them, then we had to suspend most of the regulations.

I want again to express my opinion that I do not think the doorkeepers who work only part time should be paid more than the policemen, when the policemen work 8 hours every day. The police get a certain amount of annual leave, whereas the doorkeepers work only when the House is in session. Then they go to work at noon, or about noon, and quit at about 5 o'clock, and yet they get more pay than the policemen.

Mr. JOHNSON. How much do the doorkeepers get?

Mr. ROMNEY. They get \$10 a month more than the policemen.

Mr. JOHNSON. How many doorkeepers are there?

Mr. ROMNEY. I would not know that.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have permission to include in my statement, when I receive the transcript, an additional statement which I have not yet had an opportunity to write.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be glad to have that.

We would also like to have a statement as to the division of the police, as to those who perform duty in the Capitol and the office buildings.

Mr. ROMNEY. What do you mean by that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. O'NEAL. I mean how many are under you and how many are under anyone else? We have police in the House Office Buildings and police in the Capitol. Some are on the Senate pay roll and some on the House pay roll. We would like to have a statement in reference to that so the committee will understand it. We would like to have a statement showing how many policemen we have, and where they are assigned, on what pay roll they are, and who is over them. I think some people here are a bit confused as to who the police come under.

Mr. ROMNEY. There are no police under the Architect of the Capitol. Half of the police are under me and half of them are under Mr. Doxey.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is, the Capitol Police?

Mr. ROMNEY. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are not referring to the police in the House Office Buildings?

Mr. ROMNEY. Those are all under me. The police in the House Office Buildings and the police on the House side of the Capitol are under me. The police in the Senate Office Building and in the Senate part of the Capitol are under Mr. Doxey. We have a police board

consisting of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, and the Architect of the Capitol. So there is coordination; there is no difficulty about that.

Mr. O'NEAL. That police board is in control, and directs all of them?

Mr. ROMNEY. The whole thing is coordinated. It operates as a unit, and although there are three separate units, they are unified in the Capitol Police Board which meets at least one a month, and frequently oftener. But we have been terribly handicapped about getting policemen.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think that the policemen in the Capitol, other than those that are assigned to duty by the Metropolitan Police Department, are making policing a career? Would they be in the same category as policemen downtown, and like to have retirement and old age benefits?

Mr. ROMNEY. I cannot imagine anyone making a career out of a Capitol police job.

Mr. O'NEAL. The answer is that they do not?

Mr. ROMNEY. That is right. They do not take the job as a career.

Mr. O'NEAL. So they are different from the police on the Metropolitan Police force, who can look forward to retirement benefits?

Mr. ROMNEY. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. The police could come under the retirement provisions of the law, if they desired to do so?

Mr. ROMNEY. Their tenure is so brief and insecure that they do not do that.

Mr. JOHNSON. But they are eligible?

Mr. ROMNEY. They are eligible, but we may employ a policeman who would go off 3 months from now. He does not get any retirement. I doubt if there are any policemen that are under the retirement system, because their tenure is brief and insecure, and there is no point in their going into it.

Mr. JOHNSON. And they are not under civil service?

Mr. ROMNEY. That is true.

Mr. JOHNSON. They are subject to dismissal without cause and without notice?

Mr. ROMNEY. At any time.

Mr. O'NEAL. How are your requirements as compared with the Metropolitan Police?

Mr. ROMNEY. They are exactly the same.

Just before I came upstairs the lieutenant in the House Office Building came over and said, "We have four vacancies." He has six applications. If a policeman went off yesterday, for instance, we cannot replace him until tomorrow, and we may be able to make him work out the extra days. You cannot get men on the Capitol Police force when they are advertising downtown in the newspapers for guards at \$1,800 a year.

If you provide a salary increase for the police, I hope you will make the pay basic; that is, establish a rate without reference to the temporary 15-percent increase.

I would like to submit a statement for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be glad to have you submit such a statement.

Mr. ROMNEY. And include it in my remarks?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes, we will be glad to have that.

Thank you very much, Mr. Romney.

(The statement above referred to is as follows:)

SUPPLEMENTAL STATEMENT

Since appearing before the committee I have checked further into the matter of turn-over on the Capitol Police force. In 1944, out of a force of 132 police, 166 men had to be replaced. Thus the turn-over was approximately 125 percent.

The police force was able to operate only because it kept a skeleton of good men. It seems to me that we are confronted with the proposition of whether we want to maintain a police force or not. We cannot maintain one under present rates of pay. The Metropolitan Police force has no jurisdiction on Capitol Hill, and it is up to our own police force to maintain law and order and protect buildings valued at many millions of dollars. Since our force has been disintegrating for the past 2 years, we are really confronted with the question of whether we wish to abolish the force and turn over police jurisdiction to the downtown police or pay salaries that will enable us to keep a separate operating unit.

Following is schedule showing the pay received by the Capitol Police force, as contrasted with that received by the Metropolitan Police organization:

Capitol Police pay schedule

Captain.....	\$2,700 per year
Lieutenant.....	1,740 per year
Sergeant.....	1,680 per year
Private.....	1,620 per year

Metropolitan Police pay schedule

Captain.....	\$3,600 per year
Lieutenant.....	3,050 per year
Sergeant.....	\$2,700 per year
Private.....	2,400 per year

After consultation with those responsible for the Capitol Police force, I urgently recommend the adoption of the following pay schedule:

Recommended pay schedule

Captain.....	\$3,200 per year
Lieutenant.....	2,400 per year
Sergeant.....	2100 per year
Private.....	1,920 per year

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

OFFICE OF THE DOORKEEPER

STATEMENT OF RALPH R. ROBERTS, DOORKEEPER OF THE HOUSE,
OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. O'NEAL. We will next consider the item for the Doorkeeper on page 36 of the committee print.

Mr. Roberts, your regular appropriation for 1945 was \$269,148, and you had a supplemental appropriation of \$34,592. Your estimate for 1946 is the same as the regular appropriation for 1945, \$269,148.

We will be glad to have you make any statement you desire as to the work you are carrying on, or any of the problems involved.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Chairman, I think everything is going along in a satisfactory manner.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think the appropriation you have requested is sufficient, and are you going to be able to turn anything back to the Treasury out of the 1945 appropriation?

Mr. ROBERTS. I think we have turned back some money, due to the appointments that have not been filled for short periods of time, due to the great turn-over.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is no change in the language?

Mr. ROBERTS. No, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. The language seems to be the same, and it does not show any changes, and I presume that the language as contained in the bill amounts to the amount of the estimate, \$269,148.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is the same as the appropriation for 1945, not counting the supplemental appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON. What necessitated the supplemental appropriation this year?

Mr. ROBERTS. We have not asked for any this year. That was carried in the deficiency bill.

Mr. JOHNSON. What necessitated it?

Mr. ROBERTS. Last year there was a \$30,000 estimate for folding speeches.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. O'NEAL. We thank you for your statement, Mr. Roberts.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

POST OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATEMENT OF FINIS E. SCOTT, POSTMASTER

SALARIES

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up next the items for the post office.

We will be glad to hear from you, Mr. Scott, with any general statement you may care to make in reference to the work of your office.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman, general conditions in the House post office are about the same as they were a year ago when I appeared before your committee. As a matter of fact, so far as the amounts appropriated for running our office are concerned, there has been no substantial change in about 12 years.

Nearly all the amount appropriated for the office is for salaries of employees, and their number is fixed by statute; likewise their respective salaries.

The motor-vehicle equipment is the same, in respect to number and types of vehicles, as when I took charge of the post office in December 1931.

As to the amount of mail handled by the office there has been a fairly steady trend toward an increase. Reference is not had to spasmodic waves of mail caused by unusual interest in, or propaganda regarding, some particular piece of legislation being considered or being proposed. This general trend applies also to the business done by our three postal stations; although the jump in stamp sales for the calendar year 1944 ran them far ahead of any previous year.

I am not asking for an increase in any item contained in the estimates.

Mr. O'NEAL. For salaries for the Post Office, the appropriation for 1945 was \$84,680, and you are asking for the same amount for 1946?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there much turn-over in your personnel?

Mr. SCOTT. There is a very large turn-over.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will there be any balance in your appropriation this year?

Mr. SCOTT. There have been some lapses.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much do you think will be returned?

Mr. SCOTT. I would say a few thousand dollars. In the month of December, at the end of December, we lost five men at one time, and, unfortunately, we had to discharge one man, and those men were not replaced immediately. I would, at the moment, have to guess as to what amount would be returned.

Mr. O'NEAL. There would be some amount?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes. We are filled up now, with the exception of one vacancy, which I think will be filled this week.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Mr. O'NEAL. Your appropriation for the purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails has been fairly uniform, at \$2,200.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. You usually use about that amount every year?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir. We are not able to get a truck yet, but we shall be in need of one. I think things will lighten up pretty soon.

Mr. O'NEAL. We thank you for your statement, Mr. Scott.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

STATEMENT OF DR. GEORGE W. CALVER, THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

Mr. O'NEAL. We will now take up the item for the "Office of the Attending Physician," which appears on page 49 of the committee print.

We will be glad to hear from you, Dr. Calver. Is there any general statement you desire to make as to the work of your office?

Dr. CALVER. Mr. Chairman, in making an annual report for the legislative group of buildings for the past year, it is notable that the rate of illness among the congressional personnel was at a normal average. We were fortunate in missing the influenza-like epidemic among our personnel and the resulting sick rate indicated the normal average attrition.

The first-aid stations in all of the buildings have been standardized as reported last year and are routinely inspected to see that they are supplied with all the necessary drugs and supplies. The first-aid equipment installed for air raids and other emergencies is inspected monthly to prevent deterioration and to see that it is available for immediate use.

It has been unnecessary to submit any supplemental estimates this year as the supply of drugs on hand is sufficient for our current needs and an appropriation of the same amount as provided last year should be sufficient to carry us through the next fiscal year in spite of the

increased prices of drugs and surgical equipment. Some of the medical and diagnostic equipment is now 6 to 8 years old and is showing the effect of much use. It is necessary to plan for replacement, which I hope to make gradually and without asking for additional funds. The members of our first-aid organization still show interest in their work. It is gratifying to see that the first-aid workers are still desiring further instruction and have a desire to keep their information up to date and themselves proficient for emergency service.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the general health of the Members?

Mr. CALVER. The general health is about the same. We had about 39,000 patient visits last year, which was the average of the 2 calendar years before that. One year ago we had an epidemic of influenza which gave us over 9,000 additional patient visits in that year. Our supplies and equipment must meet such emergencies.

Mr. O'NEAL. Doctor, I notice you have \$6,985 for medical supplies. Do you usually spend about that amount?

Dr. CALVER. Sometimes it has been more than that, but we make it up in the next year's appropriation. That is a little bit adjustable, but I have been able to stay within the average appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. You need that amount?

Dr. CALVER. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, Doctor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS

STATEMENT OF HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK (AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF THE LAWS)

PREPARATION OF NEW EDITION OF UNITED STATES CODE

Mr. O'NEAL. Gentlemen, there is pending before us a request for an appropriation of \$8,000 for the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. Mr. Keogh has, in addition to that, a supplemental item which has not come up to us yet, but on which he would like to make a statement at this time.

Mr. Keogh, we should be glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am extremely grateful for this opportunity to appear again before the committee where I have always been so graciously and courteously received.

I am here under the unanimous authority of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. I should like to make that very clear at the outset; that it is not my personal or private thought to come here, but I am here with the authority expressly conferred on me by the entire committee and at its direction.

And I am here in support of the request that we are making for an appropriation of \$150,000 for the preparation of a new edition of the United States Code. It is hoped that if we are given this means to

discharge our basic statutory authority, that that code will be completed, or that edition of the code will be completed, to coincide with the expiration of this, the Seventy-ninth Congress, so that it will be the United States Code, 1946 edition.

As you well know, the Committee on Revision of the Laws is charged with the preparation of new editions and supplements of the United States Code. Under the provisions of section 2 of the act of May 29, 1928 (1 U. S. C. 52 (d)), a new edition is authorized to be prepared and published by our committee once every 5 years.

The first edition of the United States Code was published in 1926, and contained all the general and permanent laws of the United States in force on December 7, 1925. That edition was in one volume and contained 2,450 pages. Seven annual cumulative supplements to that edition were published, the last containing 1,200 pages.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that the civil code you are referring to, or both the civil and criminal?

Mr. KEOGH. The United States Code contains all the laws, both civil and criminal.

Under the provisions of the Deficiency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1934, there was appropriated \$37,000 for a second edition, which when published contained the general and permanent laws of the United States in force on January 3, 1935, in one volume of 3,026 pages. Subsequently we prepared five annual cumulative supplements, of which supplement V consisted of 1,522 pages, containing the laws in force on November 4, 1939.

That second edition of the United States Code was designated as the 1934 edition.

In 1939, when I became chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, I appeared before this committee in support of a request for an appropriation of \$40,000 to prepare a new edition, and when our request was allowed and the item in that amount was contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for 1940, we immediately started to work on the preparation of that new edition. With the able assistance of the editorial and manuscript staff of the West Publishing Co., of St. Paul, Minn., and the Edward Thompson Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., each section of the 50 titles of the code in the 1934 edition and supplement V thereto was most carefully reviewed and studied with detailed reference to the text of the original acts appearing in the Statutes at Large.

The result of our labors was the 1940 edition showing the status of all the general and permanent laws of the United States enacted through the close of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

That edition consisted of four volumes comprising over 6,200 pages, and was most favorably received by Members of Congress and the bench and bar of the country. Incidentally, we were able to return to the Treasury unused the sum of \$6,500 which had been appropriated for the preparation of the 1940 supplements, by including the laws of the Seventy-sixth Congress, second session, in the new edition.

We have now prepared four cumulative supplements to that edition; supplement IV containing the laws in force on January 3, 1945, and comprising over 1,500 pages of text, and 24 pages of roman-numbered material, which will be delivered within the next few days to us by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. O'NEAL. What supplement is that?

MR. KEOGH. That is supplement IV to the 1940 edition. That contains all the laws in force at the close of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Under section 2 of the act of May 29, 1928, the act that I mentioned before, the preparation of a new edition is again timely. The edition prior to 1940 was the 1934 edition, and if we obtain this means to discharge our authority, we will publish the 1946 edition.

As the members of this committee so well know, the United States Code, while it is the only convenient and workable source of Federal statutory law, is only *prima facie* evidence of those laws. Since the adoption of the first code, nearly 20 years ago, it has been earnestly hoped that the code would finally be enacted into positive law so that it would no longer be necessary to have recourse to the Statutes at Large to determine what the positive law is.

In 1939 the internal-revenue laws were codified and the positive Internal Revenue Code now constitutes title 26 of the United States Code.

In 1941 I introduced a bill to consolidate the permanent exceptions to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and when that bill was enacted it enabled your committee to draft appropriation bills without cluttering them with repetitious exceptions to that section; that being the public contract section. This was in conformity with our aim to simplify the drafting of legislation and to make the laws understandable, which we believe to be as important as making the laws.

On Tuesday of this week five bills which I have introduced to enact into positive law five separate titles of the United States Code were unanimously passed by the House. These bills relate to titles I, IV, VI, IX, and XVII, on general provisions, Flag and Seal; Seat of the Government and the States; Official and Penal Bonds; Arbitration; and Copyrights.

These bills do not attempt any substantive revision of those titles but do erect a framework of positive law which will be susceptible of intelligent amendment and which contain all the general and permanent law on those subjects.

The bills were prepared with the cooperation and assistance of the West Publishing Co. and the Edward Thompson Co., whose names I mentioned awhile ago, and of Charles J. Zinn, counsel to the committee, without any appropriation therefore on the part of Congress.

We have been assured by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary that it will give due consideration to these bills, and we are most hopeful that they will be enacted at this Congress.

The Legislative Appropriation Act for 1944 contained an item of \$100,000 "for preliminary work in connection with the preparation of a new edition of the United States Code," and I want to tell exactly what is being accomplished with that money.

We have prepared a comprehensive, substantive revision of the laws relating to crimes, criminal procedure, prisons and prisoners, and juvenile delinquency. This revision, which is the first since 1909, is contained in H. R. 2200 which was favorably reported by the Committee on Revision of the Laws on February 15, 1945, and which, when enacted into law, will constitute title XVIII of the United States Code. Copies of the bill and the report have been distributed to every Member of Congress, who have been requested to study them carefully, with the view of obtaining early passage of the bill.

We are presently engaged in a comprehensive, substantive revision and codification of the laws relating to the courts and the judiciary. This will be the first such revision in 35 years, and when completed will be embodied in a bill enacting title XXVIII of the United States Code as positive law.

Within the next week I hope to make available a preliminary draft of part 1 of the revision, relating to the organization of the courts. Preliminary drafts of the other parts will be made available at the earliest possible moment and the bill will be introduced, it is hoped, within a few months.

It therefore becomes quite obvious that a new edition of the code is necessary for the following reasons:

(1) The supplement in the normal course of legislation has now reached about one-fourth of the size of the 1940 edition and in another year will probably require two volumes of 1,800 to 2,000 pages, all of which is, of course, an unsatisfactory arrangement.

(2) The enactment of titles 1, 4, 6, 9, 17, 18, and 28 into positive law will mean that those 7 titles in their entirety would appear in the supplement which has to be reprinted each year.

(3) If I may revert for a moment to the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code—I should like to point out that the existing laws which were incorporated in that code were not specifically repealed and we believe that in connection with the preparation of a new edition of the United States Code we should prepare specific repeal bills so that the situation will be clarified and obsolete laws removed from the statute books.

At this point, I should like to insert a letter to me from the West Publishing Co. and the Edward Thompson Co., both of which have assisted the Committee on Revision of the Laws in the preparation of each edition and supplement of the United States Code and are thoroughly familiar with the status of the laws and the need for improvement in our system with respect to the presentation of our permanent laws to the public.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 18, 1945.

HON. EUGENE J. KEOGH,

Chairman, Committee on Revision of the Laws, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. KEOGH: We are pleased to respond to your request for an estimate on the over-all cost of preparing a new edition of the Official United States Code and for codifying two of its important titles.

The new proposed edition of the code will not only coincide with the probable cessation of hostilities, but would also incorporate the new Rules of Criminal Procedure, which are now before the Congress, in the same manner that the previous edition of the code incorporated the new Rules of Civil Procedure.

We heartily endorse your wise selection of the following titles for codification and enactment into positive law: Title 38, Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans' Relief, and title 46, Shipping.

No other titles in the code will have greater significance nor practical utility during the post-war era than the above two titles.

We believe that Congress should make available for these vital and far-reaching projects the sum of \$100,000, to be divided as follows:

New edition United States Code, complete-----	\$50, 000
Title 38, codification and revision-----	20, 000
Title 46, codification and revision-----	30, 000

Our experience with previous revisions of the code and, particularly with the tremendous work and cost involved in revising title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, and title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure, makes us frank to state that the above figure is somewhat reluctantly placed at such a low estimate.

However, as the original compilers of the United States Code, we would deem it a privilege to perform this work for the Congress, at the least possible cost, consistent with the high quality of editorial work required of such an important project.

The proposed revision and codifications, together with the excellent progress already made by the Committee on Revision of the Laws in preparing for enactment new title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, and title 28, Judiciary and Judicial Procedure, is an important step in improving, not only the text and structure of the Federal law, but its very accessibility.

Such a program consistently and courageously carried out will result in a vast improvement in the administration of our laws.

I am attaching herewith a brief, concise memorandum outlining preliminarily the revision work necessary to accomplish the above task.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD THOMPSON Co.,
WEST PUBLISHING Co.,
HARVEY T. REID,
Vice President and Editor in Chief.

A. A NEW EDITION OF THE UNITED STATES CODE

1. Reexamination and revision of every section in the 50 titles of the code.

(a) To reflect changes resulting from late enactments, executive orders, proclamations, etc.

(b) To eliminate repealed, obsolete, superseded, and redundant provisions.

(c) To eliminate all temporary and expired provisions.

(d) To revise and rewrite section and chapter catch lines when desirable.

2. Production of historical notes to reflect accurately changes effected by this revision, as well as all changes by late amendments.

3. Correction and amplification of cross references throughout the code.

4. Correction and expansion of such ancillary aids to research as analyses and tables.

5. Incorporation of: New Rules of Criminal Procedure now before Congress; and new title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, when enacted into positive law.

6. Recompilation of complete subject matter index.

This work would require close cooperation and consultation through your committee with heads of the several departments and agencies of the Government.

B. CODIFICATION OF TITLE 38, PENSIONS, BONUSES AND VETERANS' RELIEF

This codification would be prepared in bill form similar to revised Title 18, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, now before Congress as H. R. 2200. The task of coordinating all of the general and permanent laws relating to veterans would require a careful examination of every provision of the code, in addition to consultations with technical experts among the bench and bar and Government departments. All inconsistencies, redundances and ambiguities would have to be reduced to clear, concise statements of law for submission to Congress.

Such task would involve generally:

1. Complete reexamination, revision and restatement of all the pension laws of the United States as now embodied in said title 38, United States Code.

2. Preparation of detailed and accurate reviser's notes explaining every change and correction effected by this codification.

3. Preparation of such tables, cross references and reports as might be required by the committee for the use of Congress.

4. Drafting a bill that contained the revised and up-to-date text of all general and permanent provisions relating to pensions, bonuses, etc., in suitable form for submission to the Congress of the United States.

C. CODIFICATION OF TITLE 46, SHIPPING

This also would require a painstaking examination of the code in order to bring under one modern statutory classification all of the shipping laws. Inconsistencies would have to be reconciled and ambiguities clarified, subject to the approval of your committee and the endorsement of Congress. The technical nature of these laws would necessitate frequent consultations with the heads of bureaus and agencies charged with the administration of such laws.

Such task would involve generally:

1. Complete reexamination, revision and restatement of all laws relating to shipping, as now embodied in said title 46, United States Code.
2. Preparation of detailed and accurate reviser's notes explaining every change and correction effected by the codification.
3. Preparation of such ancillary tables, cross references and reports as might be requested by the committee for the use of Congress.
4. Drafting a bill to contain the revised and up-to-date text of all general and permanent provisions covering the shipping laws of the United States.

Mr. KEOGH. You will see that it is suggested that \$50,000 of the sum sought should be allocated to the detailed work necessarily involved in consolidating the supplement with the 1940 edition and in making improvement in the arrangement and text of the sections. We made many improvements in the preparation of the 1940 edition and we are hopeful that we can make even further improvements in a new edition. Numerous additional cross-references will be made, particularly with respect to the titles that are enacted into positive law.

It is further suggested that \$50,000 be allocated to the preparation of a substantive revision of title 38, Pensions, Bonuses, and Veterans' Relief, and title 46, Shipping. The laws contained in these two titles are now, and for many years in the immediate future will be, among the most important and the most referred to on our statute books. It is imperative that they be codified adequately and accurately and brought up to date in such form that amendments may be made clearly and easily. Redundant, obsolete, repetitious, and ambiguous laws must be eliminated so that the current status of those laws may be readily ascertained.

In connection with the 1940 edition of the code I should like to point out to your committee that since its preparation there were made available to the Division of Public Documents of the Government Printing Office original 3,931 sets, which were completely sold. That number does not include approximately 5,500 sets which were distributed by law to offices and departments of the Government.

Subsequently, they reprinted 1,492 additional sets, making a total of 5,423, of which 5,140 have been sold, leaving a balance of 283 on hand.

Mr. O'NEAL. And those receipts were covered into the Treasury?

Mr. KEOGH. That all went into the Treasury. The four-volume set of the 1940 edition of the code sold for \$16.50 a set, so that the 5,140 sold, not including the 5,500 distributed by law, produced a revenue of \$84,810.

In addition to that, I am informed by the same Division of Public Documents of the United States Government Printing Office that Supplement I of the U. S. Code, 1940 edition, was sold in the number of 3,928 at \$2 apiece, totaling \$7,856.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you know what the cost of printing was?

Mr. KEOGH. No; we have nothing to do with the printing, Mr. Johnson. That is handled by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. JOHNSON. I appreciate that, but you were speaking of that as though it were a net return to the Treasury.

Mr. KEOGH. I did not mean to convey the impression that this represents a net return, by any means. But I do think the committee would be interested in knowing what the public demand is for these volumes.

Supplement II sold 3,188 copies at \$2.25 a copy, for a total of \$7,173.

Supplement III sold 4,129 copies at \$3, for a total of \$12,387.

The committee would necessarily be required to retain sufficient of any funds appropriated for it, for its own supervisory and clerical staff. I can assure you men that the detail in connection with this work is astounding and terrific. The care with which the work must be done is great. It is a painstaking job. We have been trying to do it in a manner that would be creditable to the Congress. We have tried to do what we are conscious of being a public need.

If we do not put out a new edition of the code by the end of this Congress, you will find yourselves in a position where the bulk, where most of the then-existing law, will not be in the body of the code but rather in cumulative supplements, six, seven, or eight, or whatever it will be. I think we owe it to ourselves and we certainly owe it to the public and we owe it to the bench and to the bar to do the job and do it now.

We have set a precedent for doing it in that we permitted 6 years to elapse between 1934 and 1940, and we would be able to bring out a 1946 edition, timing it for the close of this Congress.

I hope that you gentlemen will give us the opportunity to do it.

I would like to say further that in connection with the letter that I submitted from the West and Thompson companies, I have also submitted a memorandum setting forth the scope of the work that would be entailed.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think for the benefit of the record I should like to have you state how the expenditure of this money is accounted for. What is the procedure for checking to see that the money goes where it is supposed to go, and how it is spent?

Mr. KEOGH. When we prepared the 1940 edition of the code, a formal contract was entered into between the committee and the publishing companies, copies of which were filed with the disbursing clerk of the House.

Mr. O'NEAL. And that contract is approved by your committee?

Mr. KEOGH. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. It has your study as to the terms of it and as to the correctness of it?

Mr. KEOGH. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. And then, when the money is expended, does the Accounts Bureau review the settlements and the payments, or is that handled through Mr. Shanks' office?

Mr. KEOGH. That is handled through the disbursing clerk on vouchers of the chairman of the committee; yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. The \$150,000 you are asking, specifically what will that provide? Will that complete the work that you mentioned here?

Mr. KEOGH. It will enable us to get out a 1946 edition of the code and it will enable us to include in that work the substantive revision of titles 38 and 46, we hope.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the other titles that you mentioned?

Mr. KEOGH. They did not include any substantive changes in law. All that we did in connection with those, except 18 and 28, was to take the existing law on the subject and codify it and introduce a bill.

Mr. O'NEAL. Specifically the \$150,000 is for those two titles?

Mr. KEOGH. No; included in this appropriation would be the authority substantively to revise the titles on pensions and on shipping, and in addition to that, to complete the preparation of a 1946 edition of the code. It would be a sort of combination of timing our substantive revision for the date of the publication of the new edition of the code. We would by that time have about 11 of the 50 titles of the code enacted into positive law, and those titles would contain all the laws on those 11 subjects.

I doubt that I should live that long, but I hope ultimately the entire 50 titles of the United States Code will be enacted into positive law.

And in that objective, I might say, we are joined by all the representative bar associations of the country, members of the State and Federal judiciary, and anyone who has occasion to refer to the United States Code.

I hope by the time we will start this work we will have completed the revision of title XXVIII.

I am delighted to see our good friend from the Department of Justice here because he has some ideas as to the scope of the work we have been doing in connection with titles XVIII and XXVIII.

Mr. O'NEAL. We thank you for your statement, Mr. Kehoe.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION
STATEMENTS OF COLIN F. STAM, CHIEF OF STAFF; AND GASTON
D. CHESTEEN, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the item for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, for which the estimate for 1946 is \$35,500.

Mr. Stam, we are very glad to have you with us this morning, and we shall be pleased to have any statement you care to make as to the work of your committee.

Mr. STAM. Mr. Chairman, we have been engaged in various activities all during the year.

Our work has increased somewhat by virtue of the post-war tax study which the committee directed last June, and we are steadily working on that.

Up to the present time we have been able to keep within our appropriation, and we shall have a little balance of about \$736, as of June 30, 1945, but with this work going on we may have to come back later and ask for a little more money. The appropriation made by the House of Representatives, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, is \$35,500.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is the amount provided in the 1945 appropriation bill.

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are going to live within that appropriation and you will have this slight balance?

Mr. STAM. Yes; but we may have to come back a little later and ask for a little more.

We have not increased the basic salaries since the war. Of course, we did have to get some extra help from the departments to replace some men who were lost to us, and some of them we have not been able to replace, particularly in the Refund Section, which Mr. Chesteen heads. They have been lost to the service, and we have not been able to replace them as yet. That work will get heavier as the excess-profits cases come in.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many vacancies do you have?

Mr. STAM. We have one vacancy in the Refund Section of our staff, and we have filled some vacancies with some temporary employees.

We have a staff of 18 people, of which 6 are clerical and stenographic employees. So we have about 12 people on the staff that are working on these problems.

We are trying to meet these problems as they come along, but we find some difficulty, particularly at this time, in securing experienced personnel. But we have succeeded in putting on one or two of what we call temporary employees for some of these special studies. If you would like to have a short analysis of the refund picture for the last year or so, I will be glad to give you that.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think you might give us a brief statement as to the work which your committee is doing in connection with the Committee on Ways and Means, and as to any other congressional work you are doing.

Mr. STAM. The Joint Committee is composed of members of the Committees on Ways and Means of the House and the Finance Committee of the Senate, with five of the members of the Committee on Ways and Means and five members from the Finance Committee, three from the majority and two from the minority side.

When the joint committee met last June to undertake a study on post-war taxation, in order to make the study entirely nonpartisan, it was decided to increase the membership of the committee for the purpose of this study and add one from the minority side of the Committee on Ways and Means, and one from the minority side of the Committee on Finance; so that we have exactly the same representation from the majority and the minority for this special study of post-war taxation, with six members from the House and six from the Senate. We have exactly the same number of members from both parties.

The joint committee started the study last June, and our staff has been working with the staffs in the departments and have been collecting material and data for the purpose of making studies for use by the committee. That work is still going on, and, of course, we have to watch the war situation, and as conditions change be ready to change our suggestions. It is a sort of fluid situation, because it depends on what the outcome of the war is going to be.

We have made some staff reports to the joint committee, and we are still going ahead with that work.

From the standpoint of the refund side of the picture, our refund cases have been bound to increase.

Mr. O'NEAL. What do you do along that line?

Mr. STAM. In connection with the refunds?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. STAM. Under the law all refund and credits in excess of \$75,000 have to be referred to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are a reviewing board on those cases?

Mr. STAM. Yes. Mr. Chesteen is in charge of that work. We have been engaged in it almost since the joint committee was organized. There was a lot of complaint originally about refunds.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chesteen, how much of a load have you on that work? Can you tell us the number of cases you have?

Mr. CHESTEEN. In the fiscal year 1944 we had 51 cases. For the 9 months ending March 31 of the present fiscal year we have had 62 cases, which means that the cases for the present fiscal year are running about 40 percent in excess of the prior fiscal year.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. CHESTEEN. When the joint committee was first given this work, the counsel of the Bureau set up a special division to review them thoroughly before they came to us. Then we have our criticisms, which run from 5 to 20 percent. In the fiscal year 1944, with 51 cases we criticized 5 cases.

Mr. STAM. When he says "criticized" he means we found something wrong.

Mr. CHESTEEN. We have to thoroughly review every one of them. For the fiscal year 1945 we have had 62 cases, and so far it looks like we will run about 75 or 80 cases by June. This year I have reviewed 62 cases and criticized 5, or about 8 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is there any further statement you or Mr. Chesteen care to make, Mr. Stam?

Mr. STAM. I do not think so, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much for your statements, Mr. Stam and Mr. Chesteen.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

STATEMENTS OF MIDDLETON BEAMAN, OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL, HOUSE, AND CHARLES F. BOOTS, OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL, SENATE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. We will next take up for consideration the item for the Office of Legislative Counsel. Mr. Beaman, we will be glad to hear you on this item.

You have a request for 1946 for an increase of \$3,000, from \$83,000 for 1945 to \$86,000 for 1946.

Mr. BEAMAN. We always carry that separately for the two Houses. My present appropriation is \$41,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. The total estimate for 1946 is \$86,000, \$44,000 for the House side and \$42,000 for the Senate side. What did you ask for for the House side?

Mr. BEAMAN. We asked for \$44,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be glad to have a general statement, Mr. Beaman, as to the work of your organization.

Mr. BEAMAN. Mr. Chairman, I am in the position where I find it necessary now to ask for more than we estimated for.

At the present time my pay roll is \$39,100, and we usually allow about \$400 for expenses, and that makes a total of \$39,500.

We have a man in the armed services, in the Army in Germany, and we are hopeful that he will be able to come back. Of course, we are obligated to take him back if he does get free. We think there is a 50-50 chance of his being released when the war in Germany is over.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is during the fiscal year 1946?

Mr. BEAMAN. Yes, beginning July 1. We are hopeful that we can get him back, and that would amount to \$3,600, which makes a total of \$43,100. Allowing \$1,500 for promotions, that makes a total of \$44,600.

We have one man getting \$3,500 who is undoubtedly going to leave us. He has been looking for another job. He is a good man, but not the kind of man that we think could be developed in our work to the efficiency that we find necessary. He is trying to get another job.

To replace him, that is where the trouble comes. In normal times, before the war, we always operated on this system. We took in a fellow just out of law school and we could get him for around \$2,100. If, after a year, he showed good signs of progress, we would raise him \$500, and the next year the same amount. At the end of 2 years he should be of some use to us. For the first 2 years, a young fellow is in many respects more of a hindrance to us than a help, because he takes the constant supervision of the older members of the force. At the end of 2 years he begins to pay dividends.

At the present time it is practically impossible to get any young man for \$2,100, or, as a matter of fact, for a greater amount. The law schools are just not turning them out.

In the case of this man who went into the armed services, we have not filled his vacancy. If we should take on a man it could be only a temporary appointment, for we must keep the place for him. Due to the fact that it takes a couple of years before a new man is any good, we cannot go out and get a man to come in temporarily. We have to take men and train them and let them learn by experience about the specialized work we have to perform.

When I made my estimate last year, we were still hopeful, expecting that the war in Europe would be over very soon, and then we thought possibly we might be able to get some help.

Now we have come to the conclusion that the only hope is that we possibly might be able to get some older experienced man at a very much higher salary. If we can find such a man, I want to be in a position to be able to take him.

Mr. O'NEAL. What amount did you have in mind to pay such a man?

Mr. BEAMAN. I had in mind as much as \$6,500 or \$7,000. But I have no assurance that we will be able to find such a man. If we can find a cheaper one you may be sure we will take him. I think our record is pretty good on that point.

In 1928 this subcommittee was good enough to increase our appropriation by \$12,500, or from \$25,000 to \$37,500. As the result of that we turned back that year more than the amount of the increase; we

turned back \$13,900, and the next year we turned back \$12,700, and the following year \$9,000. We have always played fair with this subcommittee, and hence you gentlemen have given us money knowing that it will not be spent unnecessarily. And, of course, our appointments are made by me, with the approval of the Speaker, so I cannot spend any money for salaries without his consent.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many do you have on the pay roll now?

Mr. BEAMAN. I have now four lawyers, one of whom I can only use as three-quarters of a lawyer. That does not mean he is only three-quarters good, as a lawyer, for he is a good one, but he devotes three-quarters of his time to actual drafting, and the other quarter he gives to administrative duties, with general authority over our clerical force.

Normally, our staff consists of five lawyers besides myself, and we have two stenographers.

I am asking for this money, even though we may not use it all. We may not be able to find an experienced man. Our work has increased enormously, and I want to state at this point that my request has nothing whatsoever, in any way, shape, or manner, to do with the streamlining of Congress. It has nothing to do with that, and I am not going into that question. All I am asking is to restore our force to what it was before the war if I can find a man and pay him the salary necessary to get him. You may be sure we will not take him unless we feel assured that he will make good.

We had an applicant—a young Army officer who had been practicing law for 6 or 7 years. He had been in the Pacific, and is now in some training school. For some reason he believes he could be released from the Army, and he wanted to come into our work. We could have gotten him for \$6,000.

We finally made up our minds that he did not give us assurance of being able to take hold and do responsible work immediately, which he would have to do before we paid him any such salary. So we did not dare to take such a responsibility and gamble on his making good.

If some fellow comes along and we feel confident that he would take up a laboring oar immediately and be able to do the kind of work we are called upon to do, we want to be able to take him. I think our past record shows that you can trust us not to spend money on a man unless we think he is good enough.

In the present session, from January 3 until April 18, the number of the requests from individual members and committees is very close to 30 percent of the total number of jobs we had during the whole Seventy-eighth Congress.

Mr. O'NEAL. Those are individual requests from Members?

Mr. BEAMAN. And committees. As I have told this subcommittee every year, our basic law authorizes us to work only for committees. But we have, since the work started, with the approval of various Speakers and all the members of this subcommittee, done work for individual Members, if and to the extent that we are able to do so without interfering with our committee work.

We can do a lot of small jobs. If a man wants a big job done, we may not be able to do it. If he wants a medium sized job done we can do it, but often are compelled to make him wait.

At the present time I think there is considerable dissatisfaction on the part of some Members on account of time they have to wait.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. O'NEAL. To be specific about the amount, this additional request will make the total you are requesting for this particular item, under the House bill, or for the House side, \$48,000?

Mr. BEAMAN. Yes, it is \$7,000 more than our present appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, you are charging half of this total amount to the Senate and half to the House?

Mr. BEAMAN. No, not quite that.

Mr. O'NEAL. Your request in this item in the bill is for \$44,000.

Mr. BEAMAN. That is right; the total estimate I am now making for the House side is \$48,000.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Do you know when the present employee will leave?

Mr. BEAMAN. He is looking for a job. If I find I can get a good man I will simply ask him to leave, with reasonable notice. (Note: This man in question has resigned, effective as of May 1.)

There is another thing to be taken into consideration. If you gentlemen take the position that we should not do the work for individual Members, of course, we will follow your direction. We have done it for the 25 years that the office has been in existence.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you been forced to decline to take over some of that type of work because of a lack of force?

Mr. BEAMAN. We have never actually declined to do it. We have had to tell Members that it would be some time before they could get it, and they could not wait for it.

We have to make people wait until we can do it, because we must give preference to the committee work.

I hope we can secure the increase, because otherwise I do not know what we are going to do. I hate to ask for such a substantial increase, but I do not think we will be able to get along without it. You can be sure it will be turned back if it cannot be put to good use.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Boots, is there anything you would like to say along this line?

Mr. BOOTS. I have not asked for any increase for the Senate office of the legislative counsel, because during the last 2 or 3 years we have turned back sums varying from \$8,000 to \$10,000 each year. That is due to the absence of two of my keymen in the service. I would be in the same position as Mr. Beaman if those men should return. If they should return my salary schedule would total about \$47,000, whereas the present appropriation is \$42,000. I did not ask for more than \$42,000, because that has been sufficient for the past 2 years, and I anticipate it will be for the coming fiscal year, although it is possible that one or both of those men might return.

As a matter of fact, one of them who has been overseas is back in this country now. He was seriously wounded in the Pacific, and it is possible that he may get out of the Navy. I have no definite information one way or the other, but I suppose in case either or both of these men should come back we can get a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think Congress fully appreciates your work, and I believe the committee would entertain such a request.

Mr. BOOTS. I should say, commenting on what Mr. Beaman said in reference to the increased work, we have a similar situation on the Senate side, with an increase of between 25 and 30 percent over last year.

I have for sometime past had only two lawyers besides myself, and the situation has been pretty tight. We have barely been able to get by:

Fortunately, only yesterday I was able to appoint, with the approval of the President pro tempore of the Senate, a young man recently out of law school, and I am hopeful that he will make an able assistant. But even with that appointment, I will still be understaffed.

In our work in the Senate, of course, we operate in the same manner as Mr. Beaman's office operates in the House. We work for both individual Senators and committees of the Senate, and I imagine the proportion runs about the same. We work for substantially the same number of committees as Mr. Beaman does in the House.

Of course, we do not have the terrific pressure that Mr. Beaman has from 435 Members, but we do have a great many requests from individual Senators. I suppose over the course of a session we work for all but possibly 1 or 2 Members of the Senate.

Mr. BEAMAN. I want to again emphasize the fact, and I want it very clearly understood, that our request has nothing whatsoever to do with streamlining. I am not attempting to take advantage of the pressure floating around here. I am simply asking for my normal force, and that I may be in a position to get men to carry on the work that has already developed, as we have been doing in the past. I hope I will be able to get a cheaper man to produce the results Congress expects of us, but whatever I do I must have the approval of the Speaker.

Mr. O'NEAL. We thank you very much, gentlemen, for the statements you have given the committee.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1945.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENT OF DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL; CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; ROBERT HARRISON, CHIEF ENGINEER (POWER PLANT); LUTHER H. EVANS, ACTING LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS; AND WILLIAM C. BOND, SUPERINTENDENT, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

GENERAL STATEMENTS ON ESTIMATES FOR 1946

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up this morning the items for the Architect of the Capitol. We are glad to have with us this morning the Architect of the Capitol, Mr. David Lynn. If you have a general statement, Mr. Lynn, we will be glad to have you proceed as you see fit.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman, it has been my policy during the war to confine my estimates of appropriations to maintenance items, except in instances where failure of equipment or structural conditions compelled immediate expenditures for urgent repairs and improvements.

In preparing my estimates for 1946, I have departed from this policy to the extent of including items of repairs and alterations that I feel should no longer be deferred in the various buildings and activities; also, at the request of the Librarian of Congress, I have included one

construction item, the erection of an addition to the main Library Building to house a cafeteria, catalog room, and storage spaces.

It is my purpose to make a separate submission, at a later appropriate date, of public works estimates covering items of post-war major repairs and improvements.

For 1945, \$2,412,777 was appropriated. From this amount \$302,823 has been deducted for 1946, \$260,323 for overtime pay, \$40,000 for painting the dome and central portion of the Capitol, and \$2,500 for repairs to revolving doors at the Library of Congress—leaving as the base for 1946, \$2,109,954.

To this base have been added for 1946, \$121,476 for increases in annual maintenance items, \$346,680 for nonrecurring maintenance items, and \$467,000 for a special nonrecurring construction item—a total increase of \$935,156, making the total amount of the estimates for 1946, under the Architect of the Capitol, \$3,045,110, a net increase of \$632,333. This figure does not take into consideration a \$24,000 item for the Capitol power plant for 1945 in the pending deficiency bill.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

The Architect of the Capitol is charged with the structural and mechanical care of the following buildings, including operation of the mechanical equipment:

The Capitol Building and Grounds (including domestic care of central portion of building).

Senate Office Building (including domestic care).

House Office Buildings (including domestic care).

Capitol power plant.

Legislative Garage.

Library of Congress buildings and grounds.

United States Supreme Court Building and grounds.

United States Court of Claims buildings.

United States Courthouse, District of Columbia.

United States Court of Appeals Building, District of Columbia.

Columbia Hospital for Women.

The Architect, in the performance of his duties in connection with the Senate Office Building and the Senate restaurants, is subject in matters of policy to the Senate Committee on Rules; in connection with the House Office Buildings and the Capitol power plant, is subject to the House Office Building Commission; in connection with the legislative garage, is subject to rules and regulations of the Vice President and the Speaker of the House; in connection with the Botanic Garden, is subject to the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library. Is also charged with the operation of the United States Botanic Garden, as acting director, Senate restaurants, House restaurants, serves as a member of Capitol Police Board, Commission for Enlarging of the Capitol Grounds, District Zoning Commission, National Capital Housing Authority. In addition, is charged with the planning and construction of such buildings and other improvements as may be committed to his care by Congress from time to time.

Summary of estimates, fiscal year 1946

	Estimate, 1946	Appropri- tion, 1945	Net increase (+) or de- crease (-)
Office of the Architect of the Capitol: Salaries.....	\$65,470	\$74,293	-\$8,823
Cost of handling penalty mail.....	300	278	+22
Capitol Building and repairs.....	357,800	383,747	-25,947
Improving the Capitol Grounds.....	122,500	122,770	-270
Maintenance, legislative garage.....	13,200	15,229	-2,029
Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Building.....	1,500	1,500	-----
Maintenance:			
Senate Office Building.....	349,500	352,960	-3,460
House Office Buildings.....	444,340	465,000	-20,660
Capitol power plant.....	882,700	850,000	+32,700
Library buildings and grounds:			
Salaries.....	103,300	115,000	-11,700
Sunday opening.....	7,000	7,000	-----
Repairs and alterations, buildings and grounds.....	230,500	25,000	+205,500
Addition to main Library of Congress Building.....	467,000	-----	+467,000
Grand total, Architect of the Capitol, legislative bill.....	3,045,110	2,412,777	+632,333

OVERTIME COMPENSATION REQUIREMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. If the overtime were included then the net increase would be approximately what?

Mr. HENLOCK. We would have to add \$276,000 more for overtime if we had to include that item in the 1946 estimates.

Mr. O'NEAL. That would make a total of about \$908,000?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

PERMANENT EMPLOYEES IN THE ARMED SERVICES

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Lynn, I would like to ask you this general question. How many men who have been under your employ have left to go into the services?

Mr. HENLOCK. One hundred and twelve have left permanent jobs and gone into the armed services.

Mr. O'NEAL. And when they come back, it will be your policy to reemploy those men?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; 12 have been reemployed to date.

Mr. LYNN. All of our permanent employees who have gone into the military service have guaranteed reemployment rights under the law.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. O'NEAL. The first item is for salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol, for which estimate for 1946 is \$65,470.

Mr. LYNN. Under this estimate, the only change is a decrease of \$9,743 for overtime pay omitted; and an increase of \$920 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many have you on your pay roll under the heading "Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol?"

Mr. HENLOCK. We have 18 employees.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you been able to hold that average strength during the past year?

Mr. HENLOCK. It has been slightly less. An average of 17.7 employees was maintained for the first half of the present fiscal year 1945. There is very seldom a turn-over on this roll, and the small saving occurring in 1945 is not expected to recur in 1946.

Mr. O'NEAL. Your man-years have been approximately the same?

Mr. HENLOCK. Substantially. Of course, in cases where the committee made definite personnel cuts in appropriations last year on the basis of manpower-shortage conditions, we have had to live within those cuts, with resultant man-year decreases in those particular cases.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where you refer to man-years in the estimates that means that that is approximately the number of people?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an item for travel expenses with a limitation of \$750.

Mr. LYNN. This is not an appropriation, but simply provides the same limitation as imposed for 1945 on the total amount under all funds which may be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in any 1 year for travel.

PENALTY MAIL

Mr. O'NEAL. On page 63 of the committee print of the bill you have some new language, providing for the cost of handling penalty mail. You might explain that, Mr. Lynn.

Mr. LYNN. This is a new item under Public Law 364. The estimate of \$300 is based on 20,000 pieces of penalty mail for all activities under "Architect of the Capitol," at a cost of \$15 per thousand pieces.

CAPITOL BUILDING AND REPAIRS

Mr. O'NEAL. Under "Capitol buildings and repairs," the total estimate for 1946 is \$357,800.

Mr. LYNN. This appropriation provides for the structural and mechanical care of the Capitol; operation of the mechanical equipment; domestic care of the central portion; care of Statuary Hall and the works of art throughout the building; maintenance and operation of the electrical substations in the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; and maintenance of the grounds lighting systems.

A regular force of 142 employees is required for the care of this building with its 14 acres of floor area, and 400-odd office, committee, and storage rooms; with its extensive mechanical equipment, such as the air-conditioning systems, with over 1,800 pieces of equipment; the electrical substations, with their 16 motor-generator sets, switchboards, switchgear, transformers and related equipment; 11 high-speed elevators and 3 lifts; 500 plumbing fixtures and piping; dome floodlighting system and grounds lighting systems; legislative bell and buzzer systems; and electric fixtures and wiring.

This force is made up of 12 mechanics in the general shops; 15 engineers and 2 helpers in the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning departments; 4 maintenance mechanics, 1 helper, and 27 operators for the elevators; 2 machinists, 16 operators, and 3 helpers in the electrical substations; 2 mechanics and 1 helper for the street-lighting and floodlighting systems; 2 operators for the public-address system in the House Chamber; 20 general laborers and helpers and 26 charwomen; and 4 supervising engineers, 4 clerks, and 1 nurse.

Mr. O'NEAL. Under this heading you are not asking for any increase?

Mr. HENLOCK. We are asking for seven increases listed on page 6 of our justifications. The only increase under the item of "Personal services" is \$4,483 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. O'NEAL. You have listed for 1946, 142 man-years. Is that for 142 people? Is that correct, that you have on your pay roll 142 people?

Mr. HENLOCK. As of the present date we have 137.

Mr. O'NEAL. How does it run throughout the year?

Mr. HENLOCK. In 1944 there were 134. In 1943 there were 137. At present, we have 5 vacancies. Two are helper positions in the electrical substations. These positions must be filled as soon as possible as helpers are needed to oil and clean the machinery and otherwise assist the mechanics, and must be trained as understudies for operator positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many have you on the pay roll as of today?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have 137. At this point I would like to make a general statement with regard to the personal-service estimates under all of our appropriations. A new law—Public, 525, Seventy-eighth Congress—was passed last December, which requires that when employees leave the service, they must hereafter be paid in a lump sum for all accumulated and accrued annual leave due them; and in the case of the death of employees, their estates must be paid such amounts in a lump sum. This will impose an extra burden upon the appropriations and will greatly lessen the likelihood of future savings. The first case to occur under this act was the recent death of the Assistant Chief Engineer at the Capitol power plant whose estate is due a lump sum of \$1,500 from the appropriation for the plant for accumulated leave due under Public Law 525. Had that law not been enacted, this expenditure would not have been authorized or made.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have any idea, when the law is in effect, what the total amount would be for the entire number of employees?

Mr. HENLOCK. There is no way of estimating that, Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that we have no control over separations—whether they occur by reason of induction into the military service or by death or retirement, or other cause. We do know that our employees, particularly our key employees, have not been able to take much leave during the war because of conditions of manpower shortage, and have therefore a large amount of accumulated leave due them. Therefore, whenever any such employees die or are otherwise separated from the service, the cost is likely to be quite high, particularly should the separation occur in the next year or two. In addition to the power plant engineer, we had another case in the House Office Building only last month of an employee who was inducted into the military service, who had to be paid \$500 in a lump sum for accumulated leave due him.

Mr. O'NEAL. It will be a considerable sum?

Mr. HENLOCK. I think it will be, Mr. Chairman, particularly since one of the purposes of the law is to permit the immediate filling of vacancies upon the separation of employees, instead of having to wait,

as formerly, until expiration of the separated employees' leave period. Another factor that enters the picture, so far as increased costs are concerned, is that when permanent employees return to the service from military duty, it is generally necessary to pay them at a higher rate than that paid the temporary employees filling their jobs, since usually several within-grade promotions have fallen due them while in the service. Twelve employees have returned from military duty to date.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is included in the total amount of \$357,800 for Capitol Buildings and Grounds?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

INCREASES FOR 1946

Mr. O'NEAL. On page 6 of the justifications the increases are set out. That shows the increases.

Mr. JOHNSON. The total amount of increase is \$64,321, and the total amount of the estimates for 1946 is \$357,800.

Mr. HENLOCK. That does not include \$50,268 for overtime.

Mr. JOHNSON. So when the overtime is included, the total would be around \$418,000?

Mr. HENLOCK. This appropriation would be increased by about \$50,000, so that the total appropriation would be about \$408,000.

CAPITOL GROUNDS LIGHTING SYSTEM, MAINTENANCE

Mr. JOHNSON. I notice you have an item for the street-lighting system. Is that for streets around in the Capitol Grounds?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does it require two mechanics and one helper for that?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; we added about sixty-odd acres to the grounds in recent years. We have about 120 acres in the Capitol Grounds in all.

Mr. JOHNSON. What is included in the Capitol Grounds?

Mr. LYNN. The old grounds contain 58 acres, and run from First Street West to First Street East, and from B Street South (Independence Avenue) to B Street North (Constitution Avenue). The properties between old B Street North (Constitution Avenue) and the Union Station recently added to the Capitol Grounds amount to approximately 60 acres.

Mr. JOHNSON. How many lights do you have in that area? I know of cities that handle their entire lighting system with one mechanic. That is the reason why I am asking that question.

Mr. HENLOCK. There are 326 lights in the new area, and 392 lights in the old area.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you require two mechanics and one helper to actually do that work?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have to have one man by day and one man by night, and as you know, under the Government leave system a man is only available for service for about 275 or 280 days in a year, whereas, the lighting systems must be serviced 365 days a year. The helper assists on whichever shift required.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you keep a mechanic on duty all the time?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. These men service the entire grounds lighting systems which include, in addition to the 718 lights, three

6600-volt remote-controlled oil circuit breakers, six 30-kilovolt and one 15-kilovolt 6600-volt constant current regulators, one automatic time switch, 450 lighting standards, 167 transformers with single and double secondaries, 600 globes and canopies, approximately 70,000 feet—13 miles—of high-tension lead-covered street lighting cable, 350 handholes, with interconnecting ducts; also the floodlight system for the grounds and dome.

Mr. JOHNSON. How often do they have that work to do?

Mr. HENLOCK. Almost any day or evening as you pass through the grounds you see men working on the lighting system. Most of the repair work is done by day, but it is necessary to have an experienced man on duty at night to take care of the operation of the street lighting transformers, time switches, and related equipment.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you have break-downs regularly?

Mr. HENLOCK. I would not say break-downs, necessarily, but we do have actual maintenance and repairs such as splicing of high-tension cables, keeping manholes dry by pumping them out after rainstorms, periodic testing of cable insulation, periodic washing of street-lighting globes, replacing of burned-out lights, and transformers. These men also filter oil for all 6600-volt transformer banks in each building in the legislative group; filter and test the insulating oil in the 6600-volt oil circuit breakers of the Capitol power plant and pump-house and the power-plant substations; also periodically filter and test the oil in 170 other oil circuit breakers and 23 3-phase 6600-volt power and lighting transformer banks.

INCREASES REQUESTED FOR 1946

Mr. O'NEAL. Under the item for Capitol Building repairs, the increases you are asking for 1946 are listed on page 6 of the justifications. Will you tell us something about that?

The amount for personal services simply covers the within-grade promotions in 1946?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

ANNUAL PAINTING

Mr. O'NEAL. You are asking for \$15,000 instead of \$10,000 for your annual painting. What is the reason for that increase?

Mr. LYNN. This item provides for the general painting and touching up in the Capitol Building, including pointing up, plastering, and redecorating, together with materials.

Due to continuous sessions of the Congress, during the war very few rooms and other spaces have been available for painting and the allotments for such purpose have, as a result, been materially reduced for the past several years.

Our normal peacetime allotment and expenditure is \$17,500 per year. For the period 1941 to 1945, the expenditures for painting have totaled less than \$35,000, as compared to a peacetime expenditure of over \$85,000 for a normal 5-year period.

Due to the fact that such little painting could be done during the past 5 years, many rooms, corridors and other parts of the building are in need of painting, and now that recesses are again being taken by Congress, request is made that the annual allotment be increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the price of paint enter into that amount?

Mr. LYNN. The prices have gone up some, and the wages that painters now receive are at the rate of \$13.71 per day. However, as already stated, our normal peacetime allotment is \$17,500, and the \$15,000 asked for 1946 for much-needed painting is still within that allotment.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS OF LIGHTING SYSTEMS AND GROUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. You also have an increase from \$3,000 to \$6,238 for maintenance and repairs of the lighting systems and grounds.

Will you tell us about that?

Mr. LYNN. This increase of \$3,238 is asked to restore the item to the usual annual allotment.

The restoration of this amount is predicated on the expectation that the floodlighting systems of the Capitol dome and the old grounds, which have not been used during the war, will be restored to use during the coming year; also that the street and park lighting systems in the old and new grounds will be restored to full use. Throughout the city, the use of street lighting has been cut in half during the war. In the Capitol Grounds, this has been accomplished by using only one light, instead of two, on duplex standards, and by using smaller wattage bulbs on single standards.

The allotment provides for maintenance of the lighting systems of the Capitol Grounds, including lamps, external glassware, cut-outs, transformers, parts, repair parts for luminaries, paint for standards and transformers, cleaning materials for the glassware, and maintenance of the special truck used in this work.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you carry much of an inventory on that sort of material?

Mr. LYNN. In normal times we do carry a sizeable inventory, but our reserve stock has been depleted during the war, and our purchases are now made on the basis of current needs.

TILING SUBWAY ENTRANCE, SENATE SIDE OF CAPITOL

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for tiling the subway entrance on the Senate side of the Capitol, for which the estimate is \$11,800.

Will you tell us about that?

Mr. LYNN. The northeast section of the basement floor of the Capitol from the Senate subway terminal to the elevator cars No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, at present has whitewashed stone sidewalls and a concrete floor.

The estimate provides for tiling the floors and the sidewalls to a height of 6 feet, plastering the remaining portions of sidewalls and ceilings, and cutting down the heights of the doors now in place, to improve the appearance of the building as well as help the sanitation of the subway.

Mr. O'NEAL. How long has this plaster been there? Have you ever had tiling down there?

Mr. LYNN. We never have.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is now as it has been ever since the subway was constructed?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the purpose of this item is partly for appearance and partly for sanitation?

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is it very badly damaged now?

Mr. LYNN. It is not damaged, Mr. Chairman; but it is a very unsightly entrance to the Capitol from the subway.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do many people use that entrance?

Mr. LYNN. Senators and the public coming to and from the Capitol and the Senate Office Building use this entrance. The subway cars traveling between the two buildings are crowded most of the time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is not this a very expensive time to do this work? For what amount could this work have been done prior to the war, about half of this amount?

Mr. LYNN. No; not as much as that, but probably 25 percent less than the present estimate.

Mr. O'NEAL. You can get all the material you need for that?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; this is not critical material.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will it require additional labor?

Mr. LYNN. It would be contract work.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will you have any trouble getting labor?

Mr. LYNN. No. The tiling work would be done by contract, by a regular tile firm, and we would do the concrete work with our own labor.

REPLACEMENT OF TWO REVOLVING DOORS, HOUSE AND SENATE WINGS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for the replacement of two revolving doors in the House and Senate wings, for which the estimate is \$6,000.

Mr. LYNN. This is a new nonrecurring item and provides for the replacement of the two nonpanic type revolving doors at the street floor level entrance to the Senate and House wings of the Capitol.

The old wooden-type doors now in use were installed about 38 years ago and are almost beyond repair and are a fire hazard.

The mechanical parts of these doors have been welded and brazed so many times that there are not many whole parts of the original mechanism left. Most of the wooden wings have been dowelled, glued and held together with iron and brass plates. All of the king posts, arms and governors have been broken and it is impossible to buy spare parts for them as the doors are obsolete. Welding and brazing was, and is, the only solution to try to keep them in working condition.

The factories will resume making revolving doors in the post-war period and are now taking orders from all over the country for post-war needs.

For this reason, an allotment of \$6,000 is asked for 1946, so that a contract may be placed in the coming fiscal year for two new bronze panic-proof, automatic collapsible revolving doors, which are urgently needed to replace the two worn-out revolving doors at the House and Senate wing entrances.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where are the doors located?

Mr. LYNN. They are located at the entrance to the House wing, under the portico, and at a similar location at the Senate entrance.

Mr. O'NEAL. In what way are they a fire hazard?

Mr. LYNN. The doors are not of the panic type, automatically collapsible. If a fire or panic should occur, automatically collapsible

doors would collapse as soon as one pressed against them. But these doors will not do that, and it takes some time to get the bolts out and push them to one side. Nonpanic type revolving doors, such as we have, would not be allowed in an up-to-date building.

Mr. O'NEAL. How does this price compare with what they would ordinarily cost?

Mr. HENLOCK. In 1941 we replaced the revolving door at the rotunda entrance for \$3,000. Of course, as already explained, in addition to the fire-hazard condition, the doors, themselves, have reached the point where they can no longer be kept in a proper state of repair.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, HOUSE AND SENATE AIR INTAKES

Mr. O'NEAL. Your next item of increase requested is for \$18,800 for repairs and improvements on the House and Senate air intake tunnels.

Will you give us a statement about that?

Mr. LYNN. There are two fresh-air intake towers located in the west-lawn area of the Capitol Grounds, each connected to the Capitol Building by an underground tunnel—one to the House wing and the other to the Senate wing.

The tower and tunnel for the House were built in 1877-80, and for the Senate about 1890, and since then the House and Senate Chambers have been entirely dependent upon this source for their fresh-air supply. The air is drawn through the towers into the tunnels, is conveyed through the tunnels to the Capitol Building, and carried to the House and Senate Chambers by means of ducts.

When the remainder of the building was air conditioned in 1936-38 certain other sections of the building were connected to these tunnels and are now also dependent upon them for fresh-air supply.

The estimate of \$18,800 provides \$15,000 repairs to the House tunnel and \$3,800 repairs to the Senate tunnel, as follows: The House tunnel, which is 495 feet in length, is in urgent need of repair. The concrete floor of the tunnel is badly cracked and settled, and in a number of places only the earth remains, with resultant poor drainage. A new concrete floor, with proper drainage to sewer outlets, should be poured in this tunnel.

The sidewalls are constructed of brick and stone, with average height of 7 feet to the spring line. The ceiling is a semicircular brick arch. The mortar in the joints of the sidewalls and arches is very loose, and the air-conditioning machines, which have a velocity of 63,000 cubic feet of air per minute, are pulling the loose sand from the joints. The whole inner lining of the tunnel should be covered with waterproofed plaster to eliminate this defect and to put the tunnel in first-class sanitary condition.

The roof of the tunnel leaks badly. In order to correct this condition and eliminate undue dampness, new membrane waterproofing should be put on the outer surface of the arch; 8-inch and 4-inch drain tile should be laid on the outer sides of the spring lines of the arch, and connected to the sewer.

The deterioration of the House tunnel is due largely to the natural steep slope of the ground on the south side of the Capitol Building. All surface water on the south side must find an outlet, and water

seeps through the roof and east wall of the tunnel. To correct this condition, the 8-inch drain tile will be laid on the uphill side of the tunnel and the 4-inch drain tile on the downhill side and will be connected to divert the water into the storm sewer.

The Senate tunnel is of the same size and construction as the House tunnel, but is in much better condition due to the gentle slope of the ground on the north side of the Capitol.

The roof of the Senate tunnel does not leak, but the mortar in the joints of the brickwork is starting to deteriorate. This tunnel, which supplies air to the Senate Chamber and certain other parts of the Senate wing at the rate of 68,000 cubic feet per minute, should be sealed on the inside with a waterproof plaster.

The sidewalk vault lights should be replaced with brick arches. The floor of the tunnel is in first-class condition, with the exception of the expansion joints which need replacing. A new iron ladder at the entrance to this tunnel is urgently needed.

The breakdown of the \$18,800 estimate follows:

House air tunnel:

Waterproof plastering and scaffolding.....	\$2, 565
Sewer connection, excavating, draintile, pargeting and backfilling..	6, 368
Membrane waterproofing.....	1, 830
Concrete work.....	1, 998
Electrical, plumbing, painting, carpentry and brickwork.....	2, 261
Total.....	15, 022

Senate air tunnel:

Waterproof plastering and scaffolding.....	2, 529
Concrete work, brickwork, electrical, painting, iron ladder and platform.....	1, 281
Total.....	3, 810

PLUMBING RENEWALS AND REPAIRS

Mr. O'NEAL. You also have an item, on page 12 of the justifications, for "Plumbing renewals and repairs," for which the estimate is \$15,000.

Mr. LYNN. \$15,000 is asked for 1946 to resume the program of modernization of toilet and plumbing equipment started in 1936 and continued through 1940, but suspended since 1941 due to continuous sessions of Congress and the difficulty of procuring critical materials during the war.

Seventeen toilet rooms were modernized from 1936 to 1940 at a cost of \$49,694. Other toilet rooms were modernized as part of special improvement programs carried on from time to time during the past 10 or 12 years in different parts of the building.

Eight toilet rooms remain to be modernized and it is for the purpose of replacing the obsolete equipment in three of the largest of these rooms, together with the renewal of the waste and water lines, that the amount of \$15,000 is requested for 1946.

The three rooms to be modernized are:

Members' wives' toilet, gallery floor, House side: This room has wooden partitions separating the toilet stalls and is over 20 years old. All of the plumbing fixtures are obsolete and need replacing with modern fixtures.

Women's public toilet, ground floor, Senate side: This room is not in proper sanitary condition. The marble stalls are broken and the old fixtures need replacing. This toilet was installed about 25 years ago. The waste and water lines were partially renewed several years ago.

Men's private toilet, main floor, Senate side of central section of building: This toilet was installed in 1902. The present fixtures are so old that new parts cannot be purchased to repair them. The present marble slabs forming the stalls are loose and cracked and not in proper sanitary condition.

Mr. O'NEAL. You can get all the materials required to modernize this equipment?

Mr. LYNN. I think so.

Mr. O'NEAL. And it is all done by contract labor?

Mr. LYNN. Part is done by contract and part by day labor. All of the materials are bought by contract.

UPKEEP AND PRESERVATION OF RARE OBJECTS OF ART

Mr. O'NEAL. It seems that greater attention might be given to the upkeep and preservation of the rare objects of art in the building. A hole has been observed in one painting on the gallery floor. Also someone has called attention that the painting Landing of Columbus in the rotunda most emphatically needs tightening to avoid possible serious damage.

There is very much interest in these paintings and statues. What records and information concerning these objects do you have, and what are the number of inquiries from schools, societies, art galleries, and so forth, that are received by the Architect, and the facilities you have for answering those inquiries and rendering the required information?

Mr. LYNN. We have the information regarding the art in the Capitol built up into an art file and from this file inquiries are answered. This is added to as new works are put into the building and further information becomes available. Inquiries are frequent from many sources and are answered by my assistant.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is a book published on that, is there not?

Mr. LYNN. We have Art and Artists of the Capitol, which contains a record of the important art in the Capitol Building. We get inquiries every week from all over the country about art in the Capitol, and we have always been very glad to give information to anyone requesting it.

IMPROVING THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for improving the Capitol Grounds, for which the total estimate for 1946 is \$122,500. Will you tell us about that?

Mr. LYNN. This appropriation provides for the care of the Capitol grounds with its 120 acres of lawn areas, sidewalks, streets and roadways; 2,000 trees, and 5,000 shrubs; the lawn-irrigation systems with their many thousands of sprinkler heads; the underground sewer and drainage systems; the terraces, fountains, and reflecting pool; 69 traffic signals, and the care and operation of the grounds, motor and other equipment.

A regular force of 54 gardeners, helpers, and laborers is required.

Twenty-seven men are required throughout the year for the following work: 11 men cleaning walkways, approaches, porticoes and terraces; 8 men on trucks hauling, removing debris and trash from buildings and grounds; 4 men on grounds of power plant, Senate and

House Office Buildings; 4 men for direction, supervision and clerical work.

Twenty-seven men are required for the following work varying with the seasons: 10 men for grass cutting with motor and hand equipment; 6 men for trimming, cultivating and weeding; 9 men for planting, transplanting, tree surgery work, spraying and pruning; 2 men on irrigation systems. These 27 men also rake and remove leaves, trim shrubbery, prepare and seed lawn areas, and remove snow. They also assist in preparing for functions, band concerts, parades, unveiling exercises in Statutory Hall and other ceremonies in the Capitol, Flag Day exercises, pageants, inaugural ceremonies, and the like.

In inclement weather, the grounds men are used for such work as repair and sharpening of tools, repair of equipment, cleaning debris from Capitol, cleaning walls and floors, and washing windows and doors, and cleaning aluminum in legislative garage.

Mr. O'NEAL. The regular appropriation for this purpose for 1945 was \$122,770, and deducting items carried in 1945 and not required in 1946, for overtime pay and additional compensation, authorized by Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress, amounting to \$17,956, makes your net amount for 1945, \$104,814. You are asking for \$122,500 for 1946, or an increase of \$17,686. Of that amount, \$2,200 is to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you explain the item for personal services, in which there is a reduction of \$8,756?

Mr. LYNN. Under this item, the only changes are: A decrease of \$17,956 for overtime pay omitted; an increase of \$2,200 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law; an increase of \$7,000 to restore personnel cut by the committee for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945. This cut was made on the basis of reduced personnel expenditures resulting from manpower shortage, and not due to lack of need for a full force of 54 employees.

It is requested that this item be restored in anticipation of increased manpower becoming available in the fiscal year 1946, as it is impossible to take proper care of the grounds with the present reduced personnel.

A great deal of the work normally considered necessary to the upkeep of an area of such prominence as the grounds surrounding the United States Capitol has had to be neglected, such as the edging of lawns, weeding, tree pruning, and cultivation of shrubbery.

EQUIPMENT

Mr. O'NEAL. For equipment, you are asking for an increase of \$2,686. Will you explain that?

Mr. LYNN. The increase of \$2,686 is asked to restore this item to the amount allowed in normal years. Due to war conditions, very little grounds equipment has been procurable for the past several years. Also due to critical materials involved, only minor repairs could be made to motor and other equipment.

Restoration of this item to the usual annual amount is asked not only for needed equipment, such as motor and hand mowers, asphalt

heater, power scythe, wheelbarrows, and traffic signs, but also for extensive overhaul of trucks, tractors, power sprayer, and power and hand mowers to restore the equipment to efficient operating condition.

The item provides power and hand mowers, replacement of equipment; truck and tractor repairs; replacement and upkeep of traffic signs and equipment; tools, brushes, brooms, hose, couplings, waterproof wearing apparel, and other miscellaneous equipment.

SPECIAL PAVING REPAIRS

Mr. O'NEAL. For special paving repairs (sidewalks) you are asking for \$5,800.

Where is that work to be done?

Mr. LYNN. That is at the south entrance, at the House wing of the Capitol.

WEST SIDE OF SOUTH APPROACH TO CAPITOL

The paved sidewalk approaches to the House wing of the Capitol from the south are in urgent need of immediate repairs. Part of this paving is directly over the subway connecting the Capitol and House Office Buildings. This walk is used by Members of Congress and the general public for outdoor travel between the Capitol and House Office Buildings.

Settlement of the subsurface over and around the subway structure has caused repeated failures of the paving surface and repairs have been made from time to time to try to keep the area in safe condition.

There are now so many holes and voids in the subsurface which require filling, that it will be necessary to remove the entire paved surface in order to correct the conditions that are causing the paving failures.

The present curb has been pushed out of line and the paving has sunk in so many places that further repairs by patching can no longer be effectively made.

It is proposed to remove entirely the existing paving from this area, from the stone steps of the House wing to a point just west of the large Cameron elm tree. The existing curbs will be replaced and realigned; the subsurface voids will be filled and the entire area brought to a new subgrade and paved with portland cement concrete.

Special treatment will be given the elm to preserve its root system, by erecting a new coping around the tree and regrading with topsoil to afford better growing condition for this historic tree.

EAST SIDE OF SOUTH APPROACH TO CAPITOL

The paved sidewalk on the east side of the south approach has also disintegrated and is in need of replacement. The cement paving and base were installed about 40 years ago and have exceeded the normal life expectancy of this type of construction by about 20 years.

It is proposed to construct a new base and repave this area with portland-cement concrete. At the same time, it is proposed to reset the curb on a new line in order to increase the width of this section of the roadway from 40 to 50 feet to make it correspond with the rest of the roadway. This will remove the existing traffic hazard at this point. The widened section of the roadway will be paved with sheet asphalt on a concrete base, and will conform to the north Senate

approach to the Capitol, similarly widened in 1930 when the car tracks were removed from that area.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the square footage to be fixed there, approximately?

Mr. HENLOCK. There are 1,400 square yards of sidewalk and 125 square yards of roadway to be paved.

Mr. O'NEAL. How does that price compare with what you would have to pay for that under normal conditions?

Mr. LYNN. About 10 percent above the price in normal times.

Mr. O'NEAL. Under this item, how many men do you have on your pay roll?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have 49.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are asking for 54.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. We could not pay for more than 49 heretofore, because of the committee cut of \$7,000 made for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945. We averaged 49.7 for the first half of the present fiscal year but will have to hold our average for the full year to 49.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many have you had, on the average, during the year?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have had 49.7.

Mr. O'NEAL. Have you been able to keep up your labor roll?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; we could have used more than the number we have, if we had had the money to pay for them.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATE

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman, the following table shows the details of the 1946 estimate with comparison to the 1945 appropriation.

(The table referred to is as follows:)

	Estimate, 1946	Appropriation, 1945	1945 expended and obligated to Dec. 31, 1944
Personal services:			
Regular (54 employees).....	\$85,920	\$76,720	\$38,518
Temporary.....	7,500	7,500	2,714
Overtime pay and additional compensation.....		17,956	8,658
Total, personal services.....	93,420	102,176	49,890
Travel.....	50	50	17
Transportation of things.....	32	32	
Communication services.....	20	20	
General annual repairs and alterations.....	6,050	6,050	3,956
Special paving repairs.....	5,800		
Advertising.....	50	50	
Snow removal.....	5,000	5,000	43
Maintenance of signal lights.....	1,364	1,364	608
Supplies and materials.....	6,500	6,500	4,930
Equipment.....	4,214	1,528	318
Total expended and obligated of 1945 appropriation to Dec. 31, 1944.....			59,762
Balance of 1945 appropriation available to June 30, 1945.....			63,008
Total estimate or appropriation.....	122,500	122,770	122,770

MAINTENANCE OF LEGISLATIVE GARAGE

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for the maintenance of the legislative garage, for which the regular appropriation for 1945 was \$15,229, and deducting overtime leaves a base of \$12,900.

For 1946 you are asking for \$240 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions, and you are also asking for a \$60 increase for supplies and materials.

What is the purpose of that?

Mr. LYNN. That is for the regular maintenance of the legislative garage.

Mr. O'NEAL. It does cost more to buy material now?

Mr. HENLOCK. The item of supplies and materials has been increased from \$720 to 780, simply to round out the total appropriation to even figures, as requested by the committee.

Mr. LYNN. This appropriation provides for the care and maintenance of the garage, which has a floor area of 71,000 square feet and houses 96 cars belonging to Senators, 90 cars belonging to Members, 28 Government-owned trucks and cars for official use of the legislative branch, and the grounds maintenance equipment. No private vehicles are serviced by this garage.

The use of the garage, which has been in operation since 1932, is governed by regulations issued by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House.

A force of seven employees is provided, and the garage is open 24 hours each day, necessitating three shifts.

The appropriation further provides structural repairs and repairs to equipment consisting of vacuum, condensate, car-washing fountain, gasoline and oil pumps, air compressor, ventilating fans, and unit heaters; supplies and equipment for the care and upkeep of the garage; painting walls, ceilings, and parking lines.

No gasoline is purchased under the garage appropriation.

The personal-service item has been changed for 1946 from \$15,229 to \$13,200, due to a decrease of \$2,329 for overtime pay omitted, and an increase of \$240 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law.

SUBWAY TRANSPORTATION, CAPITOL AND SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for subway transportation between Capitol and Senate Office Building, for which the estimate is \$1,500.

Mr. LYNN. That is the usual appropriation for subway maintenance and improvements.

The estimate, which is the same as allowed for 1945, provides for rebuilding and maintenance of the subway cars, including maintenance of the track and electrical equipment of the system connecting the Senate Office Building with the Senate wing of the Capitol, as follows:

Supplies and materials: For paint, varnish, rubber matting, fiber, brake lining, wire, welding rods, hardware, etc.....	\$300
Repairs and alterations: For annual overhauling of cars and trucks by the United States navy yard, consisting of machining wheels, making new bearings and such other parts as may be necessary.....	900
Equipment: Replacement of tools and equipment, such as controllers, starters, inotors, tires for overhead wheels, and other electrical equipment.....	300
Total.....	1, 500

Mr. O'NEAL. That is the normal amount, is it? That is about what you have been asking for previously?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. You expended \$1,307 up to December 31, 1944. You think it will run about the same next year?

Mr. LYNN. Just about the same.

MAINTENANCE, SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for maintenance of the Senate Office Building. The appropriation for 1945 was \$352,960. The deduction of overtime pay makes the amount \$308,185, and there is a total increase of \$41,315, making the total estimate, for 1946, \$349,500.

That is a Senate problem and not our problem.

Mr. LYNN. This item is generally left for consideration by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

This appropriation provides for the structural, mechanical, and domestic care of the Senate Office Building and the operation of the mechanical equipment. The building contains approximately 425 office-and-committee rooms, together with storage rooms, shops, substation and subway. The building has a total gross floor area of 505,300 square feet, or about 11½ acres, and is 36 years old.

A regular force of 190 employees is required for the care of this building and its mechanical equipment, which includes such items as the air-conditioning systems, with over 1,500 pieces of equipment; 15 high-speed elevators, 1 dumb-waiter, and 1 lift; electric fixtures and wiring; legislative bell and buzzer systems; plumbing fixtures and piping; and subway monorail system.

The force, which covers 3 shifts daily, is made up of 14 mechanics in the general shops; 9 engineers, 7 attendants, and 1 helper in the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning departments; 3 maintenance mechanics, 1 helper, and 28 operators for the elevators; 2 mechanics and 4 chauffeurs for subway monorail system; 48 general laborers and helpers, 1 matron, 4 rest-room attendants, and 54 charwomen; 1 custodian and 11 clerical and other assistants; 1 nurse and 1 aid.

The justification of items under which changes occur follows:

Personal services, from \$307,660 to \$267,720.—Under this item, the only changes are a decrease of \$44,775 for overtime pay omitted and an increase of \$4,835 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law.

Annual painting from \$6,000 to \$30,000.—This item provides for general painting and touching up throughout the building, including pointing up and plastering, together with materials.

For 1945, \$6,000 was allowed, so there is an increase of \$24,000 requested for 1946.

For the past 3 years only a comparatively small allotment has been provided, due to the difficulty in having rooms made available for painting during the continuous sessions of Congress.

In view of the fact that such little painting could be done during this period, many parts of the building have not been painted for the last several years, and this work should no longer be deferred, particularly since, from time to time, recesses are again being taken by Congress.

The estimate of \$30,000 is broken down into two parts:

Exterior painting-----	\$7, 430
Interior painting-----	22, 570
Total estimate-----	30, 000

Special repairs and improvements to approaches, main entrance (new, nonrecurring item), \$8,200.—This item is to provide for the replacement of the existing granolithic landing at the main entrance to the Senate Office Building. This landing is badly cracked, and the membrane waterproofing beneath the landing has been found, upon inspection, to be in an advanced state of deterioration.

This landing is a direct roofing over the storerooms of the Senate document room and the Senate library, where thousands of bills and documents are stored.

If the work proposed under this estimate is not done at an early date, serious damage through penetration of rainwater will occur to the Senate records and the brick walls in the basement.

Under the estimate, it is proposed to clean top of structural slab and all reglets; apply a new coat of membrane of one-ply fabric and two plies of felt embedded in a cottonseed oil gum base; pour a new 5-inch base of concrete, which shall have a granolithic finish and joints cut to match existing work.

Replacement air-conditioning fan wheels (new nonrecurring item), \$4,280.—Three large ventilating fans installed in 1938 in the attic or top floor space of the Senate Office Building to supply air to Senators' offices are in need of new fan wheels. The existing wheels have reached the point where satisfactory repairs can no longer be made and this request is submitted.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATE

Details of this estimate, with comparison to 1945, are:

	1946 estimate	1945 appropriated	1945 expended and obligated to Dec. 31, 1944
Personal services:			
Regular: 190 employees.....	\$262, 720	\$257, 885	\$115, 804
Temporary.....	5, 000	5, 000	206
Overtime pay and additional compensation.....		44, 775	24, 578
Total, personal services.....	267, 720	307, 660	140, 588
Travel.....			17
Communication service.....			2
Elevator repairs.....	1, 500	1, 500	257
Furniture repairs.....	2, 000	2, 000	1, 657
General miscellaneous annual repairs.....	4, 300	4, 300	2, 453
Special repairs and improvements to approaches; main entrance.....	8, 200		
Annual painting.....	30, 000	6, 000	6, 711
Resetting steps and pointing entrances.....			2, 239
Laundry.....	6, 500	6, 500	3, 318
Ice.....	2, 000	2, 000	1, 000
Maintenance air-conditioning system.....	3, 000	3, 000	1, 256
Supplies and materials.....	13, 000	13, 000	4, 006
Equipment, including rugs and floor coverings.....	7, 000	7, 000	1, 913
Replacement, air conditioning fan wheels.....	4, 280		
Ventilation, Senate library, document room, and subway shop.....			1, 506
Waterproof terrace over guardroom.....			1, 277
Total expended and obligated of 1945 appropriation to Dec. 31, 1944.....			168, 200
Balance available to June 30, 1945.....			184, 760
Total estimate or appropriation.....	349, 500	352, 960	352, 960

MAINTENANCE, HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for maintenance of the House Office Buildings. The appropriation for 1945 was \$465,000, and deducting the amount for overtime pay and additional compensation leaves net \$392,860. You are asking for an increase of \$51,480, making the total estimate for 1946 \$440,340.

Mr. LYNN. This appropriation provides for the structural, mechanical, and domestic care of the two House Office Buildings, and the operation of the mechanical equipment. Each building contains approximately 500 office and committee rooms, together with storage rooms,

shops, substations, and subways. The buildings have a total gross floor area of 1,335,925 square feet—or about 30 acres. The old building is 37 years old; the new building 12 years old.

A regular force of 318 employees is required for the care of these two buildings and their mechanical equipment, which includes such items as the air-conditioning systems with over 3,000 pieces of equipment; 20 high-speed elevators and 1 lift; electric fixtures and wiring; legislative bell and buzzer systems; plumbing fixtures and piping.

This force, which covers 3 shifts daily, is made up of 16 mechanics in the general shops; 10 engineers, 9 attendants, and 2 helpers in the heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning departments; 3 maintenance mechanics, 2 helpers, and 39 operators and 1 starter for the elevators; 74 general laborers and helpers, and 145 charwomen; 1 superintendent and 13 clerical and other assistants; 2 nurses; 1 aid.

Mr. O'NEAL. The first item of increase is for personal services. That is to provide for within-grade promotions. The second item is to restore the personnel cut by the committee for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945.

Will you give us a statement concerning that?

PERSONAL SERVICES

Mr. LYNN. Under this item, the only changes are: A decrease of \$72,140 for overtime pay omitted; an increase of \$4,180 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law; an increase of \$10,000 to restore personnel cut by the committee for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945. This cut was made on the basis of reduced personnel expenditures resulting from manpower shortage, and not due to lack of need for a full force of 318 employees.

It is requested that this item be restored in anticipation of increased manpower becoming available in the fiscal year 1946, as operating these two buildings with a reduced staff is imposing undue strain upon the employees. The mechanical force, in particular, is suffering hardships, as the men can seldom be relieved from duty for annual leave. From 2 to 3 years or more annual leave is now due over one-half of the mechanics.

It is also becoming increasingly difficult to render the domestic service required of the maintenance force. Items, not of a pressing nature, have to be deferred; also the normal amount of cleaning work cannot be done with the present available personnel.

ANNUAL PAINTING

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is for annual painting, in which you are asking for an increase from \$15,000 to \$30,000.

Will you give us a statement about that?

Mr. LYNN. This item provides for the general painting and touching up in the two House Office Buildings, including pointing up and plastering; together with materials.

For a number of years the annual allotment was \$30,000 and the reduction to \$15,000 for 1944 and 1945 was made due to the difficulty in having rooms made available for painting during the continuous sessions of the Congress.

In view of the fact that such little painting could be done during the fiscal years 1941 to 1945, many parts of the buildings have not

been painted for the last several years and this work should no longer be deferred, particularly since from time to time recesses are again being taken by Congress. Restoration of the painting allotment from \$15,000 to \$30,000 is therefore asked.

Under the allotment of \$30,000, it is proposed to paint the following:

New building: 1,172 window frames and sills, exterior-----	\$3, 079
Old building:	
804 windows and sills, exterior-----	3, 617
Stair halls, first to fifth floor-----	12, 500
5 stairways-----	3, 592
Basement ceiling and side walls-----	3, 485
Rotunda walls, basement-----	202
Basement floors-----	900
Rotunda ceiling and side walls-----	1, 718
Caucus room-----	3, 459
Total estimate-----	32, 552

STORAGE BOXES

Mr. O'NEAL. In the next item, for annual equipment, you had an appropriation of \$500 for miscellaneous equipment for 1945 and \$1,500 for storage boxes. For 1946 you are asking for an increase of \$500 for storage boxes, from \$1,500 to \$2,000. Will you explain that?

Mr. LYNN. For 1945 we had \$500 for miscellaneous equipment and \$1,500 for storage boxes.

For 1946 we are asking for \$500 for miscellaneous equipment and \$2,000 for storage boxes as \$1,500 for that item has not proved sufficient for the needs of Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON. How often is a Member supposed to get a storage box?

Mr. LYNN. Two each year.

Mr. JOHNSON. They have to make a special request to get it?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir. Some of them require more than one; some require two or three.

SPECIAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS, ROOFS AND TERRACES, NEW BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. You have a new nonrecurring item of \$14,000. What is that for?

REPAIRS TO ROOFS, SEVENTH- AND FOURTH-FLOOR LEVELS

Mr. LYNN. The concrete paving on the roof at the seventh floor set-back and on the roof over the Ways and Means Committee room at the fourth-floor level, New House Office Building, is in an advanced state of disintegration and should be removed.

The felt in the membrane on both of these roofs is showing decay in many places where the asphalt has been worn by the action of the elements and should be replaced.

It is particularly urged that the roof over the Ways and Means Committee room should be recovered before another winter sets in, as serious damage would occur to the ornamental ceiling of that room, should the roof begin to leak at the fourth-floor level.

Although these roofs do not as yet appear to be leaking, yet water is penetrating the walls of the building at the seventh-floor level, as evidenced by the grass growing in the set-back on the south and east sides.

To correct these conditions, it is proposed to remove the present deteriorated concrete paving and membrane from both these roofs and to put on a new membrane, without replacing the paving.

REPAIRS TO ROOF, GROUND-FLOOR LEVEL

The roof over the south end of the folding room was patched this past fall and there is no assurance as to how long it will last without leaking. The roof should be resurfaced at this time, as the membrane is dead in many places.

The membrane on these roof areas of the new building was installed during the construction of the building, and in accordance with general practice, was guaranteed for 8 or 10 years.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you consider this an emergency?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; it is, as I am afraid serious leaks are likely to start over the Ways and Means Committee room and the other areas affected, before long.

REPLACEMENT OF LOCKS IN OLD HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. You are asking for \$7,400 for the replacement of locks in offices and committee rooms in the old office building. Will you explain that?

Mr. LYNN. This is to provide 700 new locks for the doors of the offices and committee rooms in the old building. The present locks, which have been in use for the past 37 years, are so badly worn that they are of little protection to the rooms.

Repair parts are no longer on the market, but would have to be made to order, which would prove almost as expensive as new locks.

It is desired to secure locks similar to those in use in the new building, a new and improved design which allows for not only properly locking the door but also throwing an emergency bolt, if desired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that true of all of these locks? Are not some of them better than others?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; some of them are better than others.

Mr. O'NEAL. What type of lock do you plan to use?

Mr. LYNN. They would be similar to the ones we have in the new building.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many locks does this estimate contemplate?

Mr. LYNN. It contemplates 700 locks.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is about \$10 per lock?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you not keep guards on duty all the time?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; the Sergeant at Arms is charged with the guarding of the building.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about your employees? I notice that your regular force consist of 318 employees. Has that remained uniform throughout the past year?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir; it has not. However, most of the vacancies and turn-over in personnel have occurred in the positions of elevator operators and certain other positions, filled by the Patronage Committee.

Mr. O'NEAL. They are paid on this pay roll?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes; they are.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much have you expended for this purpose?

Mr. HENLOCK. Actually, we have expended at the rate of about \$400,000 a year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have something to turn back to the Treasury?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes; we have for this year.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you have some temporary employees? You say this is for the regular force?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have a \$2,500 item for temporary labor.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Mr. O'NEAL. For the Capitol power plant you have a regular appropriation for 1945 of \$850,000, and deducting the amount for overtime pay and additional compensation, the net amount was \$807,988. For 1946 you are asking for \$882,700, which is an increase of \$74,712 over that amount.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will be glad to have a statement from you about the power plant before we go into the amount of the increase.

Mr. LYNN. The Capitol power plant, which has been in operation since December 1, 1910, produces and supplies heat, light, power, and air conditioning refrigeration for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; heat, light, and power for the Library of Congress Buildings, United States Botanic Garden, United States Supreme Court Building, and the legislative garage; and steam heat for the Government Printing Office, and the Washington city post office. These buildings are entirely dependent upon the Capitol power plant for the services rendered and would be untenable without such service.

The steam plant has a capacity of producing 400,000 pounds of steam per hour and the average annual steam output is 1,600,000,000 pounds. The steam is furnished to the various buildings served through approximately 3 miles of steam lines.

The electrical plant has a normal rated capacity of 16,500 kilowatts and the average annual electrical output is 40,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

The refrigeration plant has an installed capacity of 4,800 tons and is one of the largest central cooling stations ever constructed. The annual refrigeration output, expressed as a quantity of ice, is about 250,000 tons. The refrigeration plant's pumping capacity is equal to a water system for a city of over 200,000 persons.

The Capitol power plant operates 24 hours a day, every day of the year. Three operating shifts have to be maintained. A regular force of 104 engineers, mechanics, helpers, laborers, and other assistants is required.

DEFICIENCY IN CURRENT APPROPRIATION

Mr. O'NEAL. I believe you have a deficiency for 1945 of \$24,000, in the first deficiency bill, which has not become a law, which would increase the amount you had for 1945 by that amount.

Mr. LYNN. Yes; and we expect to have an additional deficiency.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of what amount?

Mr. LYNN. About \$12,000 due to a further increase in the cost of coal.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have a regular force of 104. Have they been maintained at that figure fairly uniformly throughout the year?

Mr. HENLOCK. There has been an average of 101 employees, so far this fiscal year.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have about 101 full-time people for full time?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir. The Assistant Chief Engineer, whom I previously mentioned as having just died, and whose estate is to be paid \$1,500 in a lump sum, was paid under this appropriation. The payment of this or any other amount by June 30, due under Public Law 525, from this appropriation will materially reduce any savings that might normally accrue.

PERSONNEL DIFFICULTIES

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Harrison, have you had much trouble in keeping your force recruited to the number you needed?

Mr. HARRISON. We have had quite a problem.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have been able to operate?

Mr. HARRISON. We have been able to maintain the service. There has been a big turn-over in labor.

WITHIN-GRADE PROMOTIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. Under the increase requested for 1946, \$3,100 is for in-grade promotions, and there is an increase of \$3,112 requested to restore the item for miscellaneous annual supplies to the annual allotment allowed prior to 1945.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the necessity for that?

MISCELLANEOUS ANNUAL SUPPLIES

Mr. LYNN. The increase of \$3,112 is asked to restore the item to the annual allotment allowed prior to 1945, to properly meet the needs of the plant.

It is impossible to live within this reduced amount and provide the supplies necessary to enable the plant to furnish the services required of it. Nearly \$16,000 had to be expended for this item in 1944 and it has been necessary in the first 9 months of the fiscal year 1945 to spend \$15,178. Freon, alone, costs about \$5,000 annually. The committee cut, predicated on the expenditures for the first 6 months of 1944, was not borne out by the full-year expenditure figure.

This item provides the usual annual supplies, such as cleaning, toilet, ice, electric-light bulbs, tools, lumber, freon, and general miscellaneous steam, electrical and refrigerating supplies for the plant, also gasoline for motortrucks and nonhighway motor equipment.

FUEL

Mr. O'NEAL. The increase you are requesting of \$20,500 for fuel is due to what?

Mr. LYNN. That is due to the increase in price of coal. The amount asked for 1946 is based on 82,000 tons of coal, at \$6.54 per ton, and is \$20,500 more than the amount of \$515,780 allowed for 1945, which was based on 82,000 tons, at \$6.29 per ton. However, as the price that has actually obtained this fiscal year has been \$6.54 per ton, a deficiency appropriation of \$12,000 has had to be requested and is

carried in the pending deficiency appropriation bill, making the total estimated cost of coal for 1945, \$527,780.

Eighty-two thousand tons are expected to be required for both 1945 and 1946, but only 80,709 tons are expected to be purchased for 1945, as 1,300 tons, which have had to be drawn from the stock pile in the reserve storage bin due to delays and difficulties in coal deliveries this winter, cannot be replaced this year under existing war conditions.

Under the act of July 1, 1918, the coal for the Capitol power plant must be purchased through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

Bids for fuel are received in April or May each year by the Procurement Division, and the fuel is contracted for with a provision in the contract allowing for changes in wage and freight rates. The coal now being used at the plant comes from the Louisville mine and is shipped from Goodwill, W. Va., Smokeless Fuel Co.

The following table shows, by 6-month periods, the comparative coal requirements for the fiscal years 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945:

Period	Average price per ton	Cost	Cost includes deficiencies
Fiscal year 1941:	<i>Tons</i>		
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1940.....	30,442		
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1941.....	42,520		
Total.....	81,962	\$4.80	\$393,324
Fiscal year 1942:			\$57,867 deficiency.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1941.....	38,532		
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1942.....	42,953		
Total.....	81,485	5.18	422,430
Fiscal year 1943:			\$45,650 deficiency.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1942.....	36,836		
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1943.....	42,929		
Total.....	79,765	6.02	479,991
Fiscal year 1944:			\$56,051 deficiency out of savings.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1943.....	34,557		
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1944.....	41,280		
Total.....	175,837	6.45	489,258
Fiscal year 1945:			\$21,600 deficiency.
July 1 to Dec. 31, 1944.....	37,509		
Jan. 1 to June 30, 1945 (estimated).....	43,200		
Total.....	80,709	6.54	527,836
			\$12,000 deficiency, estimated.

¹ 1944 low tonnage due to explosion at plant in summer of 1943 which caused 2 weeks' shut-down of refrigeration plant and limited operation for remainder of cooling season.

² In addition, approximately 1,300 tons has to be drawn from stock pile in reserve storage bin.

Mr. O'NEAL. That increase is due to the difference in the price of coal from \$6.29 in 1945 to \$6.54 per ton in 1946.

Mr. LYNN. It is the difference between the amount of \$6.29 per ton allowed for 1945 and the present price of \$6.54 per ton. We already have a deficiency for 1945, because the price went up to \$6.54 per ton prior to the beginning of the present fiscal year 1945 and has remained at that rate.

Mr. O'NEAL. The amount of coal remains at 82,000 tons?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; the amount of coal we expect to burn in the fiscal year 1946 will be around 82,000 tons, and we expect the cost of this coal will be \$6.79 per ton.

Mr. LYNN. The contracts are let in May each year, and until next month we will not know the new price.

Mr. HARRISON. There is another increase for 1945 because of the adjustment allowed in the mines to pay for Sunday overtime. This changed price was approved by the O. P. A.; they are allowed an average of 15 cents per ton to pay for working a 7-day week. That is added to the \$6.54, making \$6.69 as an average for the greater part of the month of February 1945.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does the price include delivery?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir; that is the price delivered to the Capitol power plant.

Mr. JOHNSON. The Procurement Division buys the coal?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have nothing to do with the contract?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir; the contracts for coal are let in May each year by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. The coal which we use is a type suited for the Capitol power plant.

Mr. TIBBOTT. It is handled by classes?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

ROOF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS

Mr. O'NEAL. Your next item is for roof repairs and improvements, for which the amount of the estimate is \$9,000. Will you explain that, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. During the past year the slag roof over the boiler-room section of the plant, installed in 1935, has cracked in several places, allowing rain water to come through and fall on the boilers and the asbestos pipe insulation. Water is especially damaging to pipe covering; and if this condition is allowed to continue, the water will disintegrate the insulation in the near future.

This roof has eight skylights which also need replacing. The whole roof covering over this section is just worn from age and needs to be replaced.

Other repairs are necessary on the red tile roof over the center portion of the plant, the roofs over the garage, salt-storage house, ash silo, and two storage sheds.

The joints in the parapet walls around the roof of the boiler room need repointing with cement mortar. These walls were built of lime mortar, which gradually washes out through the years.

New guttering and downspouts are necessary on two storage sheds and the garage.

Under the amount of \$9,000 asked for 1946, it is proposed to recover with membrane waterproofing the roof over the boiler room; renew gutters and downspouts on salt storehouses; paint roofs over ash silo and garage; renew flashings where necessary and caulk all masonry and reglet joints; repair red tile roof, connect rain leader to storm sewer, and install snow guards on main roof; built eight metal skylights, approximately 8 by 12 feet, with eight adjustable sash, in each light opening.

REPLACING OPEN-FEED WATER HEATER

Mr. O'NEAL. Your next item is to replace open-feed water heater, for which the amount is estimated at \$16,000.

Will you explain that, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. The existing open heater has been in service since 1924 and is in such bad condition that it must be replaced as soon as possible. It leaks almost continually and cannot hold more than one-half pound steam pressure, which pressure is too low to adequately heat the feed water.

Under the estimate of \$16,000, it is proposed to install a new open heater capable of holding as high as 5-pound steam pressure to adequately heat the feed water.

The open heater is a large cast-iron box, approximately 8 feet long by 6 feet wide and 8 feet high, that serves as a central collecting point for all condensate returns and make-up water before they enter the deaerator on their way to the boilers. An automatic valve in the side of the open heater admits sufficient make-up water to maintain the water in the heater at a constant level, as this is the starting point of the boiler feed system.

Ordinarily, the open heater is used only as a reservoir to feed the deaerator. However, whenever the deaerator is out of service, sometimes for several weeks at a time, the open heater feeds water directly to the boiler feed pump, and it is necessary that low-pressure exhaust steam be admitted to the open heater to heat the cool condensate and cold make-up water to near boiling point.

Mr. O'NEAL. How does that price compare with what you would normally pay for it? Is it good business to do that now?

Mr. LYNN. This is an item that should be taken care of as soon as possible.

Mr. O'NEAL. You consider it to be of a real emergency nature?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is it dangerous to life?

Mr. HARRISON. It is not dangerous to life, but it is essential to plant operation because it supplies water to the deaerator and the boiler feed pumps.

Mr. O'NEAL. How old is it?

Mr. HARRISON. It was put in in 1924.

Mr. O'NEAL. You could not repair it?

Mr. HARRISON. No, sir; it cannot be repaired.

REPLACING TWO BLOW-DOWN TANKS

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is to replace two blow-down tanks, for which the estimate is \$6,000.

Mr. LYNN. The two existing blow-down tanks were installed in 1909 when the plant was built. One blow-down tank serves eight boilers on the east side, and the other serves eight boilers on the west side. During the course of 36 years, corrosion has thinned the shell of the tanks, the pipe nozzles, and the manhole attachments to a dangerous degree, so that replacement is necessary.

Instead of installing the new tanks in the holes in which the present tanks are installed, it is planned to mount them in the basement so that installation costs will be at a minimum.

A blow-down tank is necessary to relieve the pressure and flash steam of water being blown out of the boiler. It is necessary at regular intervals to blow the boiler down to get rid of sludge and mud that accumulates in the lower sections of a boiler.

Because this water is at 200-pound pressure and 384° temperature, it is necessary to reduce its pressure and temperature and vent the steam generated in so doing, before it can be passed into the sewer.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you consider that, Mr. Harrison, as being of an emergency character?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. These old tanks are in such bad shape that there is hardly anything left of them.

REPLACING STOKER DRIVE

Mr. O'NEAL. Tell us about the item to replace the stoker drive, for which the estimate is \$14,000.

Mr. LYNN. The existing stoker drive consists of two long line shafts, one running along each side wall of the center aisle beneath the boiler fronts. Each line shaft is driven by an electric motor through a variable speed transmission so that the speed of each line shaft may be varied. Spaced along each line shaft are eight pulleys, each pulley driving a stoker. Thus, one line shaft drives eight stokers, which together can feed and burn 10 tons of coal every hour. The operation of eight boilers on each side is dependent upon the proper functioning of one line shaft.

The two existing line shafts have been in continuous operation 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, since 1926 and are now in very bad condition. The bearings are worn, the hangers are loose, and severe whipping occurs. Because of load conditions, it is almost impossible to shut down one section to work on it. If one section breaks loose, it will put from 4 to 8 boilers out of service until the drive is restored. In addition, the present arrangement has two serious disadvantages which are reflected in operating and maintenance difficulties:

1. Since eight stokers are driven from one shaft, it is impossible to vary the speed of each individual stoker, as conditions may require. Changing the speed of the line shaft changes the speed of all eight stokers, with consequent changes in the fuel bed thickness of all eight boilers on which efficiency depends. If one fireman changes stoker drive shaft speed to suit his boilers, it may change the fuel beds of the boilers of another fireman. Under these circumstances, it is almost impossible to have all fuel beds in good condition.

2. Since the stoker drive line shaft is turning at all times, it is impossible to completely shut a stoker down even when the boiler is out of service. This means that the shafting in the gear box must continue to run (and wear) even during the weeks a boiler may be off the line for repairs.

The difficulties encountered with the existing stoker drive may be summarized as follows:

1. Lack of dependability.
2. Impossibility of adjusting individual beds for maximum efficiency.
3. Continuous wear and tear on the gear boxes of the stoker.

All three of these conditions can be corrected by installation of individual motor drives on each stoker.

With one motor driving each stoker, a break-down of one or even two units will not be a calamity, so that dependability is increased.

It will be possible for each fireman to adjust the stoker speed of every boiler to give satisfactory fuel bed conditions.

When a boiler is taken out of service, the motor driving its stoker will be stopped and no further wear will take place in the gear boxes of that stoker.

The type of installation planned is in keeping with best practice in the stoker field and will provide all that is desired in stoker drive.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that also in the category of a dangerous condition?

Mr. HARRISON. This is an emergency condition because we are running the Capitol power plant at peak capacity. If we have any trouble with one stoker we have to shut down eight in order to make the adjustment. This drive shaft is revolving continuously 365 days a year, and with this new installation we can cut out a stoker completely when we want to make repairs.

AIR COMPRESSOR

Mr. O'NEAL. You have an item on page 5 of the justifications for an air compressor, for which the estimate is \$3,000.

Will you explain that, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. With the installation of air-operated controls at the Capitol power plant, it has become necessary to provide a dependable source of oil-free air for operation of the controls. At the present time compressed air for operating the controls is being taken at high pressure from a 30-horsepower compressor in the refrigeration building. Air from this compressor is not oil-free and may cause control pilot valves to gum up and not work satisfactorily.

An oil-free compressor is similar to a standard compressor in every respect except that carbon rings not requiring any lubricating oil are substituted for the customary cast-iron piston rings.

With the existing installation there is no other satisfactory source of compressed air, and it is recommended that \$3,000 be allowed for 1946 for installation of an oil-free compressor.

Mr. JOHNSON. How long has that been in operation?

Mr. HARRISON. This is a new air compressor that we are asking for.

Mr. JOHNSON. How long have you been operating under the system that you have?

Mr. HARRISON. We installed recently a lot of air-operated mechanisms on the boilers.

Mr. JOHNSON. Have your control pilot valves gummed up?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir. We get the oil out of the compressor into the controls and it gums them up and causes considerable difficulty with the controls.

Mr. JOHNSON. How often have they been gummed up?

Mr. HARRISON. We are continually working on the controls.

Mr. JOHNSON. What caused me to ask the question is this: Your statement says that it "may cause the control pilot valves to gum up and not work satisfactorily." It does not say that it has. You just anticipate that it might?

Mr. HARRISON. We have had trouble with it, and then we went to our neighbors at the central heating plant and they were having the same trouble.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, Mr. Harrison.

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman, I want to let the committee know that we are going to ask for authority to have a survey made of the plant by an engineering concern, for future improvements and additions to the plant. We have reached the point now where an over-all survey of the plant has become necessary.

Mr. JOHNSON. How long would it take to make that survey?

Mr. LYNN. I would say several months. Do you not think so, Mr. Harrison?

Mr. HARRISON. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. What would it cost?

Mr. LYNN. I cannot say exactly. It depends to a large extent upon the firm selected to make the survey.

Mr. TIBBOTT. You want to do it in the immediate future?

Mr. LYNN. I want to have this survey made as soon as I possibly can.

Mr. O'NEAL. How much do you anticipate it will cost?

Mr. LYNN. Fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. O'NEAL. Of course, you could absorb that out of your budget and you will not have to come to us for that.

Mr. LYNN. We can take it out of our appropriation and then come in for a deficiency.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the item, "Salaries, Library buildings and grounds." For 1945 you have an appropriation of \$115,000. Deducting the overtime pay of \$20,200, leaves you \$94,800. With increases in a total amount of \$8,500 requested for 1946, you have a total estimate submitted for 1946 for salaries of \$103,300.

Mr. LYNN, you are in charge of the mechanical and structural maintenance of the Library buildings?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And there are three items, I believe, in this bill, covering activities of which you are in charge?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you proceed with a justification of this item of salaries?

Mr. LYNN. The appropriations carried under this heading provide for the structural and mechanical care of the main Library of Congress Building and the Annex; and for operation of mechanical equipment. The Architect performs his duties in connection with the Library buildings under the provisions of the act of June 29, 1922.

A regular force of 54 employees is required for the structural and mechanical care of these two buildings with their 33 acres of floor area, with their bookstacks and shelving containing library collections of over 14,000,000 volumes, with their reading rooms, studies, offices and other rooms, substation, shops and storage spaces; and with their extensive mechanical equipment, such as the refrigeration plant and the air-conditioning systems in the annex addition and other air-conditioned portions of the main building with its related equipment; the electrical substation with its 4 motor-generator sets, switchboards, switch-gear, transformers and related equipment; 26 high speed elevators, 5 dumbwaiters, and 3 lifts; innumerable electrical fixture and wiring; plumbing fixtures and piping; pneumatic tubes, automatic book carriers and apparatus of photo- and phono-duplication rooms.

This force is made up of 6 engineers and 5 helpers in the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning departments; 5 electricians; 4 substation operators; 3 elevator mechanics and 3 helpers; 4 carpenters; 2 general mechanics; 2 machinists; 2 plumbers; 1 metal worker; 1 decorator and 2 painters; 10 general helpers and 1 laborer; 1 storekeeper and 1 clerk; 2 engineers-in-charge.

Three appropriation items are carried annually for the Library under the Architect of the Capitol: "Salaries," "Sunday opening," and "General repairs." For 1946, an additional appropriation item is included for construction of an addition to the main library for cafeteria and other purposes.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many of these 54 employees are on your pay roll now and how uniform is their employment?

Mr. HENLOCK. For the first half of the year we have averaged 50.7. We could not take on more because of the committee cut.

Mr. O'NEAL. Could you have gotten them had you had the money to pay for them?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have been getting men from time to time, although in the case of helpers it is frequently a matter of short-term employment, because it is hard to hold men for long who are only filling military vacancies, when the pay is so low compared to rates in industry.

Mr. LYNN. I offer for the record the following statement:
The first of these appropriations is:

SALARIES: LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Relation of estimate to current appropriations—Continued

Relation of estimate to current appropriations

1945 appropriation in annual act.....	\$115, 000
Supplemental appropriation for 1945.....	
Total appropriation for 1945.....	115, 000
Deduct items carried in 1945 not required in 1946: Overtime pay and additional compensation authorized by Public Law 49, 78th Cong., expires June 30, 1945.....	—20, 200
	94, 800
Add items requested in 1946 not provided for in 1945:	
To cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946.....	\$1, 120
To restore personnel cut by committee, 1944-45.....	5, 520
1 new position: CPC-6 plumber.....	1, 860
Total increase.....	8, 500
Total estimate for 1946, salaries.....	103, 300

INCREASES REQUESTED

Mr. O'NEAL. You have increases requested in the total amount of \$8,500. The first of these is to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946, \$1,120. The second is to restore personnel cut by the committee, \$5,520, and the third is a new position, at \$1,860. Will you justify these items?

Mr. LYNN. Under this item the changes are a decrease of \$20,200 for overtime pay omitted; and three increases: (1) An increase of \$1,120 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law; (2) an increase of \$5,520 to restore personnel cut by the committee for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945. This cut was made on the basis of reduced personnel expenditures resulting from manpower shortage and not due to lack of need for a full force of 54 employees. It is requested that this item be restored in anticipation of increased manpower becoming available in the fiscal year 1946, as caring for

these 2 buildings and their mechanical equipment with a reduced staff is becoming increasingly difficult.

Items not of a pressing nature have to be deferred and certain maintenance work, normally taken care of by mechanics' helpers, has to be left undone, such as cleaning ventilating fans, air filters, washers, and refrigerating machine condenser, with resultant loss in power and water; cleaning electrical motors and fixtures; also, inspection, cleaning and minor adjustment of the complicated mechanical equipment have had to be curtailed. The maintenance force is being taxed further by the installation of such new equipment as the complete air conditioning system now being installed for the recording laboratory.

(3) An increase of \$1,860 to provide one additional CPC-6 plumber. Only one plumber and one helper are allowed for the two Library buildings to keep in order 212 toilets, 50 urinals, 195 wash basins, 60 sinks, 136 drinking fountains, all piping for heater systems, sewage systems, pressure air supply systems, drinking-water systems, fire-protection systems, and refrigeration systems; and, in addition, they are required to recharge each year over several hundred fire extinguishers. The amount of work that must be done in connection with the maintenance, repair and replacement connected with this equipment located in both Library buildings is more than one plumber and one helper can properly handle, particularly now that the Annex equipment has been in use for about 7 years.

ELEVATOR MECHANICS AND HELPERS

Mr. JOHNSON. I would like to ask this question. I notice you have 26 elevators, 5 dumbwaiters, and 3 lifts, and you say you require 3 elevator mechanics and 3 helpers. Does not that seem to be a great many mechanics and helpers for that number of elevators?

Mr. LYNN. The force is divided, Mr. Johnson, into two shifts, covering two buildings.

Mr. JOHNSON. And do you keep a mechanic on duty all the time?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. And a helper on duty all the time?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are they kept busy?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; between ordinary maintenance work and emergency repairs.

Mr. JOHNSON. How often do these emergency items develop?

Mr. LYNN. Not very frequently, it is true. But, for instance, in the House Office and other buildings, we have to have a man in the heating room at all times—they are called heating room attendants. They are there to look after certain minor repairs during their trick of duty and to be there in case anything serious happens.

Mr. JOHNSON. Of course we are now speaking of the Library Building.

Mr. LYNN. In the Library Building the same thing applies.

Mr. JOHNSON. How many elevator break-downs have you had over there in the past year?

Mr. LYNN. I do not have a list of the number of break-downs with me.

Mr. JOHNSON. I mean of this emergency character to which you have referred.

Mr. LYNN. I would have to check that and put it in the record.

(The information requested is as follows:)

The average has been about 1,400 trouble calls a year, of which about 10 per cent involved a shut-down of elevators for several hours. These trouble calls were handled in addition to general maintenance duties.

Mr. O'NEAL. Would it be practical to have one force of the kind that Mr. Johnson is speaking of, to handle all of these buildings?

Mr. LYNN. I do not think that would be practical.

Mr. O'NEAL. So that they would be on call if they were needed somewhere?

Mr. LYNN. They they would have to leave the building they are in and something might happen there. It is customary in all buildings to have somebody on duty.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do they have other duties?

Mr. LYNN. I would like to insert a statement on this:

The duties of the regular elevator maintenance mechanics consist of:

(1) Inspection, adjustment, care and replacement of relays, contacts, shunts, overload devices, fuses, brushes, brush holders, commutators, worms, gears, selector drive tapes, governors, drive sheaves, secondary and deflector sheaves, equalizers, car and counterweight guide shoes, lubricators, limit and slow-down switches, car and counterweight oil buffers, selector and governor tension sheaves, car safeties, releasing carriers, cable latches, car control stations, annunciators, car and hoistway push buttons, position indicators, fans, car lighting equipment, door equipment such as operators, motors, gear cases, lever arms, checks, springs, pins, chains, operator cams, tracks, hangers, and guides.

(2) Daily inspection of motors, generators, exciters, machines, oil levels of all bearings, floor selectors, signal systems, operation of car and hoistway doors, performance of elevators in regard to running, acceleration, deceleration, and leveling; and answering of all trouble calls.

(3) Periodical oil changes, oiling and greasing of all motor, generator, exciter, and machine bearings; worms and gears, proper lubrication of all bearings on selectors, sheaves, governors, door operators, pins, hangers, etc.

(4) Periodical cleaning and dusting of control equipment and machines in motor rooms, hoistways, tops of cars, doors and pits, to present a neat appearance, assure proper operation and eliminate fire hazard.

(5) Monthly recording of operating data such as mileage, stops, kilowatt-hours, trouble calls, and preparing of reports to the supervising engineer.

(6) Giving assistance, when required, to the special test and inspection crew in performing the annual safety tests, cable inspections and cable renewals.

(7) Instructions to elevator operators in regard to safe and proper operation of elevators and emergency equipment.

Below is a detailed list of apparatus associated with the 34 elevator units consisting of 26 elevators, 5 electric dumbwaiters, and three electric lifts serviced by the mechanics in the Library buildings:

One hundred and ten electrical motors, generators and exciters with 140 bearings and 59 commutators have to be inspected and serviced.

Eight hundred and seventy-two electric operated control relays with 7,230 contacts have to be inspected and kept in proper adjustment. (The failure of one single relay or contact being able to disturb or stop the operation of the elevator.)

Two hundred and ninety-nine shaft doors (of which 236 are electric power operated) and 19 electric car door power operators, with all the mechanism in connection with the same, need very careful attention in order to assure proper service.

Besides thousands of mechanical connections, approximately 12,200 electric wire connections have to be checked for proper and tight contact since the vibration and movement of the equipment tends to loosen same gradually.

Twenty thousand feet of elevator traction and safety cable have to be kept under constant observation to guarantee the safety of the passengers.

SALARIES, SUNDAY OPENING

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the item, "Salaries, Sunday opening." The 1945 appropriation is \$7,000. Deducting the overtime pay leaves \$6,100. Increases are requested for 1946 over 1945 in the amount of \$900, making the total estimate for 1946, \$7,000.

Mr. LYNN. For 1945, \$6,100 was allowed—which only provides funds for base pay for 18 men for 55 Sundays and holidays; plus \$900 for additional compensation authorized by Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress.

For 1946, \$7,000 is asked of which \$6,682 is to pay 18 men for 61 Sundays and holidays (to restore the item to the normal base pay allotment allowed prior to 1945); plus 1 additional helper also for 61 days at \$318—an increased base pay cost of \$900.

I offer the following statement for the record:

Relation of estimate to current appropriations

1945 appropriation in annual act.....	\$7, 000
Supplemental appropriation for 1945.....	
Total appropriations for 1945.....	7, 000
Deduct items carried in 1945 not required in 1946:	
Overtime pay and additional compensation—Authorized by Public Law 49, 78th Cong., expires June 30, 1945.....	900
	6, 100
Add items requested in 1946 not provided for in 1945:	
To provide for opening of building on 61 Sundays and holidays, in 1946; in lieu of 55 Sundays and holidays, in 1945.....	582
1 additional CPC-4 helper.....	318
Total increase.....	900
Total estimate for 1946, Sunday opening.....	7, 000

GENERAL REPAIRS

Mr. O'NEAL. The third item is "General repairs," for which the current appropriation is \$25,000. Deducting a non-recurring item of \$2,500, leaves \$22,500, against which you are providing a total estimate for 1946 of \$230,500. These items of increase—and the increase total \$208,000—are made up of two groups of items. Group A are items, according to your justification, for which there is immediate need, and group B are items that are desirable but for which the need is less pressing.

Page 59 may be made a part of the record at this point.
(The matter referred to is as follows:)

GENERAL REPAIRS, AND SO FORTH

Relation of estimate to current appropriations

1945 appropriation in annual act.....	\$25, 000
Supplemental appropriation for 1945.....	
Total appropriations for 1945.....	25, 000

Relation of estimate to current appropriations—Continued

Deduct items carried in 1945 not required in 1946: Collapsible wings for revolving doors-----	\$2, 500
Total-----	22, 500
Add items requested in 1946 not provided for in 1945:	
Annual maintenance increased from \$22,500 to \$23,500-----	1, 000
New nonrecurring items:	
Group A (items for which there is immediate need):	
Painting-----	19, 500
Repairs and restoration, ceiling, west main, second floor, main building-----	8, 000
Installation of circular stairs, annex-----	4, 680
Extension of rare bookstack (main building)-----	11, 100
Engineering studies, lighting system, main building, and electric feeders, annex-----	10, 000
Reading lamps for main reading room-----	1, 280
Built-in furniture, annex-----	8, 450
Pointing coping walls, fountain, and stair approaches, grounds, main building-----	3, 800
Total group A-----	66, 810
Group B (items that are desirable but for which the need is less pressing):	
Renew copper cornice flashing, roof, main building-----	11, 650
Exit lights, both buildings-----	6, 000
New electric clock system, main building-----	1, 800
Steel panels, Manuscript Division stack, annex-----	3, 250
Refrigeration equipment, main building-----	16, 200
Fire alarm system, main building-----	33, 600
Bookshelves, annex bookstacks-----	53, 540
Sprinkler system, grounds, main building-----	12, 000
Repairs to terrace platform, west side, main building-----	2, 150
Total group B-----	140, 190
Total increase-----	208, 000
Total estimate for 1946, general repairs-----	230, 500

PAINTING

MR. O'NEAL. I notice Dr. Evans, of the Library of Congress, is present. If there are any of these items, Dr. Evans, concerning which you wish to make some comment, we shall be glad to hear you.

DR. EVANS. There are some of those items, Mr. Chairman, which were included at our specific request. I think the painting item is a general item that the Architect can cover. The painting item of \$19,500 is very important.

MR. O'NEAL. Let us run through these items, and if there are any you care to comment on, we shall be glad to hear you.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION, CEILING

DR. EVANS. The item of "Repairs and restoration" for the second floor of the main building is one item. There has been plaster falling and we have had to rearrange some of our exhibits in order not to have them under falling plaster. I think that item is needed.

We feel strongly about the necessity of stairway connections between the fifth-floor reading rooms in the annex and the deck or stack sections immediately beneath. The connection right now is

only by elevator. There is no other way to get to the stacks. We find that there is a very serious handicap to service, and we would like to correct the situation by installing these two circular stairways. After you get into the stacks there are stairways from one stack level to another.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE

Mr. O'NEAL. Would you care to justify any of these items, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. "Annual maintenance" covers general annual repairs—\$5,500; maintenance of the elevators, \$3,000; maintenance of air-conditioning systems, \$3,300; supplies and materials, \$10,700; and care of grounds, \$1,000.

The increase of \$1,000 is under the item of supplies and materials, which is increased from \$9,700 to \$10,700, to restore this item to the amount allowed for 1944 in order to meet current requirements of the Library.

Reserve stock has been depleted; certain materials previously difficult to obtain, such as electric-light bulbs, are now more readily procurable; also, it has been necessary in the first 9 months of this fiscal year to practically exhaust the whole allotment. This item provides for the engineering, electrical, and miscellaneous supplies for the structural and mechanical care of the two Library buildings. Approximately one-half of the allotment is required for purchase of electric-light bulbs.

AMOUNT OF NEW NONRECURRING ITEMS

The new items are broken down in the justifications into two groups—A consisting of 8 items, totaling \$66,810 for which there is immediate need; and B consisting of 9 items, totaling \$140,190 that are desirable but less pressing—a grand total of \$207,000.

NEW NONRECURRING ITEMS FOR WHICH THERE IS IMMEDIATE NEED
PAINTING

This is a new item and provides for urgently needed painting. Approximately \$12,000 is required for exterior painting necessary for the structural preservation of the two buildings. The exterior and interior areas to be painted in the main building have not been painted for over 5 years and in the annex since its original occupancy in 1938.

Break-down of estimate

Main building:

Exterior:

757 exterior, cast-iron window frames, sash, and doors-----	\$3, 230
118 iron gratings enclosing areaways-----	3, 310

6, 540

Interior: 28 study rooms each, in decks 37 and A; decks 38 and B, C, and D; northeast attic; electrical substation in basement-----	4, 533
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Total, main building-----	11, 073
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Break-down of estimate—Continued

Annex building:

Exterior: 76 iron gratings enclosing areaways, and iron railing around area gratings-----	\$5, 422
Interior: 6 rooms, south side Copyright Office; fans, motors, ducts, and floors in northeast and southeast sub-basements; floor, east south sub-basement; west and east alcoves, south and north reading rooms; smoking room ceiling, top floor; touching up 28 study rooms-----	3, 054
Total, annex building-----	8, 476
Total, both buildings-----	19, 549

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION, CEILING, WEST MAIN, SECOND FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING

This is a new nonrecurring item and provides for the restoration of a portion of the decorated ceiling in the southeast corner, second floor, of the main stair hall. The amount requested is \$8,000.

The damage to this area resulted from a break which occurred several years ago in the cafeteria plumbing. No damage was apparent at the time, but recently falling plaster caused an inspection which showed that the water had seeped through the floors and onto the ceiling of this area resulting in the disintegration of the plaster. The dangerous area was roped off until temporary repairs could be made. A board was placed over the break and secured to the overhead steel-work to hold the plaster until proper repairs can be made.

It will involve the tracing and photographing of the present decoration, the removal of deteriorated plaster work, the replacing of new plaster, and redecorating by an artist particularly qualified for such work.

INSTALLATION OF CIRCULAR STAIRS, ANNEX

The two main reading rooms in the annex are located on the fifth or top floor. Below these fifth floor reading rooms are 12 bookstacks. The only access to these areas from the reading rooms is by stack elevators. These elevators are in almost continuous use, and are frequently inadequate to the demand as they travel all the way from the cellar to the reading rooms and have to serve the 12 bookstack decks which contain a very large proportion of the entire collections and some of the most used collections of the Library.

Staff members, including administrative officers, stack inspectors, and reference attendants, who have important and, at times, pressing duties to perform below, are frequently delayed to the detriment of the services.

Upon occasion, it has been necessary to meet emergency situations in the annex stack areas and the Library personnel has been handicapped in meeting such situations by the absence of direct stairway access.

Within the stacks, themselves, stairways are available to supplement the elevators, and the service and custodial situation would be greatly improved by the installation of the two stairways to the top deck proposed under this estimate.

The officials of the Library feel the item is so important that its approval is urged.

EXTENSION OF RARE-BOOK STACK

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the item for the extension of the rare-book stack in the main building, \$11,100?

Dr. EVANS. We proposed that, too, Mr. Chairman. There are two levels of stacks built on top of the rare-book room, which were formerly occupied by the Slavic Division. The rare-book room requires extension. We have vacated that area except for some temporary occupancy at the present time. We would like to expand the rare-book room into the area.

Mr. O'NEAL. None of these items are carried in your estimates?

Dr. EVANS. No, sir; they do not fit into our estimates.

Mr. O'NEAL. You merely have mentioned these items to the Architect as being necessary or desirable?

Dr. EVANS. Yes. We have asked the Architect to put these in. What we need there is primarily the extension of the elevator up into those two other floor areas. That is the principal cost that is involved.

Mr. LYNN. Our justification statement on the extension of the rare-book stack is as follows:

4. *Extension of rare-book stack (main building), \$11,100.*—It has become necessary to increase the capacity of the rare bookstack to provide for its augmented collections, and it is proposed to provide the additional space required through use of the two air-conditioned decks, formerly used by the Slavic Division, which are adjacent to and immediately above the upper tier of the rare-book stack.

These shelving areas are particularly well suited for this purpose, both because of their location immediately above the rare bookstack and their conditions of controlled atmosphere.

In order to combine these decks for a common usage, it will be necessary to place a door in the wall separating the lower tier of the former Slavic stacks and the top rare-book stack, and to extend one of the two elevators two stack levels upward to the top tier of the former Slavic Division decks.

It would be cumbersome and costly to service rare and restricted materials from these expanded deck areas by transporting them back and forth in the very roundabout way which would be the necessary alternative, if these structural changes are not effected.

ENGINEERING STUDIES, LIGHTING SYSTEM

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you tell us something about the particular need for the engineering studies, lighting system, \$10,000?

Mr. LYNN. Under this item, it is proposed to engage the services of a consulting engineer to make a study of proposed improvements in the lighting system of the main building; also a study of the need for increasing the size of the electrical feeders and the capacity of the motor generator sets of the electrical substation of the annex building.

When the main Library of Congress building was constructed over 50 years ago, the electric wires were installed in paper-lined iron pipes imbedded in the masonry of the building. These insulated wires have become stuck to the paper lining and in several instances where attempts have been made to renew a wire, it was found the adhesion of the wire to the paper lining was so firm that the wire would break off in the pipe.

In order that wires of greater capacity may be provided for additional illumination needed and, also, in order that wires may be renewed where necessary, new conductors and fittings will have to be installed in lieu of those now imbedded in the masonry of the building. The installation of these new conduits and fittings can only be determined after a thorough study of the lighting conditions of the building.

There are concentrated in the annex bookstacks 18,776 electric lights distributed over the 12 decks. The electrical engineers designed the distributing circuits and feeders to this area on the assumption that these decks would be used entirely for the shelving of the collections of the Library and that not more than 25 percent of the lights of the decks would be used at one time. Since the building has been in operation, it has become necessary to use some of the decks for more active operations with the result that the electric load is much greater than the electric feeder system was designed to handle. It is also anticipated that when the balance of the annex bookstacks are completed—3½ decks—and put in active use it may also be necessary to increase the capacity of 1 or more of the present motor generator sets from 500 to 750 kilowatts. This problem is of sufficient importance to require special engineering study.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why would it take as much as \$10,000 to do a job of this sort? How much time would it take to make this study which I understand this item is for?

Mr. LYNN. That is to make a study of the electrical systems of the two buildings, with a view of installing a new lighting system in the old building and increasing the lighting system in the annex.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did you arrive at the estimate of \$10,000 for that study?

Mr. LYNN. Our estimate is the result of experience gained during the past years in connection with other engineering and architectural work handled by this office. In procuring the services of a competent engineering firm, the firm would be required under their contract to furnish all related services, such as structural engineers, architects, draftsmen, and other assistants required.

Mr. O'NEAL. Has anyone made you a price on that?

Mr. LYNN. Only an approximate price. We can enter into a contract at so much per day, or so much per person, or a lump-sum fee basis.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did they go over and look at the situation and tell you that they thought they could probably do it for \$10,000.

Mr. LYNN. We had the advice of our electrical engineer.

Mr. O'NEAL. Their electrical engineer or yours?

Mr. LYNN. Our own electrical engineer.

Mr. O'NEAL. And he thought that it would cost about \$10,000 to do this job?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is not your electrical engineer competent to make this survey?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; but if he did, he would have to leave all of his other work for a couple of months to do this.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does he have an assistant?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; but his time is also fully occupied with his present duties. The study will involve problems other than electrical, dealing with the structural and architectural features of the building. Studies must be made not only to determine the extent of wiring required, but also the proper locations, structurally and architecturally, for new wiring, feeders, and branch circuits, together with lighting and power distribution panels, and other equipment. Studies must be made for improved fire-alarm protection, for proposed future increases in electrical load, and other matters affecting the electrical operations of the old and new buildings.

Mr. O'NEAL. You mean to make this study? As I understand, this item is altogether to make a study.

Mr. LYNN. It is to make a study, and this study is necessary as it would be impractical to start work cutting through decorative walls and marble flooring, and pulling wires before a plan had been worked out, showing just where the wiring is to be run, where equipment to be serviced is located, what obstacles are to be encountered, and numerous other details that have to be considered.

READING LAMPS FOR MAIN READING ROOM

Mr. O'NEAL. The next item is "Reading lamps for main reading room, \$1,280."

Mr. LYNN. This is a nonrecurring item asked to provide for the purchase of 128 new, modern-type reading lamps to replace existing lamps in the main reading room of the Library, installed in 1897.

As it is not feasible, because of structural and architectural conditions, to provide any overhead lighting system in this room, it is essential that improved lighting be provided for the readers by the installation of more efficient reading lamps.

The present lamps throw only from 5 to 10 lumens on the readers' desks, whereas illuminating engineers recommend approximately 16 lumens for reading purposes.

Dr. EVANS. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that you allowed this item once before, but we could not get the lamps because of restrictions on this type of material. You allowed it a couple of years ago, but the lamps were not available.

Mr. TIBBOTT. Are they available now?

Dr. EVANS. We hope they will be during the fiscal year 1946.

Mr. JOHNSON. You have gotten along pretty well without them, have you not?

Dr. EVANS. We have had complaints from readers. It is a rather bad situation. The light are really too dim.

BUILT-IN FURNITURE, ANNEX

Mr. O'NEAL. Your next item is "Built-in furniture, annex, \$8,450."

Mr. LYNN. Under this allotment, it is proposed to install steel, sound-proofed partitions and doors in office spaces on the second floor of the annex, occupied by the Monthly Check List Office, the Exchange and Gift Section, and the Assistant Division of Planning.

These steel partitions will replace screens installed as a temporary expedient in 1944 and 1945 to provide rooms for these activities.

No allotment for built-in furniture was allowed for either 1944 or 1945, so such temporary measures had to be resorted to.

The screens do not extend to the ceiling, with the result that the noise from work in adjoining areas is not excluded; also the lack of doors prevents the necessary degree of quiet, privacy, and security.

The estimate provides for 2,730 square feet of partitions and 4 doors.

Mr. O'NEAL. How imperative is this?

Dr. EVANS. We felt it was so important, sir, that we used screens and bookcases to partition off the space in order to have offices. We have very long corridors over there, half a block long, and we had to divide them up into offices. We can worry along for a while on

this if the war emergency does not relax more than it has up to the present.

POINTING COPING WALLS, FOUNTAIN, AND STAIR APPROACHES, GROUNDS, MAIN BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. Your next item, in the amount of \$3,800, is "Pointing coping walls," and so forth.

Mr. LYNN. The masonry joints in the coping walls, fountain, and stair approaches in the grounds of the main building are in need of pointing and recaulking and in some cases, the stonework will have to be reset.

Under the allotment of \$3,800, it is proposed to point the north, south, and west coping walls, the fountain stonework, and the stair approaches, and to reset stonework wherever required due to settlement.

This is just a maintenance item that is necessary.

Mr. O'NEAL. I assume that would ordinarily be carried under "Maintenance"?

Mr. LYNN. We do some pointing-up work of that kind when we have the funds available.

Mr. O'NEAL. The regular maintenance funds are not sufficient to cover the amount you need?

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

NEW NONRECURRING ITEMS FOR WHICH NEED IS LESS PRESSING

Mr. O'NEAL. Now we come to the group of items that are desirable but for which the need is less pressing. Are there any of these that you want particularly to emphasize, Dr. Evans? If it is not immediately necessary at this time, I think the attitude of the committee will be—although I am not attempting to speak for it—to conserve all we can at this time.

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, there is one emergency item, but we did not put it in group A because of its requiring a lot of steel. If steel were available we would want to put the bookshelves in the annex bookstacks on the high priority list. We were afraid that the amount of steel required would be excessive under present conditions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Lynn, is there anything in that group that you want to particularly emphasize in any way?

Mr. LYNN. The "Exit lights," item No. 2, I think, could be deferred until further study under the special engineering item is made.

Mr. O'NEAL. How about item No. 1, "Renew copper cornice flashing," \$11,650? Could not that be deferred?

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Bond, do you think the first item could be deferred for another year?

Mr. BOND. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the new electric-clock system, main building?

Mr. LYNN. That could be deferred, too.

Mr. O'NEAL. And item No. 4, "Steel panels for Manuscript Division stack?"

"Refrigeration equipment, main building." Is that something that could be deferred too?

Dr. EVANS. That is just a stand-by system. I think it could be.

Mr. O'NEAL. Item 6, the fire-alarm system?

Mr. LYNN. That can be deferred for the further engineering study.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the sprinkler system?

Mr. LYNN. That item was asked for several times. I think it could be deferred.

Mr. O'NEAL. Repairs to terrace platform?

Mr. LYNN. Do you think that could go over, Mr. Bond?

Mr. BOND. The main difficulty is that this terrace platform is constructed of sandstone, and a lot of the flagstones are cupped. In the winter they retain moisture, which freezes, and then it makes it dangerous for people to walk over. Several people have slipped and fallen and hurt themselves. That is not a very large item, and I think if we could go ahead with it, we should, for the safety of the people coming into the Library.

Mr. LYNN. May I offer for the record our justifications of these group B items?

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

NEW NONRECURRING ITEMS THAT ARE DESIRABLE BUT FOR WHICH THE NEED IS LESS PRESSING

1. *Renew copper cornice flashing, roof, main building, \$11,650.*—An appropriation for this item was granted for the fiscal year 1943. As it was impossible to secure the necessary copper on account of the war demands, the amount appropriated was unused and returned to the Treasury. It is now requested that this item be included in the 1946 appropriation.

The present copper flashing on the cornices of the main building has deteriorated to such an extent that rain water finds its way through the masonry walls of the building causing considerable damage to the plaster work in the upper floors of the building. It is necessary to renew this flashing, which amounts to approximately 1,200 linear feet.

2. *Exit lights, both buildings, \$6,000.*—This estimate is requested to provide exit lights in both buildings at the end of all stair wells, where they come out on floors. There were none installed in the buildings originally and the fire department, after an inspection, has recommended that this work be done.

Owing to the lack of electric circuits in the areas where these lights are to be installed and the difficulty of extending the present adjacent electric circuits, if the committee desires, this item can be deferred for consideration at the present time and the problems in connection with the installation of these lights can be made a part of the lighting survey under item 5 in group A.

3. *New electric clock system, main building, \$1,800.*—This is to provide for the replacement of the 60 electric clocks in the main building, which are over 40 years old. These clocks must be set independently each week and their mechanical condition is such that they do not maintain any degree of accuracy after being set.

It is proposed to connect the new clocks to be installed in the main building to the annex clock system by a cable to be run between the two buildings, so that the clocks of both buildings can be operated on the same master clock.

4. *Steel panels for Manuscript Division stack, annex, \$3,250.*—The bookstacks of the annex building are constructed to receive steel panels which are hung between the adjoining shelves of the book ranges. Their use is to provide separate rooms or enclosures for material which is to be kept under lock and key. The Manuscript Division has, at the present time, need for 226 steel panels to enclose in separate spaces, the papers of past Presidents of the United States.

5. *Refrigeration equipment, main building, \$16,200.*—An appropriation for this item was granted for 1942, but as it was impossible to secure this equipment on account of war conditions, the funds were returned to the Treasury.

The present equipment, furnishing circulating ice water for the main building and cooling for several of the administrative offices, is overloaded and there is no spare equipment to render stand-by service in the event of a break-down of the existing equipment or when repairs have to be made.

Because of the present overloaded condition and the lack of auxiliary equipment, it now becomes necessary to request funds to provide a duplicate of the present refrigerating equipment, in order that stand-by service may be available

and to insure that the everyday service rendered by the equipment will be uninterrupted.

6. *Fire-alarm system, main building, \$33,500.*—This item was asked for the fiscal year 1942, but not granted. It is again asked for 1946.

The item is to provide in the main building a modern fire-alarm system, together with all watch stations and alarm bells, and connected to the city fire-alarm system, of the same type as now installed in the annex.

This system would provide improved protection, especially at night, as it requires a systematic method of guard patrol and provides instant communication with the central control station in the guard room. It provides definite alarm stations connected to the building and the city fire-alarm system.

7. *Bookshelves, annex bookstacks, \$53,549.*—The bookstacks were originally installed with a complement of 7 shelves for each bay which is sufficient for the vertical shelving of books, but the newspapers which are shelved in a horizontal position require an average of 12 shelves. In shelving the bound newspapers in the annex bookstacks, it was necessary to borrow from the balance of the bookstack decks the extra shelves needed for that purpose.

It is therefore requested that an appropriation of \$53,540 be allowed to replace the 35,800 shelves which were borrowed from the book areas and, also, to purchase an additional 12,000 shelves which are needed to properly shelve the foreign newspapers; in all, a total of 47,800 shelves.

Break-down of estimate

47,800 steel bookstack shelves, at \$1.12 each..... \$53,536

8. *Sprinkler system, grounds, main building, \$12,000.*—This is a nonrecurring item which was last requested in 1942, but not approved.

The grounds about the old Library building are the largest grounds area under the Architect of the Capitol not now improved by an underground sprinkler system. As there is no regular grounds force at the Library, such a system would enable better care to be taken of the grass, trees, and shrubbery, with the result that these grounds would compare favorably with those surrounding the other buildings nearby, including the grounds about the annex which has such a system.

The estimate provides a system involving the installation of sprinkler heads, together with necessary tubing, piping, valves, and fittings, in 21 separate plots with an area of approximately $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres; also, repairs to sidewalks and driveways after its installation. The water for the system will be pumped out of an existing cistern which collects the water that has been previously used in the air-conditioning apparatus. A separate connection to the city water main will be installed as an auxiliary supply. The sprinkler system may be turned on for any period required and particularly at night. It wets the ground very gradually and allows the water to penetrate to the roots of the trees, shrubs, and other plant material.

9. *Repairs to terrace platform, west side, main building, \$2,150.*—This item provides for replacing 100 broken and otherwise damaged flagstones, at \$21.50 each.

PURCHASE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Mr. O'NEAL. Dr. Evans, there is an item on page 106 of the committee print reading as follows:

For furniture, including the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$91,300, to be expended under the direction of the Librarian of Congress.

I understand that is not authorized under the law and should probably be under the Architect. I would like to have your comments on that.

Mr. LYNN. We had that item for a number of years, and several years ago the committee transferred it to the Library. I think Dr. Evans would like to have it put back under our office; isn't that right?

Dr. EVANS. Yes. We so recommended the other day.

Mr. O'NEAL. I suppose you consult with each other from the practical standpoint.

Mr. LYNN. We always do.

Dr. EVANS. Yes; they honor our requests whenever possible.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN ADDITION TO MAIN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
BUILDING

Mr. O'NEAL. On page 79 of the committee print we have an item for addition to the main Library of Congress building, with an estimate of \$467,000.

I notice that you had submitted an estimate of \$300,000 for 1945, which was disallowed.

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why is the estimate so much higher for 1946?

Mr. HENLOCK. Principally, because we did not include the card index or catalog cases in last year's estimate. That item alone amounts to approximately \$118,000. That item is detailed on page 76 of our justifications.

Mr. O'NEAL. We would be glad to hear you, Mr. Lynn, on this item.

Mr. LYNN. I have a justification prepared, but I feel the Acting Librarian should justify the item. However, I shall file my justification for the record.

(The justification referred to is as follows:)

Construction of an addition to the main Library of Congress Building (new non-recurring item), \$467,000.—This item, at the request of the Librarian of Congress, provides for construction of an addition to the main Library of Congress Building to be situated in the southwest courtyard and to contain facilities for a cafeteria, public catalog room, and storage spaces; for necessary changes and alterations to the sections of the main building affected; for furnishings and equipment for the cafeteria and catalog room; and for other necessary incidental expenses.

For many years, the space on the top floor of the main building was used for cafeteria purposes. Last year, this space was withdrawn for such use on the urgent advice of the fire marshal, since access to the top floor is by elevator with no adequate stairways to serve as emergency exits. No other space is available in either Library building for use as a cafeteria, as all space is needed for present and continually increasing demands of the Library.

The Librarian advises that the question whether the maintenance of a cafeteria by the Library of Congress is necessary was gone into very thoroughly, and that it is the consensus of opinion that such maintenance is necessary—that nearby eating places do not provide sufficient space, nor do they supply food at prices within the range of the lower paid employees of the Library; also that it was found that Library employees are obliged to stand in line at cafeterias nearby, resulting in a considerable loss of time and efficiency to the Government.

The Library also faces an increasingly difficult situation in regard to the provision of adequate space for its two great card catalogs—the public catalog which provides for the public a record of the Library's holdings of books, periodicals, etc., by author, title, and subject matter, and its union catalog which provides to the staff of the Library and to the public a record of the important holdings of other libraries in this country.

It is essential that space be provided for the expansion of both these catalogs in view of the fact that they are expanding rapidly and must in the near future expand even more rapidly if the Library is to give the essential service required of it.

This addition to the main Library Building, as planned, will be three stories high and constructed of reinforced concrete with the use of structural steel shapes held to a minimum. It will be erected within the walls of the southwest courtyard and be air-conditioned. The cellar space will be given over to food preparation, dishwashing, and refrigerators for the cafeteria, and general storage space.

The floor above, which will be on a level with the main basement floor of the Library, will house the cafeteria, dining rooms, kitchen, and dish pantry.

Immediately above the cafeteria will be located the card index room, equipped with mahogany card index cases erected in 2 tiers, and containing 46,648 card index trays and 32 reference trays.

Tentative sketches only have been made of the proposed structure because of the fact that no appropriation has been made either for preparing plans or for construction.

Break-down of estimate

General conditions.....	\$4, 745
Excavation and gravel fill.....	5, 300
Concrete.....	28, 000
Structural reinforcing steel and miscellaneous iron.....	28, 800
Brick and tile work.....	33, 100
Sheet metal and roofing and insulation.....	7, 625
Metal doors and windows.....	1, 250
Carpentry and millwork.....	21, 500
Lathing and plastering and acoustical material.....	30, 000
Resilient floors.....	6, 500
Tile and terrazzo.....	11, 000
Hardware—rough and finishing.....	2, 700
Painting and glass.....	8, 500
Electrical and fixtures.....	16, 100
Plumbing.....	18, 300
Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning.....	86, 000
Equipment, furniture, and furnishings for cafeteria.....	40, 000
46,648 card index trays in mahogany cases and 32 reference trays.....	117, 580
Total estimate.....	467, 000

Mr. O'NEAL. We would be glad to hear you, Dr. Evans, on this item.

Dr. EVANS. Mr. Chairman, we had, for most of the years that the Library of Congress has been there, a cafeteria on the top floor of the main building, which was a great convenience to the staff and also to the visitors in the building. It was not entirely satisfactory because its capacity was too small for the demand that was made upon it.

After the Boston fire that resulted in the death of so many people some years ago—about 3 years ago—the fire marshal reinspected the Library building and told us that we would have to close that cafeteria because the principal exits from it were two elevators.

Mr. O'NEAL. That was in the main building?

Dr. EVANS. That was in the main building, up on the top floor, right in front, in the middle of the building. It is a very fine cafeteria location, but bad from the standpoint of getting out of it. On the fire marshal's suggestion we closed down the cafeteria, and at the present time almost our whole staff has to go outside of our buildings to get lunch. It is an inconvenience to them and it results in loss of working time. We have to allow them time enough to get out of the building, get their lunch and get back again. We feel that we must have adequate cafeteria facilities in the Library just as the other large Government agencies have.

The question is when to build it. The space available we think is very good. I think the Architect agrees with us that the southwest courtyard, would be good space architecturally, and it would certainly be the most convenient arrangement possible. The fact that the building would not stand alone would result in great economies of construction.

We also need badly space for our public catalog and our union catalog. They are both overgrown in their present quarters. You would enter the catalog room on the main floor of the Library Building, and we think this space would be very convenient for the purpose.

The Architect knows more than I do about the feasibility of trying to construct this kind of a building with the building materials that are available at the present time. I think he is under the impression that this is a reasonable estimate in terms of what is likely to be the situation in the coming year with regard to building materials.

We feel very strongly that we need this facility and we certainly hope it will be possible for you to let us have it.

It could be postponed another year, of course. But every year it is postponed results in a good deal of inefficiency in our operations and a good deal of inconvenience and even hardship to the members of our staff, because the eating places charge a higher price than it would be necessary for us to charge in a Government-operated cafeteria.

I think that is the case, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Doctor, what about the Annex Building? That is a new building, of fireproof construction. Is there not someplace in the basement that would lend itself to its use as a cafeteria location?

Dr. EVANS. We operate a lunchroom there which takes care of part of the problem. They serve sandwiches and hot coffee, things of that kind. But we feel that the regular operations of the Library would be seriously interfered with if we devoted enough space to this purpose, including a kitchen, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. We had a similar problem over here in the Capitol buildings, and Mr. Lynn did a magnificent job in providing a cafeteria in the congested New House Office Building. We had very little space over there, but it handles great crowds. How many people use that cafeteria, if you know?

Mr. HENLOCK. There were 301,000 meals served in the cafeteria last year.

Mr. O'NEAL. On a yearly basis?

Mr. HENLOCK. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think your needs would exceed that?

Dr. EVANS. I think that would take care of our problem.

Mr. O'NEAL. I think the committee is sympathetic and would like to be helpful in the matter. But it is a pretty big undertaking to put up another building over there. Perhaps what you suggest would not result in an impairment to the beauty or the usefulness of the Library building. A courtyard seems to be a rather good thing from the standpoint of ventilation. But it seems to me, if you could find some place in the basement of the annex, that might solve your problem.

Dr. EVANS. We shall be glad to make a study of the space available at the ground floor level. The space is almost all taken up by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. O'NEAL. A great many people use the New House Office Building cafeteria, and the crowd is handled very well. Do you not think it could be arranged with a staggering of the lunch hour, and so forth?

Dr. EVANS. We have our lunch hour staggered now in order to keep operations going on an even keel.

Mr. O'NEAL. If you would not mind looking the situation over and reporting back to us, we shall try to be as helpful as we can.

Dr. EVANS. We shall be very glad to make a study of the situation.

Mr. O'NEAL. I wonder if the committee feels as I do about it?

Mr. JOHNSON. I think it is a very good suggestion, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TIBBOTT. I was wondering if you could not use the same space that you had used as a cafeteria before, and provide some other means of exit from it.

Dr. EVANS. We made a study of that with the fire marshal, but it was just impossible. We will make a thorough study and report back next year on the details of the situation.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much.

Dr. EVANS. I appreciate the committee's sympathetic attitude. We will be delighted to make a very thorough study of all the possibilities.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Mr. O'NEAL. Taking up the items for the Botanic Garden, for personal services there is a decrease from \$95,000 to \$85,240. The estimate for 1946, of course, does not include overtime. Are there any increases requested for the operation of the Botanic Garden?

Mr. LYNN. Two appropriations are provided annually for the gardens—one for salaries and one for maintenance. These appropriations provide for the care and upkeep of the gardens and grounds, including Poplar Point nursery.

At the main gardens, there are the large conservatory, small conservatory, and nine hothouses, with their collections of tropical and subtropical plants, the large outdoor garden, office building, and storage sheds. At Poplar Point Nursery, there are the nursery used for the growing of plants for exhibition at the conservatories, and of types of plants which meet the landscape demands not only of the Botanic Garden but also of the grounds about the other legislative building; eight hothouses, and the boilerhouse.

The Architect of the Capitol has been serving as Acting Director since July 3, 1934, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

A regular force of 48 employees is required for carrying on the work of the gardens, as follows:

Gardeners and laborers at the main conservatory-----	5
Gardener at the small conservatory-----	1
Gardeners and laborers in the 9 hothouses at the main gardens-----	12
Gardeners and laborers at the outdoor garden site-----	3
Watchmen for the main gardens-----	4
Gardeners and watchmen for Poplar Point Nursery-----	7
Men on trucks used for hauling soil and plant material, and for removal of debris and snow-----	3
Mechanics (1 electrician, 1 carpenter, 1 painter, 1 general mechanic for repair and upkeep of structures)-----	4
Charwoman for general cleaning-----	1
Heating and ventilating attendants in charge of heating and ventilating equipment-----	4
Supervisory and clerical (1 assistant director, 1 horticulturist, 3 clerks)-----	5

Justification of changes under estimates:

Personal services—from \$95,000 to \$85,240.—Under this item, the only changes are: A decrease of \$16,690 for overtime pay omitted; an increase of \$1,920 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law; an increase of \$5,010 to restore personnel cut by the committee for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945. This cut was made on the basis of reduced personnel expenditures resulting from manpower shortage, and not due to lack of need for a full force of 48 employees.

It is requested that this item be restored in anticipation of increased manpower becoming available in the fiscal year 1946, as the work of the gardens cannot be properly carried on with the present reduced personnel.

The botanical collections of the gardens are of great value and many of the plants are rare and irreplaceable and must have special daily care. As such care is indispensable for the preservation of the collections, the time of the gardeners and helpers must be devoted primarily to such purposes, while other work, such as the physical care of the greenhouses and other properties, must suffer; further,

the necessary planting, transplanting, and care of the stock at the nursery have had to be curtailed.

Maintenance.—There is no change in the item of \$20,000 for maintenance. This item provides for supplies and materials; repairs and alterations; purchase of plant material, moss, soil, and garden equipment; travel, transportation, communication service, utility services, laundry, and nonstructural improvements.

Mr. O'NEAL. Referring to the personnel cut for the fiscal years 1944 and 1945, that was a cut in your estimates for personnel.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir. We could not fill certain jobs.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many men have you on the pay roll there?

Mr. HENLOCK. We have averaged 45 for the first half of the year.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are suggesting \$20,000 for maintenance. Does that run fairly uniform, or has it in the last few years?

Mr. HENLOCK. Yes, sir; it has.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Lynn, I think it would be well if you would put a statement in the record covering the distribution of flowers and plants. There is much misunderstanding upon the Hill as to what is done with the flowers and the plants, and it might be helpful if you tried to clarify the situation by submitting such a statement.

Mr. LYNN. I will insert a complete statement on that matter.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think it would be well to show the number you have during the year and their disposition.

Mr. LYNN. I will be glad to do that.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

CUT FLOWERS PRODUCED ANNUALLY AT THE UNITED STATES BOTANIC GARDEN AND DISTRIBUTION MADE OF SUCH FLOWERS

Approximately 94,000 cut flowers were produced last year.

Approximate distribution: White House, 33,500; hospitals, 25,100; Capitol restaurants, congressional functions, and Ladies' Congressional Club, 35,400.

No distribution is made of flowering plants.

Decorative foliage plants are distributed to Members of Congress for use in their offices, upon their request.

HOUSE RESTAURANTS

Mr. O'NEAL. The estimates for the House restaurants are the same as the amount for the current appropriation, \$27,500. Your justification statement is very full, and it may be put in the record.

(The matter referred to is as follows:)

House restaurants (same as for 1945), \$27,500.—The Architect of the Capitol has been operating the House Restaurant in the Capitol for the House of Representatives since October 1, 1940, and the cafeteria in the New House Office Building since March 3, 1942, when it was first placed in operation.

Under the controlling statutes, a special deposit account is maintained in the Treasury for the restaurant; and receipts from operation, together with all other funds, are deposited in and disbursed from that account by checks drawn on the Treasurer of the United States. The restaurant accounts are audited by the General Accounting Office.

Present indications are that the loss for the fiscal year 1945 is likely to amount to \$17,000 or \$18,000—or \$5,000 or \$6,000 more than the loss for the fiscal year 1944. This greater loss is occasioned by increased pay-roll costs resulting from necessary general salary adjustments, and by further rise in the costs of food.

Table showing comparison of receipts, expenditures, and losses for the period 1940-45

Fiscal year	Receipts from operation	Appropriations for operation provided by Congress	Expended	Expended in excess of receipts from operation	Net loss from operation
1940-----	\$78,049	\$30,000	\$108,685	\$30,636	\$30,636
1941-----	89,104	30,000	115,773	26,669	26,669
1942-----	114,318	30,000	137,034	22,716	20,508
1943-----	181,582	27,500	199,864	18,222	18,552
1944-----	210,769	27,500	223,265	12,496	12,065
1945 (9 months, July 1, 1944, to Mar. 31, 1945)-----	146,158	¹ 27,500	162,699	16,541	17,064

Fluctuating inventories account for differences between amounts in "Net loss from operation" and "Expended in excess of receipts from operation."

¹ Full year.

Break-down of receipts, expenditures, profit and loss of House restaurant in Capitol and cafeteria in New House Office Building

Period	Receipts from operation	Expended	Difference between expenditures and receipts from operation	Profit (+) or loss (-)
Fiscal year 1944 (12 months):				
Capitol-----	\$108,538	\$136,453	-\$27,915	-\$27,598
Cafeteria-----	102,231	86,812	+15,419	+15,533
Combined operations-----	210,769	223,265	-12,496	-12,065
Fiscal year 1944 (9 months), July 1 to Mar. 31:				
Capitol-----	76,835	99,145	-22,310	-21,977
Cafeteria-----	72,925	62,685	+10,240	+10,511
Combined operations-----	149,760	161,830	-12,070	-11,466
Fiscal year 1945 (9 months, July 1 to Mar. 31):				
Capitol-----	71,236	96,148	-24,912	-25,338
Cafeteria-----	74,922	66,551	+8,371	+8,275
Combined operations-----	146,158	162,699	-16,541	-17,063

Number of meals served in House restaurant in Capitol and cafeteria in New House Office Building, fiscal years 1943, 1944, and 1945

Period	Capitol	Cafeteria	Combined
Fiscal year 1943 (12 months)-----	179,560	268,911	448,471
Fiscal year 1944 (12 months)-----	206,281	301,852	508,133
Fiscal year 1944 (first 9 months)-----	148,031	216,790	364,821
Fiscal year 1945 (first 9 months)-----	131,541	224,935	356,476

MR. O'NEAL. What about your personnel problem, Mr. Brockwell? That has been quite a problem?

MR. BROCKWELL. It is very difficult; yes, sir. The waiters we get as they drift in. That is about the only relief we have in that direction. We are short now. Today we are three waiters short of our normal staff.

MR. O'NEAL. I would like to say personally—others may disagree with me—that I think you have done a remarkable piece of work with the House restaurants. I know what a job it is to operate a restaurant, especially a one-meal restaurant. I think you have done a remarkable piece of work and I think financially the matter has been handled in as satisfactory a way as it could have been handled.

The cafeteria, of course, has been a success financially and I believe there has been a constant improvement in the service.

Considering your waiters who are there just part of the day, and taking into consideration the physical lay-out of your kitchens, the poor location of your plant, I am gratified that you have done the job that has been done. That is my own personal feeling about it.

Mr. BROCKWELL. Thank you, sir. All that you say about the difficulties is true. And they do not lessen as we go along.

Mr. O'NEAL. If there are no further statements, gentlemen, thank you very much.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1945.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENTS OF AUGUSTUS E. GIEGENGACK, THE PUBLIC PRINTER; RUSSELL H. HERRELL, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PUBLIC PRINTER; A. R. KENNEDY, DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL REGISTER; D. C. EBERHART, CHIEF EDITOR, FEDERAL REGISTER; AND F. W. CROMWELL, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

GENERAL STATEMENT ON WORK AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. O'NEAL. Gentlemen of the committee, we have with us this afternoon Mr. Giegengack, the head of the Government Printing Office, who usually gives us a general statement before we discuss the items in his estimate.

We will be glad to hear from you at this time, Mr. Giegengack.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to present my general statement at this time.

In reading the hearings on the other appropriation bills, I find that there is very little of importance concerning the Government Printing Office or its work that has not already been thoroughly covered. I have told you of the thousands of tremendous jobs we handle; the efforts we are making to give the various Federal departments and agencies the service and assistance they need; how we are continuously trying to render that service as efficiently and economically as we can; and I have mentioned to you some of the problems we encounter, such as manpower and material shortages, transportation difficulties, and so forth, in endeavoring to render that service; and I have outlined to you, in considerable detail, the steps that we have taken to solve those problems.

There is one point, however, which I feel has not been sufficiently stressed; that is, the important role the Government Printing Office, a part of the legislative branch of our Government, is playing in the war effort. I recently made a talk on the importance of printing to the war effort before a group of printing executives here in Washington. Congressman Jarman, chairman of the House Committee on Printing, and Senator Willis, member of the Senate Committee on Printing, were in the audience. They were both of the opinion that the talk should be carried in the Congressional Record. Senator

Willis, in asking unanimous consent to have the speech printed in the Appendix of the Record of April 3, 1945, made the following comment:

Few of us realize the very important and prominent place which the Government Printing Office has filled in our war effort. It has promptly, efficiently, and effectively met the needs of the Government in these wartime emergencies.

I believe Mr. Giegengack's address will be read by the Members of Congress with a great deal of profit, and it will be a source of satisfaction to them to know that this agency has been carrying on so well.

A year or two ago I outlined to you in some detail the procedure that we followed in procuring printing from commercial printers. This, of course, was entirely new for the Government Printing Office. It necessitated the setting up of an entirely new division in the Office, with its tremendous problems of selecting, appointing, and training personnel competent in the techniques of specification writing, governmental contracting procedures, and the fair and impartial selection of commercial printing firms equipped to handle the vitally important printing jobs necessary to carry on the war effort. Through this unit, we have placed to date, with 1,923 individual firms, 28,890 contracts for war printing, valued at more than \$72,000,000. This does not include the cost of paper and plates supplied by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to ask about the geographical distribution of that.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That practically covers the 48 States and the District of Columbia, Mr. Chairman. In the larger States, where they have large printing centers, they have a larger volume to handle.

It is impossible to picture the volume of clerical and administrative work involved in the proper handling of so large a number of contracts with an industry so diversified, for a product so technical and so difficult to purchase as printing. The clerical and administrative force engaged in these highly technical operations of determining the most economical and efficient methods to be followed in producing so many complicated printing jobs, writing of specifications covering the methods they have selected from the many that could be used, the selection of a plant to do the job, the determination of the price to be paid, the periodic checking of the performance of the contractor, the examining of his finished product, the auditing of his invoices, and the payments of thousands of bills, have done, in my opinion, one of the outstanding jobs by civilian employees connected with the war effort.

Of course, the officials and employees of the Government Printing Office derive a great personal satisfaction from the knowledge that they have been privileged to play such an important part in our war effort, and certainly no better illustration could be cited than the placing of these 28,890 war contracts under the difficult conditions just described by me, and in such a manner as to protect properly the interests of the Government and at the same time be fair to the individual contractors concerned, without criticisms that were not cleared up when the facts involved were made known to the occasional individual who criticized. I believe the leaders of the industry throughout the country will concur in these statements, with the possible exception that they might indicate that maybe the prices we pay are a little too low. If that is the residue of criticism, gentlemen, we will make the most of it.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are these contracts let on bids? What method do you use?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Some of them are let on bids, some at predetermined prices, and some on negotiated contracts.

Our contracts with commercial printers have been most interesting and of benefit to the Government and to the industry. Each has learned much from the other. At the time we first turned to the industry for assistance, its members were most eager for Government work, as at that time their commercial work was being sharply curtailed and in many instances they had visions of closing up or operating on a greatly reduced scale. There was keen competition for every job we had to place, often by firms not properly equipped to handle the job, and much of our time was devoted to explanations to unsuccessful bidders as to why they could not be given the work they desired. But as the war went on, commercial printing began to pick up and manpower shortages reduced plant capacities. Then printers were not so eager for Government work, particularly in view of the fact that the profits on work let by the Government were not as great as they were during the last war and, therefore, the work was not as attractive as it was rumored to be. This trend continued until the time we had previously spent in explaining to disappointed bidders why we could not give them work was necessarily devoted to the task of persuading firms equipped to handle our jobs that it was their patriotic duty to assist in the war effort. The time finally came when commercial work had so gained in volume and in attractiveness to the printers that it was almost impossible for us to get all the assistance we needed. After conferences with the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, and the leaders of the industry for the purpose of considering the advisability of designating selected commercial plants for Government work exclusively or the issuance of directives to commercial printers commanding them to accept the orders placed with them for Government work, we finally decided to make a last appeal for voluntary cooperation. This was done through a series of meetings with printers in the leading printing centers of the United States. During these meetings we stressed, as forcefully as we knew how, the importance of the printing jobs we were asking the industry to produce for us. We outlined to the industry the fact that they had been particularly anxious for our surplus work when their commercial work was light and that we had been glad to help them. We also pointed out that one of the reasons for not increasing the facilities and personnel at the Government Printing Office to a point where it could handle all Government printing was a desire to help the industry throughout the United States, that it was now their patriotic duty to place the printing essential to the war effort ahead of their commercial accounts, and that the Government must get the printing it needed. I am happy to be able to report that a clearer understanding of our needs, of the importance of our printing to the war effort, and the procedures we follow in selecting the plants that could help us resulted in the industry's working most closely with us and with each other in an endeavor to make certain that our work be delivered on the date it is needed. I cannot better illustrate this than by citing our tremendously heavy technical manual program which calls for an average delivery of the finished product within 21 days after receipt of manuscript, regardless of the number of pages in a book or the number of books in an order. Since February 1, over 150 orders have been placed under this program alone, with only 1 order being late and that only by 2 days.

I note in reading the hearings on the other appropriation bills that the question is frequently raised as to how the Government Printing Office prices compare with commercial prices, or if, in the opinion of the official testifying, printing could be procured by the departments for less money if they did not have to do it through the Government Printing Office. Because of our experience in buying printing during the last 2 or 3 years, we now know this cannot be answered with a yes or no. The answer is that some types of printing can be procured cheaper from commercial printers, provided the purchasing agency is an experienced buyer of printing, than it can be produced in the Government Printing Office. On the other hand, there are many classes of work that can be produced cheaper in the Government Printing Office. Many plants specialize in lines of printing which the Government Printing Office is not often called upon to perform, so owing to their specialization, they can underbid the Government Printing Office, whereas, on other types of work, which the Government Printing Office regularly performs it can underbid and out-produce commercial plants. Now that we are buying much of our work from the industry, we naturally select for outside purchase those jobs that can be produced more economically by a commercial printer, provided they can be procured in the time allowed for their production. It must be remembered that the Government Printing Office is the largest and most completely equipped printing plant in the world; but even with its marvelous facilities, it cannot specialize in every phase of the graphic arts. It is, above all, a service organization and in some instances it must, particularly during wartime, place service ahead of economy. For this reason, some jobs are produced in the Government Printing Office that could be procured for less from the industry, but they cannot be produced by the industry in the time allowed. Also, we are sometimes required by an urgent or "short" schedule of delivery to run a job on equipment which is not best adapted for the work and thus is not the most economical method of production; that is, to assure prompt delivery we may run a large number of presses, some of which are slower or smaller than we would use if allowed a normal schedule. Subsequent operations may thereby be increased, adding to the folding, stitching, or cutting. Under such conditions, we run into the problem of diminishing returns and, naturally, higher costs, but we meet war schedules.

Being a service organization, the Government Printing Office must be in a position to handle any job at any time. For this reason, we must sometimes keep a certain percentage of equipment available for "hot" jobs. Some of this equipment may even "stand" for brief periods when a big job is pending, or we may make not fully economical use of it for short runs, which can be quickly gotten off, so the "hot" job can be put on. This increases over-all cost, but only by such action can we be assured of meeting the war requirements.

On the other hand, it is often necessary to print commercially at higher cost a job which could be done more cheaply in the Government Printing Office if price were the only consideration and if delivery on time were not essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

The question has also been asked whether the Government Printing Office prices are increasing. The answer is "Yes", and may be explained as follows: The Government Printing Office prices have increased to the departments for the work performed in the Government Printing Office approximately 10 percent within the last year. This, of course, is due to several causes, the principal being a 10-percent increase to all hourly employees, which I recommended and the joint committee approved as of August 13, 1944. Another related cause is that 20 percent of our work is done on an overtime basis, carrying time-and-a-half pay. Other contributing factors to increased costs are the loss to the armed forces of over 2,200 experienced and trained employees and their replacement by an equal number of less experienced personnel.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many men did you have join the service who were holding regular positions?

Mr. HERRELL. There are approximately 2,200; we are holding that many positions.

Mr. O'NEAL. Those positions will be available for these men when they come back?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. 35 of those men have already paid the supreme sacrifice.

I shall now give a description of a few current jobs that illustrate our more recently achieved procedures:

Several weeks ago we completed 97,000 copies of the Handbook of the German Army, a large and important technical manual, which describes for our soldiers the type of weapons and equipment used by different German units, identifies German uniforms and insignia, gives the characteristics of fortifications, and so on. It is a complete and invaluable compendium of what we know about the enemy. Naturally, its worth to our troops cannot be overestimated. For example, by referring to it, our soldiers can find the range of the guns in a German division and can take action to protect themselves, or they may more easily recognize the type of plane that passes over them and what it can be expected to do—the effect of its bombs or firepower. This publication is saving lives and assisting in the advance. It required 39 production days. It contains 310 pages, including a large percentage of intricate tabular matter, 430 halftones, 101 line engravings, and 12 pages of color inserts. Half a million sheets of 34 by 44-inch paper was required. The Office made the binders and procured the rest of the job through the joint efforts of 9 contractors; 3 composition houses set the type and 16 presses in 3 plants ran the job. It is safe to say that under wartime conditions of business and manpower, there is no single plant in the entire country which could have met the schedule imposed on us by the War Department.

In the course of a year the Office produced or procured in excess of a billion V-mail letter forms. This required $7\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds of paper. Stacked up, these 8 by $10\frac{1}{2}$ forms would make a single pile 63 miles high, or 618 times as high as the Washington Monument.

Another War Department request was for 17,750 copies of Technical Manual 5-280, Construction in the Theater of Operations. The specifications called for a 16 by $10\frac{1}{2}$ -inch trim size and 544 pages of printing as right-hand pages only for a book totaling 1,088 pages. Our planners, reviewing the specifications, found that a trim size of

14 by 10½ inches would result in more pages on the press sheet that could fold down to larger signatures with subsequent savings in paper, presswork, and bindery operations. The real saving, however, occurred when we convinced the War Department that printing right-hand pages only was not necessary for this publication and they agreed to print the 544 pages face and back, saving 544 blank pages in this publication. The War Department's acceptance of our suggestions resulted in a saving of 115,576 pounds of paper, 3,676 production hours, and a reduction in the cost of the job of \$23,306.78.

The War Department recently submitted a requisition for 390,275 pamphlets entitled "Preventive Maintenance Practices for Ground Signal Equipment." The requisition requested a separate cover. When the "O. K. to print" proofs were received, it was discovered that the pamphlet made 34 text pages and a separate cover page. Owing to the large number of copies ordered, this pamphlet was an ideal job for our magazine web presses, but as the pamphlet was 34 pages and cover, it would have been necessary to work the job in two loads—one of 32 pages, 2-up and one of 4 pages, 8-up on our web presses. In addition to this a flat-bed run of the cover, 4-up, would have been required. Then, of course, the covers had to be folded and the two signatures and cover placed on an in-setting machine and saddle-stitched. It was decided that by resetting the tabular matter and eliminating white space, the pamphlet could be run back into 32 pages, including cover. The War Department agreed to the condensation. As a result the pamphlet was run 32 pages, 2-up, on one magazine web press, in one load, and saddle-stitched on the press. The elimination of the separate cover saved the printing, binding, and stock cost of the cover as well as the necessity for in-setting and saddle-stitching in the bindery. The total saving was 13,718 pounds of paper, and 400 production hours. The cost was reduced by \$3,795.89. A further saving, of course, will occur on all future orders of this technical bulletin.

Many similar savings are accomplished by running back type pages to make even signatures. The average monthly savings from this war-emergency practice total 12,000 pounds of paper, 5,000 production hours, and \$16,000 on work done at the Government Printing Office.

A Veterans' Administration order involved 1,250,000 32 by 10½ inch forms folded down to 8 by 10½ inches. A careful review of these specifications disclosed that this size could only be folded 2-up on our folding equipment and a suggestion was made to change the format to fit a sheet 7½ by 42 inches folded down to 7½ by 10½ inches. This suggestion was accepted, and the Government Printing Office was able to fold the new size 5-up on our folding equipment. Since the paper used was identical with that used for the printing of money-order applications, the largest possible sheet was run on the press and 5,500,000 money-order application were run in the waste press space. The production hours saved totaled 571 and the cost of the printed matter to the Veterans' Administration was reduced by \$2,798.13, because of the change in their original specifications.

Savings as a result of changes in format and trim size are numerous and assist us in maintaining efficient production.

Another job required 27½ million Consumer Declaration forms, printed for the Solid Fuels Administration. These forms used a

quarter of a million pounds of index and United States postal-card stock. Laid end to end the cards would reach nearly 4,000 miles.

The last-mentioned job for the Solid Fuels Administration might also be used to illustrate the type of advisory and planning service we are called on to give to the Federal departments and agencies. When the Consumer Declaration forms were first presented to us, the Solid Fuels Administration had only a general idea of what it wanted. While the plans were in the formative stage, even before policy-making decisions had been reached, we were advised that we would be expected to deliver undetermined millions of forms which might be either face and back or face only, numbered one or two sides, be printed on plain or counterfeitproof paper or cardboard, be somewhere between 5 by 8 inches and 10½ by 16 inches, flat or folded, and possibly perforated. Actually we were given approximately a dozen alternates. Estimates were required on all these variables. The divisions of Planning Service and Commercial Planning had a number of conferences to consider how the job might best be accomplished, then a special "service" man was assigned to work with the department and follow through. Certain obviously impossible proposals had to be eliminated at once. Custom-made counterfeitproof paper would require pulp priorities, and mills could not assure manufacture and delivery under 30 days, and probably not under 45. Clearly that proposal was out. Numbering would require specialty equipment. Was that necessary? Were the forms accountable? What was the distribution? All those questions and many more had to be worked out in conference. Finally, we were able to propose a definite size, design, paper, printing plan, and distribution schedule. The job was printed in the Government Printing Office and by commercial printers in Elmira, New York, and Chicago.

Except on the simplest jobs, it is necessary to go through this procedure of investigating, conferring, advising and planning every day, and many times a day. The department outlines its ideas and then we must help by developing detailed, exact, carefully scheduled plans to meet the principal requirements, the chief of which is usually a time deadline. Against this time element, we must weigh other factors, such as availability of stock and equipment, transportation, size and style of type, format, design, and method of production.

I should also mention here that this consulting service is accomplished in the finest spirit of cooperation, and in many instances the ordering agencies are profuse in their expressions of appreciation. This phase of our work as consultant specialists in printing before the job is put into production saves the taxpayers thousands of dollars by keeping down material and production costs. It not only helps us to meet "short" time schedules, but it very often gives the departments more readable and more usable jobs than would otherwise be printed for them.

It may be profitable and informative to trace a typical but not-too-complex job into production in order to see what some of our problems are and how we must resolve them in the interest of the department and of the Government, keeping in mind economy of time, money, equipment hours, and manpower. Let us suppose we receive a requisition with the following general specifications:

Quantity: 200,000 pamphlets.

Size: 7½ by 10 inches.

Eighteen pages and cover, cover printed first page only, 18 illustrations, 12 drawings, 2 photographs.

Printed on coated paper in black and orange.

Proof wanted in 8 days, delivery in 20 days to the department's Washington office.

Waiver requested if delivery cannot be accomplished.

In conference the department agrees to accept a standard trim size of 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ by 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, which can be run on standard equipment and cut from a standard sheet. We recommend a lay-out and type size which will permit a standard number of pages, 16. The extra color, serving no purpose but eye appeal, is eliminated, except on the cover, which is printed four sides on same stock as text. The photographs are redrawn to save the halftones and permit use of cheaper paper. The job is now streamlined for production, all waste cut out and the cost considerably reduced. The scheduling unit considers the work load on all equipment involved and the schedule is agreed to by the production divisions. The department agrees to return proof 2 days after submission. A jacket is written with complete specifications and the job goes into production.

Progress clerks keep a visible record of all operation schedules and receive and enter information on their cards as the job goes from section to section. Telautograph connections with the production divisions facilitate the necessary contacts with the job, now identified only by number. The day before proof is due a check is made to be sure it will be out on schedule. If proof is held too long by the department, as shown by the daily records, the department printing clerk is prodded. The day or two which may thus be lost is made up whenever possible in the printing and binding.

This job may have been much more complex and may have presented additional problems. For example the distribution, quantity, and schedule may have made it necessary to decide whether Government Printing office production or commercial procurement was indicated. The decision would be based on the following principal factors: Government Printing Office work load; location of available paper; location of suitable equipment; and proximity of contractors to distribution points.

Before the first question can be answered, general outlines of the printing plan must be established and the equipment load checked. If the schedule is too close for compliance, commercial procurement is undertaken. Then the specifications are written and sent with the copy, which has been prepared and marked for style, to one of the warehouses for placing. It may either be bid, or, if the specifications permit, placed under standard-rate contract.

Perhaps a brief description of the standard-rate contract would be in order. It is a device to which I had to turn when demands of the departments became so urgent that there was insufficient time to secure bids on each job to be printed commercially. We worked it out in this way: We have established per-thousand rates as nearly all operations involved in any normal printing job, including composition, platemaking, engraving, presswork, and binding. The rates were first established by taking the composite bids of many representative firms and by comparing them with the rates on previously bid jobs and with Government Printing Office costs and fixing a just rate. Then a contract embodying the adjusted rates is offered to firms for acceptance.

For new fiscal periods, the rates are again negotiated, being continued or adjusted as necessitated by wage scales in the industry. There are usually a few contractors who decline at first to accept each set of rates on the ground that the allowances are inadequate, but later they fall in with the majority when work begins to be placed at the contract rates. Jobs which, because of unusual specifications, do not fit the standard-rate contracts, are produced on bid.

A very large part of all our commercial work is placed through the five warehouses I have established at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Dallas, and Atlanta. These warehouses carry sufficient paper stocks for almost any routine job, store plates for reprints, and are staffed with technical supervisors, plate handlers, and paper men. There are also Office representatives in Philadelphia and St. Louis, who serve as a liaison between the Government Printing Office and the printers in those cities.

These warehouses, with a total of 79 employees, were set up to operate in conjunction with War Department depots, Navy ports, O. P. A. field offices, and other Federal establishments in the field. They have saved millions of dollars in transportation costs by placing the printing or distribution close to the place of use. The economy in time saved cannot be calculated.

The usefulness of the warehouse program is exemplified by the arrangements just concluded with the State Department in connection with the United Nations Conference for World Peace. I have placed the facilities of our San Francisco warehouse at the disposal of the Department to assist in getting prompt production of the many printing jobs which will be required by the conference and which could not possibly be ordered through normal channels in Washington. I have sent a specially qualified technician to San Francisco to give the State Department the continuous assistance it will require, the small San Francisco organization of the warehouse being inadequate for such an extra work load. We may even be called upon to assist the foreign delegates to procure the printing they may need in connection with the conference.

Gentlemen, I have tried to give you a picture of the volume and importance of the work performed in or procured through the Government Printing Office but it is a difficult task. Remember, that the few jobs I have cited are merely illustrative of the 100,000 or more we handle each year. If you could review a cross section of those jobs you could more clearly realize the part that they had played in our military effort and in our civil economy, and I am certain that you would be as enthusiastic about the job the 7,000 employees in the Government Printing Office are doing as I am. I only wish that I could have the opportunity to take you through the Office—which covers 33 acres of floor space—and to explain to you in detail the procedures we follow to discharge our responsibility to Congress, the armed forces, and the Nation as a whole.

Until I can have that opportunity, I want to close by assuring you that I will, of course, be glad to answer any questions you may have, and to further assure you that in my opinion the Office, as a whole, is now better equipped to render service than at any time in its history.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Giegengaek, we thank you for the very clear statement that you have given us. We think that the Government Printing Office is doing a magnificent job.

I would like to ask you, for the record, for the benefit of new Members of Congress, to state just what this appropriation deals with and how your other expenditures are taken care of.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. You gentlemen have before you a copy of the statement that gives a summary of the appropriation estimates for 1946. I think the first paragraph will answer that question. It says:

The estimates for the Government Printing Office are to provide a working capital from which is to be paid the cost of printing and binding required for the use of Congress or for the printing, binding, and disposition of the Federal Register, and for printing and binding supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations. Funds to cover the cost of the printing and binding needs of the various executive departments and independent establishments are provided for in the appropriation acts for the several departments and establishments, the Government Printing Office charging for the services performed at the actual cost thereof.

Mr. O'NEAL. So the amount in this bill is for the work that is done for Congress, and that is charged to us on the same basis as it is charged to the executive departments?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is correct.

Mr. O'NEAL. Also we have here, I believe, a working capital fund for you to use, and that will return to the Government?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes. We have a statement about that here. The annual appropriation for working capital for the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year 1945 totaled \$24,200,000. This included the amount of \$20,000,000 which must be returned to the Treasury not later than 12 months after the close of the fiscal year 1945.

For the fiscal year 1946 an estimate has also been submitted for \$24,200,000, of which \$20,000,000 is likewise to be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance within 12 months after the close of the fiscal year 1946, leaving \$4,200,000 as the net amount estimated for the fiscal year 1946.

SUMMARY OF ESTIMATE FOR 1946

We have prepared a summary statement and a table, showing the estimates by items for the fiscal years 1946 and 1945, compared with the expenditures for the fiscal year 1944.

Mr. O'NEAL. We will insert that in the record.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES, 1946

The estimates for the Government Printing Office are to provide a working capital from which will be paid the cost of printing and binding required for the use of Congress, for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register, and for printing and binding supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations. The funds to cover the cost of the printing and binding needs of the various executive departments and independent establishments are provided for in the appropriation acts for the several departments and establishments, the Government Printing Office charging for the services performed at the actual cost thereof.

The annual appropriation for working capital for the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year 1945 totaled \$24,200,000. This included the amount of \$20,000,000 which must be returned to the Treasury not later than 12 months after the close of the fiscal year 1945.

For the fiscal year 1946 an estimate has also been submitted for \$24,200,000, of which \$20,000,000 is likewise to be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance within 12 months after the close of the fiscal year 1946, leaving \$4,200,000 as the net amount estimated for the fiscal year 1946.

We have prepared a table showing the estimates by items for the fiscal years 1946 and 1945 compared with the expenditures for the fiscal year 1944.

Statement of expenditures from working capital for fiscal year 1944 and estimated expenditures for fiscal years 1945 and 1946

	Estimates, 1946	Estimates, 1945	Expenditures, 1944
(a) Congressional Record.....	\$900,000	\$900,000	\$892,903.75
(b) Miscellaneous publications.....	600,000	650,000	541,598.02
(c) Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	450,200	450,200	429,592.57
(d) Publications for international exchange.....	24,800	24,800	24,274.88
(e) Franked envelopes and document franks.....	100,000	100,000	101,990.59
(f) Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	350,000	300,000	361,660.60
(g) Committee reports.....	125,000	125,000	119,677.60
(h) Documents.....	200,000	200,000	162,230.17
(i) Hearings.....	850,000	850,000	853,865.00
(j) Federal Register.....	500,000	¹ 750,000	455,806.75
(k) Supplement to Code of Federal Regulations.....	100,000	100,000	165,000.00
Total.....	4,200,000	4,450,000	4,108,599.93
(l) Working capital.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000.00
Total.....	24,200,000	24,450,000	24,108,599.93

¹ \$500,000 was appropriated, reducing the total appropriation to \$24,200,000.

The requirements under each purpose are set forth briefly in the order named:

(a) Congressional Record: The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 39,500 copies are printed each day and distributed as provided by law. About 3,000 additional copies are printed daily and furnished to the Superintendent of Documents for sale to subscribers and to Government departments on requisitions. At the close of each session the Record is printed in a bound edition. The total cost to Congress of printing the Congressional Record in the fiscal year 1944 was \$892,903.75, of which \$627,889.10 was for the daily and index and \$265,014.65 for the bound edition.

It is estimated that \$900,000 will be required for the Congressional Record in both 1945 and 1946.

The average cost per page for printing the Congressional Record in the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress was \$49.65, based on the number of type pages in the daily edition and including the cost of the daily edition, the bi-weekly index, and the bound edition. The cost for the second session is not available as the bound edition has not been completed. It is estimated that the present cost is approximately \$55 per page. The increased cost is caused by the recent increase in wages and the additional payments due to the 48-hour week.

(b) Miscellaneous publications: Miscellaneous publications consist of such printed matter as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses, congressional and committee calendars, nominations, and sundry documents not carrying a document number, such as laws, treaties, executive agreements, and similar printed matter.

The estimate for miscellaneous publications for 1945 was \$650,000. Expenditures in 1944 amounted to \$541,598.02. The estimate for 1946 is \$600,000.

(c) Miscellaneous printing and binding: This item includes letterheads, envelopes, blank paper, copy paper, binding for both Houses, notices, tags, labels, pay rolls, blank books, stenographic notebooks, tablets, maps, calendars, and similar items.

The expenditures for miscellaneous printing and binding in 1944 were \$429,592.57. The estimates for both 1945 and 1946 are \$450,200, including \$200 for binding for the Senate library.

(d) Publications for international exchange: The Library of Congress is supplied with not to exceed 125 copies of Government publications, including the daily and bound copies of the Congressional Record, and not to exceed 150 copies of certain congressional publications for distribution by international exchange, through the Smithsonian Institution, to such governments as may agree to send similar publications of their governments to the United States.

The expenditures for this purpose for the fiscal year 1944 amounted to \$24,274.88. The estimates are \$24,800 for both 1945 and 1946.

(e) Franked envelopes and document franks: Franked envelopes for mailing speeches and documents are furnished to Senators and Representatives. They also receive franks for mailing documents, printed singly or in sheets and perforated at the option of the Member.

The expenditures for franked envelopes and document franks in 1944 amounted to \$101,990.59. The estimates are \$100,000 for both 1945 and 1946.

(f) Bills, resolutions, and amendments: This heading covers the printing of bills, resolutions, and amendments in all forms, including the prints as introduced, referred, reported, and as finally passed.

The estimate for bills, resolutions, and amendments in 1945 was \$300,000. As the expenditures in 1944 amounted to \$361,660.60 the estimate for 1946 has been increased to \$350,000.

(g) Committee reports: Committee reports cover printed reports of congressional committees on pending legislation.

The expenditures for committee reports in 1944 were \$119,677.60. The estimates are \$125,000 for both 1945 and 1946.

(h) Documents: Documents embrace all classes of documents ordered printed by Congress which carry a congressional number, such as annual reports, engineers' reports, special reports made by Government departments in response to resolutions, etc.

The expenditures for documents in 1944 amounted to \$162,230.17. The estimates are \$200,000 for both 1945 and 1946.

(i) Hearings: This item covers all hearings before the various congressional committees.

The expenditures for hearings in 1944 amounted to \$853,865. The estimates are \$850,000 for both 1945 and 1946.

(j) Federal Register: The Archivist of the United States and the Public Printer are charged with the printing and distribution, in a serial publication designated "Federal Register," of documents authorized to be published under the act of July 26, 1935. Funds to defray the cost of printing this publication are contained in the appropriation for the Government Printing Office.

The expenditures for the Federal Register in the fiscal year 1944 amounted to \$455,806.75. This was covered by an authorization in the Legislative Appropriation Act for 1944 for the expenditure of \$400,000 for the Federal Register, which was increased to \$460,000 by the Deficiency Appropriation Act approved June 28, 1944 (Public Law 375). The estimate for the fiscal year 1945 was originally \$750,000, based on including in the Federal Register the community ceiling price schedules of the Office of Price Administration. The omission of these schedules was authorized by a clause in the Deficiency Appropriation Act approved April 1, 1944 (Public Law 279), and the appropriation for the Federal Register for 1945 was reduced to \$500,000 (Public Law 354). The expenditures for the first 7 months of the fiscal year 1945 amounted to \$294,215.63. The estimate for 1946 is \$500,000.

(k) Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations: An appropriation of \$165,000 was made for the fiscal year 1944 for printing and binding a cumulative supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations. All of this has been expended.

An estimate of \$100,000 for the fiscal year 1945 was made for printing and binding annual supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations. The same amount is estimated for 1946.

(l) Working capital: The appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 included \$3,000,000 to be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance within 6 months after the close of the fiscal year and \$17,000,000 to be returned within 12 months after the close of the fiscal year. The \$3,000,000 was returned within the designated period and the remainder will be returned as provided.

The appropriation for 1945 included \$20,000,000 to be returned to the Treasury not later than 12 months after the close of the fiscal year. The same amount is requested for the fiscal year 1946.

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

Mr. O'NEAL. With reference to the people who are employed in the Government Printing Office, what problems do you have in securing manpower to perform the operations of the Office?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We have a lot of difficulty in getting competent people, and even in getting laborers. Right now it is impossible to get anybody. Our outside purchases are determined by our shortage of manpower. The less manpower we have the more we have to go outside to buy printing.

ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

Mr. O'NEAL. For the purposes of the record, what is the accounting procedure with respect to the Government Printing Office so that Congress may know how that accounting is being taken care of?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Mr. Herrell can explain that.

Mr. HERRELL. The accounts of the Government Printing Office are subject to the same audit and the same control as are the accounts of any other Federal department or agency.

We follow exactly the same contracting procedure and the same audit procedure as any of the other departments or agencies.

We bill the departments, as the Public Printer said, for each job done, for the actual cost of producing the job. That Department audits our bills, or course, and it checks our bills against their orders and against their receipts of delivery, and after satisfying themselves that our bill is correct, then that Department draws a check to the Public Printer of the United States, and this check is deposited into this working capital fund in the Treasury of the United States. That money can be withdrawn from that fund in the Treasury only on an accountable warrant approved by the Comptroller General of the United States. Each dollar withdrawn from that fund must be accounted for by vouchers satisfactory to the General Accounting Office, as that office audits all of our expenditures.

CHECK ON MANPOWER AND COST OF PRODUCTION

Mr. O'NEAL. What check is there on such problems as the over-staffing or waste of manpower? What check is there on the Government Printing Office, and whose duty is it to do that?

Mr. HERRELL. Title 44, section 1, United States Code provides:

There shall be a Joint Committee on Printing, consisting of three Members of the Senate and three Members of the House of Representatives, who shall have the powers hereinafter stated.

Section 4 of the same title provides:

The Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt and employ such measures as, in its discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications.

You really have a better check on the efficiency of the Government Printing Office than you have on any other Federal agency that I know of.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is all we need. But I would like to have a statement on the record as to what sort of business surveillance there is over what you are doing.

Mr. HERRELL. As I have said, I think you have a better check on the efficiency of the Government Printing Office than you have on

any other Federal department or agency. You have a finished product produced in the Government Printing Office that can be produced by industry throughout the United States. If we are inefficient, or if we have too many people on the job, our price for that finished product will be higher than would be the price of the finished product of a commercial printer. So if the Government Printing Office has too many employees on a particular job, as the salaries of those employees have to be charged to the particular job its cost would be higher than it would be if produced in a commercial plant.

The Government Printing Office is one agency that you can check by comparing the cost of its finished product with the cost of the product of commercial industry. If commercial industry is inefficient, of course our price ought to be lower.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the Budget Bureau make any review of your personnel?

Mr. HERRELL. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does any committee of Congress make any review of it?

Mr. HERRELL. The Joint Committee on Printing, of course, approves practically all of our contracts, and occasionally asks us for reports. We make periodic reports to them, and they have the authority to make any survey they may desire at any time.

Mr. O'NEAL. The question about your personnel has never been gone into by anybody?

Mr. HERRELL. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is only due to the fact that you are competing with industry that you can determine whether you are operating extravagantly?

Mr. HERRELL. That is right, plus the fact that we have established standards against which we check our performance.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. There is another way we have of checking any surplus of manpower or personnel, and that is that under our system our production reports are discussed by our executives. We have meetings with the foremen and superintendents, and discuss those reports, and if anything seems to be wrong we like to know why, and they have to explain it, and if there is not a satisfactory explanation, they have to get rid of the surplus.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is no check made in that attempt to see whether you are overstaffed or whether a job can be produced at less cost?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is the purpose of the meetings. We are continually checking ourselves.

Mr. HERRELL. If any Federal department or agency thinks they could get the job done more cheaply by commercial printers we hear about it.

Commercial printers up until very recently had their salesmen in the Federal departments or agencies trying to show the Federal department how they could get the job done more cheaply.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I think what the chairman is trying to bring out is whether there is an agency or committee that checks to see whether we are right.

Mr. O'NEAL. There is no critical examination actually made of the manpower, or other things involved in your operations?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. There hasn't been so far, but as Mr. Herrell has said, the joint committee has the authority to.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does your finished product include the amount of your overhead cost?

Mr. HERRELL. Everything.

Mr. JOHNSON. That includes administration?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. It includes everything, heat, light, power, and everything else.

Mr. JOHNSON. You do work for the various agencies at cost?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. It would seem that you naturally could do work cheaper because commercial agencies do the work for a profit.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, they do it for a profit, but they do not have the same overhead that we have.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will you give us an illustration of that?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. For instance, by act of Congress, all Government employees have 26 days' annual leave, and they get paid for holidays, in peacetime, and they are also allowed up to 15 days' sick leave.

AVERAGE PAY OF CRAFTSMEN

Mr. JOHNSON. How does your pay compare with the pay in commercial printing establishments?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. It is comparable.

Mr. JOHNSON. You pay what they call the top union rate?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I will not say we pay the top. It is according to the rate of pay in the city. Each city has a different scale.

Mr. JOHNSON. What is the average pay for a printer?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. For a craftsman it is \$1.46.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is, \$1.46 per hour?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes.

PRODUCTION COST COMPARISON WITH COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Mr. JOHNSON. I understood you to say a while ago that some commercial establishments on some of these jobs can do it cheaper than the Government Printing Office.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is mostly in the case of specialists. For instance, take what we call a fan-fold form; that is, these forms they make where you have a carbon in between the sheets. That is done on special equipment that some printing houses have, and they do nothing else but that.

Then there are the poster color lithographs, and we are not equipped to do that. We can buy that type of work cheaper.

Mr. JOHNSON. When a Government agency's order is placed through you, where you, in turn, let such an order out to private contractor, you charge the agency only what the printing costs you?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. No; we have a service charge for a job of that kind.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is that service charge sufficient to carry your overhead?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes; the overhead in connection with outside purchases.

Mr. JOHNSON. What printing do you do that you do not receive pay for?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. None.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then, in that event, you require no appropriation from Congress to carry on?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is right. This appropriation just covers congressional printing.

PRINTING FOR CONGRESS

Mr. JOHNSON. I understood you to say you received pay for all the printing that you do.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is right. This appropriation amounting to \$4,200,000 is to pay us for printing for Congress.

Mr. HERRELL. You pay in advance for the work we are doing or the work you are going to order during the fiscal year 1946, for the Congressional Record, for all of the bills, all the hearings, and all of the items analyzed here. You give us this amount to pay for this congressional printing in advance.

If you do not order as much printing as we estimate for, if the size of the Congressional Record is cut in half, or if you do not have as many hearings to be printed as were estimated for, then the balance reverts to the Treasury as an unexpended balance.

CHARGES FOR PRINTING THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you put a table in the record showing for the last 5 years the size of the Congressional Record?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir. This chart shows that.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you put that in the record?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

(The information requested is as follows:)

Charges for Congressional Record in fiscal years 1941 to 1944 and estimated charges in fiscal years 1945 and 1946

Fiscal year	Type pages in daily	Charges
1941.....	17, 733	¹ \$643, 956. 23
1942.....	16, 140	878, 728. 99
1943.....	16, 796	² 1, 008, 754. 63
1944.....	17, 124	892, 903. 75
1945:		
Daily and index:		
9 months.....	9, 656	387, 511. 00
3 months (estimated)	6, 800	272, 489. 00
Bound edition (estimated)		240, 000. 00
Total		900, 000. 00
1946 (estimated)	16, 500	900, 000. 00

¹ The bound edition was not completed in fiscal year 1941 but was completed and charged in 1942.

² 1 bound edition was completed and charged and a partial charge was made on another bound edition in fiscal year 1943.

Mr. JOHNSON. How much did you have for 1945?

Mr. HERRELL. \$4,450,000.

Mr. JOHNSON. How much has been used up to this time?

Mr. HERRELL. We can give you the charges against that for the first 6 months. We only have the charges up to that time.

Mr. JOHNSON. How much was it for the first 6 months?

Mr. HERRELL. Approximately \$2,000,000—the charges run heavier the last part of the fiscal year. The last time we checked it the congressional expenditure was running almost exactly as it was for the previous fiscal year. That is the reason we are asking for about the same amount for that purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON. How much do you expect the amount to be for the Congressional Record?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is \$900,000.

Mr. HERRELL. In 1944 the actual cost of the Record was \$892,803.75.

Mr. JOHNSON. How many Records do you print?

Mr. O'NEAL. I believe the statement outlines what was done on each item, and it has been inserted in the record.

Mr. HERRELL. The answer to your question, Mr. Johnson, is that approximately 39,500 copies are printed each day.

Mr. JOHNSON. How much will that average per copy?

Mr. HERRELL. There are also printed and distributed, as provided by law, 3,000 additional copies, and they are furnished to the Superintendent of Documents for sale to subscribers and to Government departments on requisition. At the close of each session the Record is printed in a bound edition. The total cost to Congress of printing the Congressional Record for the fiscal year 1944 was \$892,903.75, of which \$627,889.10 was for the daily and index and \$265,014.65 for the bound edition.

Mr. JOHNSON. What would be the average for each Congressional Record printed?

Mr. HERRELL. It varies, according to the size of the Record. Some days it may only have four or five pages, and on another day it may have perhaps 350 pages. It will average between \$50 and \$55 per page. That includes the cost of over 40,000 copies of the daily Record, and the bound Record, and the preparation of the index.

Mr. JOHNSON. That covers the cost of \$50 to \$55 per page? And that covers the total number of issues?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir; everything.

Mr. JOHNSON. That includes paper and overhead?

Mr. HERRELL. Everything; every single item of cost.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Typesetting, plates.

Mr. JOHNSON. You produce quite a number of them and have them for sale?

Mr. HERRELL. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. At 5 cents per copy?

Mr. CROMWELL. Each one varies according to size.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you not have a subscription rate?

Mr. CROMWELL. \$1.50 per month.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is that sufficient to pay the average cost of the Record, one and a half a month?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. When we used to run a 6 months' Congress—when they used to adjourn in June and be out of session or in recess for 6 months—we used to have a per annum price based on 6 months. Recently, in the last years, since Congress has been in session continuously, the joint committee worked out a scale of 24 consecutive issues constituting a month.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you not have a certain number of the Record that can be purchased by the single copy?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. When they come for a single copy, how much do you charge, Mr. Cromwell?

Mr. CROMWELL. It depends on the size of the Record. One cent is charged for each signature, with a minimum charge of 3 cents.

Mr. JOHNSON. What do you mean by a "signature"?

Mr. CROMWELL. That is 8 pages; then a cent for each additional signature.

Mr. JOHNSON. Is that sufficient to cover your cost?

Mr. CROMWELL. It covers the cost to us; yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. And when that money is received it goes into the Treasury?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Yes, sir.

Mr. HERRELL. By the way, sir, the price for the sale copies is not included in this appropriation. Sales copies are paid for from the receipts of sales of publications. That is not handled through this appropriation. The Superintendent of Documents places an order with us for the additional copies that he anticipates he will sell, and the Government Printing Office bills him for those copies, and we collect from him.

Mr. JOHNSON. Whether he sells them or not?

Mr. HERRELL. Whether he sells them or not. And if he has a loss, that is his hard luck. Over the year he does not have a loss, because he turns in a nice profit as a result of sales.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does he sell them for more than you sell them to him for?

Mr. HERRELL. They have figured out about a 50 percent extra charge.

Mr. CROMWELL. We add 50 percent to the price.

Mr. JOHNSON. You add 50 percent to your cost?

Mr. CROMWELL. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. So this price of 3 cents represents the price plus 50 percent?

Mr. HERRELL. Three cents represents a 50 percent write-up on what the Superintendent of Documents is charged.

Mr. JOHNSON. And the additional 1 cent also represents a 50 percent mark-up?

Mr. CROMWELL. It includes the 50 percent.

Mr. JOHNSON. When you sell these to the Superintendent of Documents, do you sell them to him for 3 cents?

Mr. CROMWELL. No.

Mr. JOHNSON. You say that he makes a profit. I want to know where he gets that profit if you charge him at cost.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We do not charge him for the composition or the making of plates or the make-ready or getting the press running, because those are printed extra when the press is running. So the only charge would be for the additional time of running it and the additional paper used and the additional ink, plus any binding.

Mr. JOHNSON. How much is that, on the average? You certainly must have a price to him.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We have it broken down, but I do not know what it is offhand.

Mr. HERRELL. The way we do that is this: The monthly bill is made out to the Superintendent of Documents for all publications delivered to him, and in that monthly bill there will be so many copies of the Congressional Record containing so many signatures at so much per signature.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is what I want to know; how much per signature.

Mr. HERRELL. For the Congressional Record, the Superintendent of Documents is charged three-tenths of a cent per signature of 8 pages.

Mr. JOHNSON. And that is where he makes his profit?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is right; between that price and 1 cent, which he charges per signature.

Mr. HERRELL. The difference between the price that we charge him and the price that he charges for the individual copy represents his margin of profit.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Mr. JOHNSON. You print a number of Government publications and they are for sale regularly, I believe.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you make a profit on those?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. The Superintendent of Documents does.

Mr. JOHNSON. They are not sold at actual cost?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. The same law is applicable. When a department orders a publication it pays for the composition, the plates, and make-ready in addition to the other charges for press time, paper, ink, and binding. When the Superintendent of Documents orders extra copies, he does not have to pay for composition, plates, and make-ready, as the ordering agency has already paid this cost. The Superintendent of Documents pays only for the press item, ink, paper, and binding necessary for his extra copies. He then adds 50 percent to determine his selling price.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are there a lot of publications bought directly from the Public Printer?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. No, sir. All orders from any source other than the originating agency must come to the Superintendent of Documents.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you sell those at cost or do you make a profit on those?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We sell them to the Superintendent of Documents at cost. He adds the 50 percent, because he has a great many of them that he does not sell. But the 50-percent rise assures him of no loss at the end of the year. Then whatever surplus he has goes into the Treasury. Mr. Cromwell has a report on that.

Mr. JOHNSON. You do no work for a profit?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. No, sir. Our selling price is our cost price.

Mr. JOHNSON. It is all based on cost?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is right; it is an over-all cost.

Mr. HERRELL. It is an all-inclusive cost.

Mr. JOHNSON. And you distribute that cost as to overhead, heat, light and power, administrative, and so forth, between the printing that you do for Congress, such as the printing of the Congressional Record, and what you print for other agencies? Those are prorated?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir. What we do is to follow the cost-accounting system used by other cost-finding executives in the printing industry of the United States. Overhead is distributed on a productive hour basis.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you think you print the Congressional Record cheaper than it would be printed by a private concern?

Mr. HERRELL. You could not get a private concern to handle that kind of a job. On one day we will have 2 pages and on the next day we may have 300 pages, or more. The copy is supposed to be in at 12 o'clock midnight, and delivered at 7 a. m. We are lucky if we get some of the copy by 3 a. m.

Mr. JOHNSON. I appreciate that probably no other outfit is equipped to do that job. But I presume that they could be equipped to do it and I am just wondering if your costs are in keeping with commercial printing costs.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. If they had to produce under the same circumstances, I feel sure their costs would equal ours. In order to have enough employees to take care of any emergency, not only in connection with the Record, but to handle hearings that come in to be printed overnight, we have to be prepared for the maximum possible load. When it does not come up to the maximum, we have other jobs that we can work our men on, and only the actual time worked on the Record is charged to the Record. The time worked on other jobs is charged to those jobs.

Mr. HERRELL. The other jobs are used as fillers.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Nearly all congressional work is done at night. The night force is really the Congressional Record printing force.

OTHER OBLIGATIONS

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to ask you about "Other obligations," as set out on page 131 of our committee print. I presume those are other obligations charged to all of the jobs that are being done, and the congressional part would receive its part of the charge?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. For instance, travel; that would be charged to each job that you have, and I suppose there is a certain formula for charging travel. And that would be travel only on necessary business?

Mr. HERRELL. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. For instance, transportation of things——

Mr. HERRELL. That is freight on paper from all over the country, and the freight on our jobs when they have been done, shipped all over the United States.

Mr. O'NEAL. You pay somebody to do some printing and binding for you?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is contract work that you let out?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. And under "Supplies and materials," you would have, largely, paper?

Mr. HERRELL. Paper, ink, metals, and so forth.

COST OF PAPER

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the cost of paper now?

Mr. HERRELL. The cost of paper is about 2½ percent higher than it was this time last year. They have raised ceilings in a few places.

Mr. O'NEAL. I suppose you have a high priority?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We have no priority.

Mr. O'NEAL. How do you get the paper?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. By fighting for it. I will tell you what we do. We estimate about how much paper we will need for a 3-month period. Through the joint committee we place contracts for the paper and then we spread the deliveries over the 3 months, so that they are constant. If some exceptional job comes in that we have not made arrangements for, then we go out and buy the paper in the open market.

We brought a man into our organization during the war period from the paper industry, who is very well known. His job is to get the paper.

If we cannot get paper, if it is an Army job, we ask them to help us, and if it is a Navy job, we ask them to help us. They go to the War Production Board and tell them why the job is very necessary in the prosecution of the war, and with all of that we get paper.

RENTS AND UTILITY SERVICES

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the item, "Rents and utility services"?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is heat, light and power, rent of buildings, machines, and so forth.

COMMUNICATION SERVICE

Mr. O'NEAL. Under what item come your telephone and long-distance calls?

Mr. HERRELL. Communication service.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is \$43,000.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Nobody reviews that or asks you any questions about it?

Mr. HERRELL. No, sir.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We would like to explain something on that, if we may.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will you put a statement in the record indicating why you have to have such a large amount for communication service, \$43,000?

Mr. HERRELL. We will insert such a statement.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

In estimating for the fiscal year of 1946, the actual expenditures for the fiscal year of 1944 influenced greatly the estimate for 1946, but the pressure of work in connection with printing and binding has greatly increased during this fiscal year and the cost of communication services will undoubtedly exceed that which has been estimated by approximately \$20,000. As an example, in order that the communication services may be given preliminary consideration in evaluating the actual amount of traffic over the wires, the Government Printing Office's switchboard handles approximately 1,700 calls in and out per hour for the first 8 hours; that is, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., in addition from 5 p. m. to 8 a. m., which is the slow

period for the switchboard, they receive calls in and out to the extent of an average of 100 per hour for that period. It should be further emphasized that the tremendous traffic over the wires in the Government Printing Office, is due of course to the Government agencies calling upon the Government Printing Office for assistance and in turn the Government Printing Office uses the telephones in connection with placing urgently needed printing orders with outside printing concerns, which orders are in excess of those which can be produced in the Government Printing Office proper. These orders which are placed with outside printing concerns consume the majority of long-distance telephone calls; however, they are kept to a minimum. In the competitive bid jobs, of course, it is necessary that at least three telephone bids be obtained and those concerns are called that are best equipped to handle the particular job. In addition to the competitive bid jobs, there are the negotiated contracts with many outside printing concerns and long-distance telephones are used to a great extent as a time-saver for the reason that the department usually needs the finished product as quickly as possible. The majority of this material, of course, is for the War and Navy Departments and the material is used in the prosecution of the war.

During 9 months of the fiscal year of 1944, and 3 months of the fiscal year of 1945, approximately 96,500 local calls were made; approximately 122,000 inter-departmental calls; and approximately 14,800 long-distance calls. Then there is the teletype, which of course, is the temporary expedient to keep the Government Printing Office in touch with the warehouses which have been established to facilitate the production of printing placed with outside printing concerns. It was necessary of course, to establish these warehouses in the central areas where the majority of the printing could be placed with outside concerns in order to take care of the tremendous increase in the volume of printing material which was brought about by the war effort.

TRANSPORTATION OF THINGS

Mr. JOHNSON. This item, "Transportation of things, \$2,200,000," what does that include?

Mr. HERRELL. Freight on our paper. We use 20 carloads of paper a day. Also freight on printing to all of the delivery places in the United States. Approximately \$77,000,000 worth of printing is delivered to places all over the country, from here to San Francisco; in fact, all over the world. That represents freight charges on paper to us or to commercial printers doing a job for us, or express, or whatever it happens to be, on the finished product to the point of delivery.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you include that in your cost?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. And these agencies are billed for it?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir. That does not come out of this appropriation. The only thing that comes out of this appropriation is the cost of producing a page of the Congressional Record, or a bill, or whatever it is, which, of course, carries its share of the transportation charges.

PURCHASE OF AUTOMOBILES

Mr. JOHNSON. I notice that you are providing here for the purchase of two new automobiles. Does that come out of this appropriation?

Mr. HERRELL. That would be charged to overhead. If this language is left in, it would authorize the Public Printer to purchase two automobiles if he determined they were necessary.

Mr. JOHNSON. And it would come out of this bill?

Mr. HERRELL. No; if that authority is deleted it would not decrease the amount we are asking—what is the amount that we are asking?

Mr. JOHNSON. \$1,750. I presume that is for the two?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We have not purchased a car since the war was declared.

Mr. HERRELL. If we did not buy those two cars, our overhead would be reduced by that amount.

Mr. JOHNSON. What is the shape or condition of the cars you have? I notice you contemplate exchanging two old vehicles. What kind are they, and how long have you had them?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. We do not contemplate doing anything with the cars.

Mr. JOHNSON. You do not expect to do it?

Mr. HERRELL. No, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Then we might just as well take it out.

Mr. HERRELL. That has been in the appropriation act ever since we have had anything to do with it.

Mr. O'NEAL. If it is in italics, it is new language.

Mr. HERRELL. I think the Bureau of the Budget requires that that be set up in italics. Maybe it was dropped out last year; I did not notice it.

Mr. O'NEAL. It may have been stricken out last year and now they are substituting the original language.

Mr. HERRELL. That is possible.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. JOHNSON. How many employees do you have?

Mr. HERRELL. As of January 31, 1945, we had 6,930 employees.

Mr. JOHNSON. How many do we appropriate for here?

Mr. HERRELL. You do not appropriate for any employees here.

Mr. O'NEAL. We appropriate for the cost of the work and the other subcommittees appropriate to the other departments for the cost of the printing that they get, and included in that cost of printing is the labor charge which nobody examines in specific detail.

Mr. JOHNSON. I notice in the committee print that groups of employees are set out, as to the number in each group. Whether we appropriate for them or someone else appropriates for them, someone must know how many employees there are included in this schedule. Of course, we could take the time to total them up, but if we are not told we will have to take that time to do it.

Mr. HERRELL. The number is 6,930 employees.

Mr. JOHNSON. And how many are listed in this committee print?

Mr. HERRELL. That is the number, 6,930.

Mr. JOHNSON. And you say we do not appropriate money for these salaries?

Mr. HERRELL. Not in this appropriation act, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. Where do you get the money to pay your employees?

Mr. HERRELL. By charging the departments and agencies for the work that is performed for them, that these employees perform. For instance, printing the Congressional Record would cost you the same amount, regardless of the number of employees on our rolls. In other words, if you have 100 trees to cut down, and it costs you a dollar per tree it would not cost you any more whether you had 100 men do it or 1 man.

Mr. JOHNSON. There is no check, then, on the number of employees you have down there, except what you decide you want to have?

Mr. HERRELL. The amount of work is the check. And, as I say again, if we have too many employees for whom we do not have work, then our prices are entirely too high. However, we always have enough work for all the employees we can get at the present time.

There is, in the general act, some provisions which says that the Public Printer shall not hire more employees than are necessary to perform the task. That is a statutory requirement.

Mr. JOHNSON. And you are the sole judge of how many are necessary in order to perform the task?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON. So there is no check whatever?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. That is right.

Mr. JOHNSON. Do you think that is good business?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. I do not know how you could check on it. If we have a lot of work to get out, then we have to get the help to get it out, if we can. If we do not have the work, then we lay them off.

Mr. HERRELL. This is the only department that I know of where the cost to the Government for doing a job can be compared with doing that job by industry. You have a better check on us than you have on any other Federal department or agency.

COST OF PRINTING THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not know how we can compare it. We could compare it when it comes to a small job, or some contract job. But you just said here a few minutes ago that there is no one equipped to get out the Congressional Record, so we could not compare that.

Mr. HERRELL. But as you have said, sir, a plant could equip itself to handle the job and you can compare our costs by drafting your specifications, covering what is involved in printing your Congressional Record, and then going to the largest printing firms in the United States and asking them how much they would charge to print the Congressional Record, including all of the operations necessary to give you the finished product that you get from the Government Printing Office.

Mr. JOHNSON. But you have not given us a single, solitary thing on the cost. Telling us what the operations are does not give us any idea of what it costs. How are we going to compare it if you do not know what it is?

Mr. HERRELL. We gave you a figure of \$55 per page for the finished product, including every one of those things that Mr. Giegengack mentioned.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is \$55 a page for each page, regardless of the number printed?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. According to your experience in printing the Congressional Record, whether the individual day's Record was a few pages or many pages, you would say that the average cost per page was \$55?

Mr. HERRELL. That is the average.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does that include the paper?

Mr. HERRELL. It includes everything; composition, plates, press-work, ink, paper, and binding for 39,500 copies of the daily edition, 12,005 of the biweekly edition, and 2,924 of the bound edition.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Also it includes the preparation of the index.

Mr. JOHNSON. In other words, if we should go to a commercial printer and take an average page of the Congressional Record and ask, "How much will it cost to set this type and proofread it, and bind it, and so forth," going through all of the stages that you have mentioned, you think it would take \$55?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON. To set that page of type?

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Not only to set the type but for all the other operations and for over 54,000 copies of that page in the various editions. Also to give the service required. That is a very big factor.

Mr. O'NEAL. And to deliver the copies?

Mr. HERRELL. And delivery, yes.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. And never be late. If they guaranteed never to be late, they would add a terrific handling charge. We have never failed to deliver on time, regardless of the size of the Record or the number of copies.

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not want you to think that I have been trying to say that you are charging too much. I do not know; I have not any idea. I am saying merely that the information you have given has not enlightened me a bit. Probably I am dense and cannot understand.

Mr. O'NEAL. It requires a little more time than we have had to give to it.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. It is quite technical.

Mr. JOHNSON. Perhaps I am wrong, but taking into consideration the period of time in which you have been printing the Congressional Record, it seems to me you would have that completely broken down so that you could say that so much of that total cost is represented by setting type, so much by the proofreading, and so forth. Here you do not have it broken down at all.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. It could be broken down. It would take time and expense to go into it, and we have never been asked for it before, nor have we needed it for any purpose.

Mr. JOHNSON. I should think that you would have to break it down to establish your own costs, so that you would know.

Mr. HERRELL. We do, but the break-down is by operations and work units—not for the Record alone.

Mr. JOHNSON. If you have done it, then what is it?

Mr. HERRELL. We do not break it down the way you have in mind—that is, on the Congressional Record alone. The Congressional Record is one of 10,000 jobs going through that Office right now.

The controls you have in mind, sir, are maintained by determining the over-all inclusive cost of each operation performed by dividing the number of units of work produced by the operation into the total all-inclusive cost of the particular operation that produced the units of work under consideration. In this manner we determine our scale of prices. The cost of the Congressional Record, or of any one of our other 100,000 jobs produced annually, is found by analyzing the finished job to determine the operations performed in producing it—maybe hundreds of them—the number of units of work produced by each operation involved in finishing the job; by referring to our scale of prices for the cost of the work units required; by multiplying the number of units of work by the cost of a particular unit; by totaling

the cost of all of the various units of work going into the job under consideration.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well it is too involved for me.

Mr. HERRELL. It is too involved for anyone.

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to say just this. I do not know of any Government official that has so much confidence shown in him and in his operations that he has no supervision of his work, as in this case. I will say this further, that I have great confidence, and I believe everybody has, that everything in the Government Printing Office is being done as it should be done. However, some day the Giegengack regime at the Printing Office may not be there, and abuses could spring up. It does seem to me that, from the standpoint of the taxpayer, this is the last word in assuming that the job is being done just the way it should. But I think that all of us have the greatest confidence in Mr. Giegengack and his staff.

Mr. JOHNSON. I think that is true.

Mr. GIEGENGACK. Gentlemen, please do not overlook or minimize—and from some of your remarks I am inclined to think you have—the fact that a committee of Congress namely, the Joint Committee on Printing has full authority to check into everything we do in as much detail as they may desire. An illustration of the manner in which they exercise this authority is the very complete investigation and hearings held by the Joint Committee on Printing when statements were presented to it to the effect that the Patent Office printing could be handled more economically by commercial concerns. The committee made a detailed investigation, calling witnesses from private printing plants, officials of the Patent Office and the Government Printing Office. The hearings were all printed and after due deliberation the decision of the joint committee was that no change would be made. This is only one example of how closely the joint committee supervises our work in their capacity as our board of directors.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. O'NEAL. We will take up the item "Salaries, Office of the Superintendent of Documents" for which a request is submitted in the amount of \$1,085,100, against an appropriation for this year of \$1,000,000.

Mr. CROMWELL, will you give us a statement on this?

Mr. CROMWELL. The Office of the Superintendent of Documents is a division of the Government Printing Office operating under a separate appropriation. The functions are the sale and distribution of Government publications, issuing of the official catalogs, and maintaining an information service connected with Government publications. It is also charged with the distribution of publications for the departments and agencies and the mailing of certain congressional quotas such as Farmers' Bulletins, Soil Surveys, Official Registers and the Writings of George Washington. In addition, departmental mailing lists and the mailing list for the distribution of the Congressional Record and Federal Register are also maintained.

The chief function and the only one producing revenue is the sale of Government publications. The publications to be sold are ordered from the Public Printer and paid for from sales receipts, requiring no

appropriation. Any excess is turned into the Treasury Department as miscellaneous receipts and it is interesting to note that the amount turned into the Treasury for the fiscal year 1944 was \$1,112,408. That is, we showed a profit of that amount on our sales activities. This is an increase of \$246,000 over 1943, and \$436,000 over 1942.

On our sales activities alone we are more than self-sustaining, but in addition to these activities there are many services rendered from which no revenue is received. These activities are mentioned above and consist of supplying publications to depository libraries, preparation of official catalogs and indexes, departmental mailing, and the mailing of Farmers' Bulletins, Congressional Records, and so forth, for Members of Congress.

The Office is in a similar position to that of a commercial firm where poor service reflects itself in decreased business and thereby reduces sales receipts. The question of waste in printing is frequently a subject of discussion and it is our opinion that the correct solution of the problem rests in the curtailment of free distribution and the substitution of a sales policy. The estimates for 1946 were submitted last September requesting an appropriation to cover 486 man-years, as it is felt 486 fully occupied positions are desirable in order to provide the standard of service so essential to the promotion of the sale of Government publications.

PERSONAL SERVICES

The \$1,085,100 represents \$835,063 for basic salaries for a 40-hour work week and \$250,037 for overtime. Our Office, being under the legislative branch of the Government, does not come within the provisions of the War Overtime Pay Act which ends June 30, 1945.

When the estimates were submitted last September, the amount requested for 1946 contemplated no increase except those incidental with changes in methods of computing overtime pay and authorized promotions. The actual increase over the estimated costs of the year 1945 is \$15,100, and it is due to full-year costs of the within-grade promotions authorized for 1945 and the 10-percent increase in basic wages for our per hour employees authorized by the Public Printer, plus the increased overtime costs resulting from these actions for the full year instead of 10½ months during which it was in operation in 1945.

At the time the estimates were submitted, it was felt it might be necessary to request a deficiency of \$70,000 for 1945. However, we have been hit hard by heavy personnel turn-over, which has resulted in our being able to absorb that amount and no deficiency has been requested. With the reduced personnel our service to the public has suffered severely, and every effort is being made to improve this condition. Therefore, the full amount is requested for 1946 except as noted below.

All of our employees are paid basic salaries for a 40-hour work-week with full time and one-half pay for overtime on Saturdays when they work. Our estimate of \$250,000 for overtime pay was based on full pay for all employees, but experience has shown that some employees do not take advantage of this overtime pay. As a result \$25,000 could be deducted from our overtime estimate, which would reduce our total requirement to \$1,060,100.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Under "General expenses" we are asking for the same amount as last year. The following chart shows items chargeable to this appropriation and the amount estimated is necessary for each item.

General expenses		Estimated, 1946	Estimated, 1945	Actual, 1944
02	Travel.....	\$200	\$200	\$188
03	Transportation of things.....	2,500	2,500	2,485
04	Communication services.....	1,000	1,000	828
05	Rents and utility services.....	10,000	10,000	9,971
06	Printing and binding.....	220,300	220,300	
	Catalogs and indexes.....			41,110
	Depository.....			143,849
	Price lists.....			32,109
	Advertising notices.....			12,566
	Total.....	220,300	220,300	229,634
07	Other contractual services.....	35,000	35,000	
	Repairs and alterations.....			17,713
	Sanitation.....			16,177
	Total.....	35,000	35,000	33,890
08	Supplies and materials.....	75,000	75,000	
	Office supplies.....			12,637
	Mailing supplies.....			54,604
	Mailing supplies furnished departments.....			242
	Storage supplies.....			394
	Total.....	75,000	75,000	67,877
09	Equipment.....	1,000	1,000	127
	Total.....	345,000	345,000	345,000

PRESENT NUMBER OF PERSONNEL

Mr. O'NEAL. Why do you think you can recruit your labor force up to the number you are asking for here? Has there been some change in the situation that makes you think you can do it?

Mr. CROMWELL. We have slightly over a hundred employees in the armed services, whom we expect to take back, and we hope during 1946 some of those will return.

Mr. O'NEAL. You are asking for 486 employees; is that correct?

Mr. CROMWELL. Man-years.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is that approximately the same number of people, the way you are estimating, or does it represent more people than that?

Mr. CROMWELL. Four hundred and eighty-six is the number of man-years. In 1944, the last complete year, we had 486 man-years, but we had a range of 50 employees during the year; that is, we had as many as 522 at times.

Mr. O'NEAL. How many have you on your roll now?

Mr. CROMWELL. About 450 at the present time.

Mr. O'NEAL. Most of the time it has been running at about the same number, would you say?

Mr. CROMWELL. It fluctuates. To maintain 486 man-years we can employ as many as over 500, around 520, and then drop down.

Mr. O'NEAL. I understand that. But I was wondering what your experience has been throughout the year. Has it run about 450, or what has been the number?

Mr. CROMWELL. No; it is less now than it was last July.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why do you think that during the fiscal year 1946 you will be able to recruit up to 520?

Mr. CROMWELL. We hope the labor situation will improve so that we can attain that total.

Mr. O'NEAL. But you have not had that experience, for a year or two, of being able to get that number?

Mr. CROMWELL. No.

Mr. TIBBOTT. How many vacancies do you have now?

Mr. CROMWELL. Approximately 50.

Mr. JOHNSON. Are you able to carry along pretty well with the force that you have?

Mr. CROMWELL. No, sir; we are not, but we have met some of our difficulties by working our force excess overtime. We have employed some of our trained employees an extra two nights a week.

LANGUAGE ELIMINATED

Mr. JOHNSON. I notice some language bracketed out on page 135, "paid by the hour." What is the reason for that?

Mr. CROMWELL. That refers to the people paid under the Kiess Act. We have our supervisors under that on an annual basis. Heretofore they have all been on an hourly basis, so we changed that wording to cover both the annual and the per-hour people.

GENERAL EXPENSES

Mr. O'NEAL. Taking up your item, "General expenses," you are requesting the same amount for 1946 as you have for the current year, \$345,000. How much have you spent for the first 6 months of the year, of the \$345,000 appropriated for 1945?

Mr. CROMWELL. Approximately \$175,000 for the current year.

SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Mr. O'NEAL. Supplies and materials are running about uniform, are they?

Mr. CROMWELL. Yes, sir; they are. I inserted, under my general expense justification, a table showing the various items making up the general expenses, with the appropriate General Accounting Office symbol.

NEW LANGUAGE REQUESTED

Mr. O'NEAL. I would like to refer to page 133, the new language reading, "or blank paper and supplies." Will you explain that?

Mr. HERRELL. The reason we are suggesting that is because it is necessary that payment for blank paper and supplies be made as promptly and in the same manner as for printing and binding. At the time of the original wording, departments were not required to purchase blank paper from the Government Printing Office. The original act did not require that they pay promptly for blank paper and supplies. There is a little technicality there. It is not too important.

Mr. JOHNSON. Would this be a change in the law?

Mr. HERRELL. It is a change in the wording of this appropriation act.

Mr. JOHNSON. I was wondering if it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. HERRELL. I do not think it would be; I am not sure. The only law on that subject is the act itself. I do not know whether it would be new legislation or not.

Mr. JOHNSON. I do not know, either. I just noticed that it was new language.

SUMS RECEIVED FROM SALES OF WASTE PAPER, ETC.

Mr. O'NEAL. On page 134 there is some new language:

all sums received from sales of waste paper, other waste materials, and condemned property; and for losses or damage to Government property.

Will you explain that?

Mr. HERRELL. The Government Printing Office operates on a repayment basis, and must receive reimbursement for all moneys expended. If a job is completed and shipped and is lost in transit, G. P. O. must again produce the job and furnish to ordering agency, although payment is made only for the original job. If the reimbursement from the transportation company is deposited to any fund other than to the appropriation for printing and binding for the G. P. O., this Office has to stand the loss on producing the job a second time. In view of the vast amount of material being shipped, losses of this nature are growing larger. As this Office has no funds against which to charge this loss, it must be absorbed in the charges to the departments as a whole.

All purchases are made from the appropriation. If receipts from the sale of waste are permitted to be deposited back to the appropriation, it would mean a corresponding decrease in the cost.

It is simply an endeavor to make our accounting more nearly comparable with commercial practice.

Mr. O'NEAL. It helps keep your cost down, if you are permitted to do it.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are there any receipts coming to the Public Printer other than that to the Superintendent of Documents, any profits or anything of that sort?

Mr. HERRELL. No, sir. The only receipts coming to the Public Printer, except through regular audited channels from the Treasury of the United States, are the payments to the Public Printer by Members of Congress for reprints from the Congressional Record.

Mr. O'NEAL. And that goes—

Mr. HERRELL. That is deposited into "Miscellaneous receipts."

Mr. O'NEAL. Of the Treasury?

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

CHANGE OF LANGUAGE IN-RE BILLS RENDERED

Mr. ROONEY. What is the purpose of the change of language from "work is done" to "bills are rendered", as shown on page 134 of the committee print?

Mr. HERRELL. This is to eliminate confusion. For instance, a job may be produced partly in one year and partly in another and delivery not made until job is complete. Our comptroller, who

recommended this, felt that a highly technical holding by someone who did not understand our problems, the amount of work and expense involved, and that no benefit could possibly be derived by the Government, might make it necessary that every job in the office on June 30 be computed to show the amount of work done up to that time and would have to be billed as a credit to that year. Upon completion of the job it would be necessary to again compute the job for the balance of the charge and another bill would be submitted for the balance. In the first place, the cost of such procedure would necessarily increase the cost to departments; second, it would cause a serious bottleneck in the Computing and Repay Accounts Sections; further, it would virtually stop production during the early part of the fiscal year, as all jackets would have to be submitted to the Computing Section on July 1 and remain until bills were computed.

We are not too concerned about this particular thing, because it has been run this way for 20 years.

Mr. ROONEY. That would permit you to regulate the amount of your appropriation disbursements in the course of a fiscal year by withholding the delivery of a bill?

Mr. HERRELL. Not necessarily so. There might be something very technical that might be brought up where, for instance, you have half the Congressional Record printed at midnight, June 30. The delivery of the job is not made until the following day.

Mr. ROONEY. So that this only applies to 1 day at the end of the year, June 30?

Mr. HERRELL. That is when your cut-off would be if you say "the fiscal year in which the work is done." We would have to make a determination as to just what stage each job was in at midnight on June 30, and it would cost us an awful lot of money and an awful lot of double-billing, delay our work and the Government could not possibly accomplish anything by it. We do not anticipate any trouble on it, however, as our recent rulings on questions of this type have been most fair and have shown an understanding of the practical problems involved.

Mr. ROONEY. On the other hand, do you have a situation whereby, if someone else were the Public Printer, sometime in the future, he could regulate the amount of the disbursements for an entire fiscal year by changing these three words?

Mr. HERRELL. Again, our vouchers are all audited by the General Accounting Office. We would have to pay in the fiscal year in which the obligation was incurred. The General Accounting Office looks at our contract, at our obligations, and those obligations have got to be satisfied from the funds for the fiscal year in which they are appropriated.

Mr. ROONEY. You said that you were not so much interested in this.

Mr. HERRELL. Not particularly.

PENALTY MAIL

Mr. O'NEAL. The language on page 139 is merely a reference to the penalty-mail provision.

Mr. HERRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, gentlemen.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN M. VORYS, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Mr. O'NEAL. We are very pleased to have with us our colleague, Mr. Vorys of Ohio. Mr. Vorys, we shall be glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. VORYS. Gentlemen, I think this is the only time I have ever appeared before another committee of this great body, because I have a profound feeling that the committee system is a good one and that if any of us have matters to take up that involve any action, we can do it on the floor, or without taking time in committee.

This, however, is a matter which involves us as a Congress, looking out for ourselves, and I feel a little differently there, because I am speaking not only in behalf of my constituents, but in behalf of myself as a Congressman.

I want to say a few words with reference to our Legislative Reference Service. I could not begin to give you a very detailed discussion of their proposed budget, or what they should have in the matter of funds. I understand that their 1945 budget was \$178,000 and that an increase of \$100,000 is requested for 1946.

Feeling, as I do, that that is about one-fifth of what we ought to be spending on this subject, I can recommend the increase of \$100,000 very carefully.

I understand that the Librarian of Congress has, for some years, taken the position that he would not take the initiative in any matter of expanding the Legislative Reference Service, but would leave that to the judgment of the Congress. Perhaps that is a wise position to take, although certainly it is a somewhat unusual position for a spending agency. But in this instance I think possibly part of the expert advice that the Librarian of Congress could give to his clients is some detailed information about what he thinks should be spent on their behalf.

I have the experience constantly on my committee, the Foreign Affairs Committee, of sitting across the table from experts from the Department of State, the Foreign Economic Administration, et cetera and realizing that I do not have at hand any information except, often, general information that I have gotten from the papers and magazines and my own study; and that I am not in a position to ask the kind of intelligent questions I should ask.

I have used the Legislative Reference Service a great deal, not as much as I should; and I feel that my work has benefited from that use.

I think that the Congress should have for their own research staff as well-paid men as are facing us across every committee table when the departments come up here to justify their requests. In the absence of such a staff, we must rely upon the research staffs of the various agencies of the Government, which means that we add to their burden and which also means, that human nature being what it is, we get the kind of opinions and research that they feel will be helpful in order to have us share the point of view of that Department.

We talk about improvements in Congress. Here is a mechanism right under our own control; our own creature, which we can improve without spending, comparatively speaking, very much money. And I think we should do it.

Possibly these figures have been presented to you. If they have, I do not want to burden the record. But, in January of this year, as I understand, the Legislative Service handled 1,586 congressional inquiries, as compared with 1,026 in January a year ago; and the previous record was 1,401 in March 1944.

Not until 1929, or 14 years after the service was founded, did the number of inquiries for an entire year reach the total of a single recent month. No such comparable increase has taken place in the funds appropriated for the service. The staff has grown from 42, in 1934, to 65 in 1944, during which period the number of inquiries has increased from about 2,000 to about 14,000 a year.

That I think indicates the need of congressional help along this line. There would be no way of grading the answers that we receive to the inquiries made, as to whether those answers were the best that could be obtained. But without criticizing the Legislative Reference Service in any way, I can almost guarantee to you that if the pleas for help have increased seven times and the staff has not doubled, we are not getting as much service as we should.

Mr. ROONEY. I understand they want 27 new positions.

Mr. VORYS. They want 27 new positions and they want some money in order to increase the salaries of some of the old ones. I think that is probably necessary, not merely to reward good service, but in order to retain the personnel now employed. But it is the increase in the new positions that I think is needed most.

Whether \$100,000 will get a lot of high-class research personnel, I do not know.

Here is another thing: I think that to attempt a gigantic increase in 1 year would be indigestible. This is not the time for Congress to go out and raid other departments, or any other source, in order to secure a lot of additional employees. But, to start on, what we deliberately plan to be a program of increased efficiency of the Legislative Reference Service by increasing their appropriation, I think is a very good thing to do.

Mr. JOHNSON. Have you had occasion to call on them very often?

Mr. VORYS. Fairly often.

Mr. JOHNSON. What class of service have you received?

Mr. VORYS. When I received service, it was good. Sometimes it has not come along as fast as I should have liked; although at times, when I have been in a big hurry and have said so, they have come through promptly.

It is the service on special calls that is what you remember the most. On the other hand, we must remember this, that there are a lot of things that they prepare and have available for us, that are extremely valuable, if we will use them, a lot of regular stuff that they get out and which, for instance, my office uses constantly; the digest of bills, some of these abstracts of articles and books, some of these arguments pro and con on questions. These are extremely helpful in the early stages of an issue when you just want to get a general background. Those things are available now and my surmise is that they may not be read as much by some of us because we do not realize that they are

available in the mass of material that is available to us. Their idea of finally having researchers is, in a way, patterned after our committee system.

Mr. O'NEAL. Specialists in each field; that is what they want.

Mr. VORYS. Help in the different fields would be, of course, of extreme value to us on the Foreign Affairs Committee. We have the State Department available, but we are there always getting information from those who are busy with other matters and from those, rightly or wrongly, who may be, justly or unjustly, suspected of attempting to peddle their wares and slant the information in that direction.

Mr. JOHNSON. Does the State Department have a research bureau?

Mr. VORYS. Oh, yes. They have got a vast organization and they have their own library down there. And they have their legal department. I do not know just what it is called.

Mr. JOHNSON. Have you used the Research Branch of the State Department for information?

Mr. VORYS. Yes; I have.

Mr. JOHNSON. Has the information which they furnished been uncolored, frank and open, or otherwise?

Mr. VORYS. Let me put it this way. If it is material on a bill that is before our committee, then the information I get is from those who are sponsoring that very bill. If it is not on the subject of such a bill, I am then asking a favor and I get courteous and prompt treatment as someone asking a favor does. In similar cases I find I get just as satisfactory results from going through the Library of Congress, through the Legislative Reference Service. I do not use them as much as I would if I knew they had a larger and better-paid staff and that I was not taking more than my share of their time.

Gentlemen, may I add one further thought? There has been some talk that the service from the Legislative Reference Branch is colored by partisanship. In talking with some of my Republican colleagues, they have gained the impression that they were not attended to as promptly on a matter where they were hunting for information that might be embarrassing to the Administration, as otherwise. I just want to say that I have had no such experience. I have had occasion to have matters looked up for various purposes and I have gotten prompt service. And if anything like that should develop, I think Congress would be able to take care of the situation.

Mr. O'NEAL. You have not found any evidence of partisanship over there in that service, have you?

Mr. VORYS. I have not, no. And I wanted to say that I had not, and if anything like that should develop we can take care of that when the time comes.

One other thing, Mr. Chairman. There is a lot of talk about a research assistant for each Congressman. Well, that would not fill the need here at all. If we did that, rather than improve the facilities of the Library of Congress, it would be a terrific duplication which we would not be justified in making. These research men for the Legislative Reference Service will be experts in their fields. And when you say that we get one-half of the time of a \$3,200 man for industrial organization; or nobody qualified at all on price economics; or one man at \$2,600 for American history questions, when we Congressmen are really so well qualified on American history that we only go there for

research on some tough questions—when we say that those are the salary scales, we realize that we need to strengthen that agency, and to attempt to strengthen individual offices will not fill the need at all.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you, Mr. Vorys.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN J. SPARKMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ALABAMA

Mr. O'NEAL. We are pleased to have with us our colleague, Mr. Sparkman, of Alabama. Mr. Sparkman, we should be glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Chairman, what I would say on this subject would be along the same line as the statement just made by Mr. Vorys. I use the facilities of the Legislative Reference Service quite frequently. I have found it, as a whole, satisfactory.

I will not say that it has been absolutely perfect. It has not. Some things that I have asked for over there have been rather disappointing, either in the time lag or in the nature of the service. But I think that is due very largely to its not being properly staffed and properly set up.

I think at times the demands on them are simply heavier than they can take care of.

Mr. O'NEAL. Do you think the men with whom you come in contact are prepared to do that type of work?

Mr. SPARKMAN. To tell you the truth, I do not believe I have ever come in contact with but two of them. One of them is Dr. Griffith, and some other gentleman whose name I have forgotten.

I do not think Congress makes as much use of the Library of Congress as it should. I think that is true of the legislative service particularly. I think that is probably the reason we do not get the service, sometimes, that we want, simply because we have never built it up.

We are not at all niggardly when it comes to giving the executive departments all of the funds that they need for research, on information or public relations, or whatever they may call it. And yet, when we come to taking care of ourselves, we do practically nothing.

There is a great deal of talk now about streamlining Congress. It seems to me, from reading the various statements that are made, a great deal of the discussion turns around that very point, that our offices are not equipped individually to get up the information that we need personally. I am of the opinion that we are never going to be able to equip our offices, as individual units, for that purpose. But if we have an agency right here that functions as a part of the legislative set-up—and that is the Library of Congress—there is no reason why we cannot implement some division of that agency so that it will be equipped to do the research work for us.

Recently I was meeting with a group of Members of the House and the Senate who were interested in a certain development down my way. We met at the office of the senior Senator of our State. This particular Government agency sent up about three or four fellows to hold a conference with us, and every time we made a statement involving certain facts, one or two of these fellows immediately thumbed through the pages and were able to give us the exact information on the matter we were talking about.

Mr. JOHNSON. That brings up one of the things that I expected to inquire about and that I asked Mr. Vorys about. Take the research department of the State Department. It seems that each Government agency has its own extensive research department and it seems a rather expensive thing to carry so many various research departments instead of having an over-all research department.

I am wondering if it would not be better if we abolished some of these research departments and had one real research department to serve everybody.

Mr. SPARKMAN. My conception of the utilization of the Library of Congress is not as an over-all research service. I would make that the research service for Congress just as your executive departments have their individual research departments. Frankly, I do not see any cure for it. I do not see how you can set up a central research department that would serve every department and every agency to its satisfaction.

Mr. JOHNSON. One of the reasons assigned for the great increase over here is the information they have to furnish the various governmental agencies, not only Members of Congress.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Of course, I can see how that comes in. That is due to the fact that it is the depository of all the printed matter, and I do not understand that they have to do the work of actually supplying the information. But they have to have it there, they have it accessible.

Mr. JOHNSON. If I am not mistaken, the record will disclose that as one of the reasons assigned for the heavy research work that they had to do; for instance, for the State Department because of the international situation. Now we are told the State Department has its own research service.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Johnson, I do not believe the testimony will show that it was the Legislative Reference Service that did that. That was the testimony of one of the other branches of the Library. I do not believe the Reference Service does much work for the executive departments.

Mr. SPARKMAN. As I understand, the Legislative Reference Service is supposed to service Congress purely. My own view is that we can very easily set up a service over there that we can use. I have used it a good many times.

I would like to illustrate one use to which I put it. We had some legislation here a year or two ago. I heard a good many statements made relating to certain conditions in Congress a good many years ago. I felt that it had a very important bearing upon the pending legislation. I did not have the time to go back and read through the congressional debates of that time. I called the Legislative Reference Service and just told them, "I want you to review the debates at that time, the conference reports, and everything bearing upon the legislation that was enacted at that time, and tell me whether or not there

was any connection between the two." After 2 or 3 days I had a memorandum from them saying, "We have reviewed all of the legislation and the reports and the debates in Congress and we find no connection whatsoever between the two."

I do not know what that would mean to the average Member of Congress, but to me it cleared up a great, big question in my mind relating to that pending legislation.

We go into legislation on a great many matters without knowing what the true facts are back of those matters. As it stands today there are only two ways in which we can get those facts. One is to go back and dig into them ourselves, and we do not have the time to do that. The other is to rely upon what is told us by the research department of one of the executive departments downtown that is sponsoring the legislation and for whom we have appropriated ample funds.

My argument is that we ought to have a service here for the Members of Congress, who can call upon it to give us the information in order that we may be prepared.

I certainly would like to join with these other gentlemen in asking that this matter be very carefully considered and that the Reference Service of the Library of Congress be reinforced.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, Mr. Sparkman.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES M. La FOLLETTE, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF INDIANA

Mr. O'NEAL. We have with us our colleague, Mr. LaFollette, of Indiana. Mr. LaFollette, we should be glad to hear you at this time.

Mr. LaFOLLETTE. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee:

I am here because 3 weeks ago I called Dr. Evans and said, "When does your appropriation come up? I want to go over and testify." Nobody initiated that move. I initiated it, and I am very glad I did.

The next thing is, I have not much patience with the attitude of what these fellows over there want. I say, What do we want? That is our library. That is our Reference Service. It is the only way I know that you can get unbiased information.

We hear a lot of talk—you have heard a lot of talk—about the Executive overwhelming the Congress. Now we hear a lot of talk about cooperation. You cannot do the thing that I think must be done, preserve representative government, unless you equip yourself to do it. The Legislative Reference Service is one of the means by which we can do it.

To make a homely simile, nobody ever became a great fighter by standing on the corner and beating his chest and saying, "I am a great fighter." He would have to go in and train himself and equip himself to fight. And Congress does not become dignified by beating its chest down on the floor and saying, "We are dignified." If we do not have the information that is available, the people will soon

find out that that is a lot of phony talk, just as was indulged in by the man standing on the corner saying that he was a fighter. People soon find out he is not just as soon as somebody punches him on the jaw.

We must not lose track here of the proposition that basically this is a Government of checks and balances, and while cooperation is good, the best cooperation that I know is intelligent cooperation. One of the best sayings that I know is that hard bargains make good friends. That means that when people are able to deal together on an equal status; and that means when this Congress is able through our Legislative Reference Service—not through those fellows over there—to get the information that they want. It is what I want as a Member of Congress, and for the Congress generally.

When we talk about a general research bureau some place, we lose sight of the fact that this is a government of checks and balances; that when anybody from the executive department comes to this Congress for legislation, he is a special pleader. I should think, as a lawyer, if I went into court to try a will case involving the question of the sanity of the testator, and I did not get some experts for my side, and tried to make my case out of the experts of my opponents, my client would have the right to fire me. And yet that is the shape we are in. Our constituents have the right to fire us if we do not equip ourselves to get information from our own agency.

These are our people. They are people obligated to us. And I think this Legislative Reference Service is animated by a desire to serve Congress. Certainly I think Dr. Griffith is and Dr. Evans is.

I think they need sufficient money to employ the kind of people who are entitled to receive more money than some of their employees are receiving. Also, I think they need enough money to employ more people.

Let me give you an example of what is going on in the world outside of the Congress. About a year ago I talked with Clint Golden, of the United Steelworkers. In the course of the conversation he said, in substance, this: "Just last week [or last month] we hired two professors away from M. I. T." And they hired them by paying them at least 33½ percent more as employees of the Steel Workers to give them advice on metallurgical problems, than the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was able to pay them as professors.

People are not afraid to pay money for good research. Nobody is afraid except us. We appropriate all the money for all the departments, and we have sat here all these years and appropriated funds to let these executive departments overwhelm us. We have got a shotgun to fight a Tiger tank, as far as reference material and research service that is available to us are concerned.

I think this service is absolutely essential, and again I want to get over to you the idea that it is not what those fellows over there want; it is what we in the Congress want, to develop our own staff.

I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much for your statement, Mr. LaFollette.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1945.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

STATEMENT OF HON. ESTES KEFAUVER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Mr. O'NEAL. We are glad to have with us Mr. Kefauver, of Tennessee. Mr. Kefauver, we should be glad to have you proceed now.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. Chairman, in addition to what I have heard my colleagues say in connection with the Legislative Reference Service, I do think that Congress has been far behind the public in the feeling that we cannot do anything to better our lot up here in the way of expert aid and assistance.

I was recently down in my district, as many of you have been in yours; and I think the public is becoming conscious of the fact that we in the legislative branch need more people to help us, and better information, better research facilities and staff.

The thing that appeals to me about the Legislative Reference Service, is that we are not denying that Members of Congress need additional help in their own offices but are suggesting this, as one of the ways such assistance could be provided.

The Legislative Reference Service would be of invaluable aid, by having a staff capable of helping a Member or a committee with some particular problem; by being able to have someone assigned to a Member or committee, to work with that Member or committee half a day or longer and to see that they have the facts and the background on the legislation under consideration.

They have not the staff to do it now.

You may see fit to give each Member of Congress an extra secretary. Perhaps that should be done. I know we are all pretty short of help. That does not necessarily mean that the assistance is going to be where it is most greatly needed; because today perhaps you will need a man that is an expert on a particular phase of legislation; the next day it may be on railroad legislation; the next day it may be on something pertaining to the judiciary. And if you have a reservoir of skilled assistants in the Legislative Reference Service, who can come in and help you with a particular problem on which you need help, it would make for better legislation, it would pay big dividends.

I have always felt that it is very short-sighted on our part to deal with ourselves so inequitably. We give the executive departments information staffs, and the salaries are at least 50 or 60 percent above those of the Legislative Reference Service. They do awfully well with their present staff, on the small salaries they are able to pay these people.

I hope the appropriation they are asking for is granted. I personally would like to see it more. I believe, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that you will find public opinion will back you up fully in building up this great agency of the Legislature.

Mr. O'NEAL. Thank you very much, Mr. Kefauver.

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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 4, 1945, for actions of Thursday, May 3, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: H. sustained veto of farm-labor deferment measure. S. committee reported Lucas REA bill.

HOUSE

FARM LABOR. Received and sustained, 185-177 (2/3 vote necessary), the President's veto of H.J. Res. 106, the farm labor-deferment resolution to amend Sec. 5(k) of the Selective Training and Service Act (known as the Tydings amendment) by adding a provision that the local boards, in classifying a registrant, shall base their findings on whether or not the registrant is engaged in agriculture essential to the war effort, after rejecting, 168-195, Rep. May's (Ky.) motion to refer the bill to the Military Affairs Committee (pp. 4223-33).

In his veto message the President stated, "I do not believe that it was the real intent of Congress that agricultural workers should be given blanket deferment as a group, or that Congress intended to enact legislation formulating the national policy that agricultural employment was more essential than any other type of employment, including service in the armed forces of the United States in the protection of our country... It would apparently provide that, in determining an individual deferment, the relative essentiality of the agricultural occupation cannot be gaged against an industrial occupation or against military service itself. Thus in practical effect it would single out one special class of our citizens, the agricultural group, and put it on a plane above both industrial occupation and military service.

"Enactment of such a law would not only be an injustice to the millions already inducted into our armed forces and those yet to be inducted. It would do violence to the basic principle embodied in section 5(e) of the Selective Training and Service Act which prohibits deferment by occupational groups."

Appropriations Committee

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. /reported this bill, H.R. 3109 (H.Rept. 509) (pp. 4205, 4242.) Includes appropriations for the Botanic Garden, Government Printing Office, and Library of Congress; prohibits use of GPO funds to print or bind Yearbook of Agriculture or for payments to GPO employees detailed or performing work in the Executive Branch; permits annual reports to be filed without being printed; and contains the language specifying the manner of payment for printing and binding.

3. LATIN AMERICA; STATISTICS. Foreign Affairs Committee submitted Pt. 2 of the report on H.R. 688, to amend the act enabling the U.S. to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute (H.Rept. 502)(p. 4242).

Both Houses

4. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Received OPA's 12th report which covers the period ending Dec. 31, 1944. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4241, 4159.)

5. ECONOMY. Rep. Rich, Pa., commended the "economy moves" of President Truman when "he gave orders to cut down spending" (p. 4204).

Rep. Gross, Pa., criticized paper waste in Government and cited two examples (not this Department) (p. 4204).

6. FOREIGN RELIEF. During her discussion on German concentration camps, Rep. Luce, Conn., stated that the people of Europe hope that the U.S. will be able to send them very much needed food (p. 4237).

7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack, Mass., announced that H.R. 694, "the railroad land-grant bill" will be called up today (May 4) (p. 4233) and that the treaty-ratification measure and the legislative appropriation bill will be taken up next week (p. 4234).

SENATE

8. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 89, the Lucas rural-electrification-planning bill (S. Rept. 238) (p. 4164). Sen. Lucas, Ill., announced that he will move that the Senate proceed to consider this bill upon completion of S. 2, to provide for Federal aid for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the U.S. and that one of the committee amendments to S. 89 provided for an independent REA, and inserted a Washington Post editorial and a Senate committee interim report on the subject (pp. 4165-6).

9. FOOD SUPPLY. Sen. Moore, Okla., criticized OPA "dictatorship" for the present meat situation, urged that OPA be abolished, and inserted meat-packing companies' telegrams on the subject (pp. 4178-9).

10. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Murray, Mont., inserted a statement explaining an amendment relating to subsidy payments, submitted by himself and Sen. Johnson, Colo., to S.J. Res. 30, to extend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 and the Stabilization Act of 1942 (pp. 4171-2).

11. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received the Surplus Property Board's letter stating that the April progress report of the Board will be transmitted at a later date. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 4159.)

12. PURCHASING. Received the Office of Contract Settlement's third report on war-contract terminations and settlements for the quarter ended Mar. 31, 1945. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 4159.)

13. FOREIGN TRADE. Received the Tariff Commission's final report on U.S. import trade and production of related items (S. Doc. 38). To Finance Committee. (p. 4159)

14. TAXATION. Received an Hawaii Legislature resolution urging that H.R. 534, prohibiting duplicate taxation of Federal employees, be amended so as to provide that the State or Territory in which the compensation is earned by a Federal employee shall have the prior right to tax such compensation (p. 4160).

have him do under the circumstances.

These vicious attacks by Earl Browder are really a compliment to Mr. Stettinius.

The more Browder abuses Mr. Stettinius and Senator VANDENBERG the more the American people think of these two distinguished gentlemen.

DOENITZ A WAR CRIMINAL

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, President Truman is to be congratulated heartily upon his appointment of Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson as chief counsel of an international tribunal to try war criminals. It is an exemplary appointment.

On the other hand, I am informed that as yet Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz is not on the list of war criminals. He should be put on the list immediately. He issued an order to the Nazis to fight to the death in Denmark and in Norway. He is one of the worst of the Nazi rats. Prior to the declaration of war his submarines fired on our unarmed merchant ships. Many of our brave lads were killed. After the declaration of war he did not hesitate to launch torpedoes against hospital ships. He is one of the worst Junkers and is famous for his ruthlessness. He assigned Gestapo agents to accompany his crews on their deadly missions and he personally directed the so-called wolf packs. "Kill! Kill! Kill!" were his words to the U-boat crews. "Have no humanity in your labors; humanity means weakness." The U-boat commanders and their crews were most inhuman in their activities. They shot and machine-gunned our sailors clinging to rafts when their ships were sunk under them.

It is no excuse that Doenitz may now be a "head of state." Mussolini and Hitler were such. They appeared on war atrocity lists.

The fear of reprisal argument is illogical. Nothing has deterred the Axis jackals in their ruthlessness. Placing Doenitz on the criminal list would be an indication that we are not "softies" and it might even hasten and not hinder or delay his unconditional surrender. It would mean just exactly unconditional surrender.

Keeping Doenitz off the list of culprits to be punished would be tantamount to whitewashing him. That would be tragic.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL—1946

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes (Report No. 509), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TIBBOTT reserved all points of order on the bill.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time which I have previously reserved and asked be in the control of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RYTER] be placed back in my control, due to the illness of Mrs. Ryter and the gentleman's inability to be present at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] is recognized for 1 hour and 15 minutes.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I make a point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 66]

Bailey	Hancock	Mott
Barry	Hare	Pfeifer
Bennett, Mo.	Harless, Ariz.	Plumley
Bland	Hartley	Powell
Bloom	Healy	Quinn, N. Y.
Bonner	Hébert	Richards
Bradley, Mich.	Herter	Rivers
Buck	Hobbs	Roe, N. Y.
Buckley	Hoeven	Ryter
Butler	Holfied	Savage
Canfield	Izac	Schwabe,
Cannon, Fla.	Jackson	Okla.
Cochran	Jarman	Short
Coffee	Johnson, Ill.	Stewart
Cole, Kans.	Jones	Sumner, Ill.
Curley	Judd	Thomason
Daughton, Va.	Keogh	Vorys, Ohio
Dirksen	Kilburn	Walter
Dolliver	King	Welch
Douglas, Calif.	Kinzer	White
Eaton	Lemke	Wilson
Ellsworth	Lesinski	Winter
Fulton	McGehee	Wood
Gifford	Maloney	Worley
Hall	Manasco	
Leonard W.	Mason	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and fifty-eight Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand there is a veto message on the Speaker's desk.

The SPEAKER. There is.

Mr. RANKIN. I am wondering if it is to be taken up now or immediately after the time allotted to the gentleman from Michigan.

The SPEAKER. It will be laid before the House immediately after the completion of the hour and 15 minutes under the control of the gentleman from Michigan.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] is recognized.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield to our distinguished minority leader, the

gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] such time as he may desire.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, May 3 is an eventful day in the history of Poland. It is the anniversary date of the notable occasion 154 years ago when the brave Polish people, inspired by the principles laid down in our own Declaration of Independence, adopted a constitution proclaiming principles which guaranteed freedom to all her citizens.

It is a significant fact—especially significant today when Poland's tribulations seem to go far beyond what any brave people ought to have to endure—that by this bold and amazing document Poland became the first nation in Europe to have a written democratic constitution.

Poland has been especially close to the United States in history because her brave generals, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, came to the assistance of the American patriots in our own war for freedom.

We have in the United States more than 3,000,000 people of Polish descent. The hearts of all those 3,000,000 people are heavy today because of Poland's tribulations, and because of the atrocities which have been perpetrated upon the Polish people by the unspeakable Nazis. And the people of our Nation, fully cognizant of the noble part Poland has had in this war, wish for them the kind of a future they deserve because of their great sacrifices.

History will record that Poland was the first nation to take up arms in the struggle against Hitler's war machine. Bravely she faced a powerful foe with full knowledge of what would be her tragic fate. Poland knew that temporarily she would be enslaved and forced to endure all the horrors that come from brutal warfare.

Yet her gallant people did not hesitate. Poland fought bravely to give her allies precious time to prepare for the war that was to rock the entire world.

As was inevitable, Poland was crushed and overrun. But her courageous people, who had struggled throughout the centuries for freedom, would not quit. Her gallant sons fought in other armies and her people at home contributed in many ways to crippling their ruthless enemy. The struggles of her underground Army, particularly in Warsaw, will live on in the bright pages of the fight for freedom long after the men and women of this day and generation have passed away.

Poland fought on, trusting in the integrity of her allies and firm in the faith that justice would be her reward, once this cruel struggle came to an end.

No one can review Poland's gallant fight for liberty in this war, as well as through the ages, without feeling a warm sympathy for her welfare.

Justice will not be complete until there is a free Poland within boundaries that include the land that can properly be classified as Polish.

Liberty-loving people everywhere will unite in the hope—yes; in the prayer—that justice and a fair deal will come at an early date to these brave people who treasure freedom more than anything else in the world.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may require to my colleague the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SADOWSKI].

Mr. SADOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, today is the great Polish national holiday. This is Poland's Fourth of July. Although the Nazis have been driven out of Poland and the war in Europe has all but ended, there will be no celebrating or manifestations of joy. Poland still is not free. Moscow has thus far ignored the Yalta agreements which would give Poland a democratic government representative of all the Polish people. President Roosevelt, although in poor health, made a long trip to the Crimea and came back with an agreement on Poland—a compromise agreement, as he himself stated. It is now 12 weeks since the Yalta Conference and Moscow has ignored and shunted aside the agreement made with our great and beloved President Roosevelt. Now that the war with Germany is practically over, is it Russia's purpose to repudiate the agreements reached at Moscow, Tehran, and Yalta? Does she intend to play a lone hand of power politics?

Recent political events have proved once more that matters concerning Poland directly and vitally influence the war and peace policy of the United States. We are primarily concerned with the realization of America's ideals and its war aims as well as with the upholding of our moral leadership in world affairs.

Only a victory of American democratic ideals can result in a just and durable peace based on justice and on principles expressed by our President in the Atlantic Charter and the "four freedoms" equally applied to all freedom-loving nations, great and small, and particularly Poland, whose cause has become the test case of our American determination to establish a secure democratic world order in accordance with the principles declared as our war aims.

In his speech before the Congress on March 1, 1945, the President of the United States stressed the importance of a proper solution of the Polish question, admitting that the decisions of the Crimea Conference constituted a compromise on the basis of which, however, Poland, although deprived of a large part of her national territories, will be restored to full freedom and independence.

Very disturbing events which occurred in the last few weeks blurred this picture and have aroused our anxiety over the proper solution of the Polish question. Numerous reliable reports in the American press prove that Soviet Russia has blocked the move aimed at the establishment of a real democratic government of Poland, and while our delegates in Moscow were vainly trying to break the deadlock caused by the intransigent Russian attitude, events move fast and Poland is being subjected right now to complete sovietization under the rule of a hand-picked group of Communists, mostly Soviet citizens, who are out to destroy every remaining vestige of Polish national culture and the democratic, nationally conscious Polish political life.

I am in a position to draw the attention of the House to some informations

which I gathered from my own unimpeachable source. These informations—hitherto undisclosed—give a picture of conditions which, if continued, will make any revival of a truly independent democratic Poland forthright impossible.

Let me first give you details of recent events in Poland which prove that the Soviet authorities, holding now a firm grip over this unhappy country through self-appointed stooges, who call themselves the Provisional Government of Poland, embark upon a policy of ruthless persecution of the nationally conscious elements of Poland, clearing the way for a totalitarian regime and making any elections, as foreseen in the Crimea decisions, a fake.

First, I want to give you a short outline of the Polish political life before the war, which I hope will clear many misunderstandings, and then I will give you the facts concerning the attempt to distort the picture of Polish politics by the application of what experts on Russia call social engineering.

Four democratic political parties, established toward the end of the nineteenth century, have been the very foundation of the Polish political life. They are, counting from the right:

The National Democratic Party, representing the interests of the conservative peasants and of the urban middle-class;

The Christian Democratic Labor Party, representing a large percentage of the liberal Catholic vote in towns and villages;

The Peasant Populist or Agrarian Party, composed of a conservative and a radical wing, and representing at least a half of the rural vote, and

The Polish Socialist Party, representing the urban workers' vote.

The late Paderewski and General Sikorski were associated with the Christian Democratic Party, former Premier Mikolajczyk was head of the Peasant Party, and the present Prime Minister in London Arciszewski is head of the Polish Socialist Party.

In spite of the fluctuations of Polish political life, the above mentioned four parties have dominated the political arena in Poland in all its freely held general and local elections. Not only the absolute majority of all the freely elected Polish Parliaments, but up to 80 percent of their members belonged to the four parties in question, with the remaining seats were occupied by representatives of the Jewish, Ukrainian, and German minorities, as well as of the small and transient political groups. Among these, and out of 444 seats in the Polish House of Representatives, the Communist Party, established in 1917, had between 2 and 7 seats, representing between 1 and 2 percent of the popular vote. The Communist deputies were elected only because the elections were held on the basis of proportional representation which favored small political groupings. Should the elections have been held according to the principles of one member constituencies, as in the United States of America, no Communist would ever have been elected in Poland, because there never was a Communist majority in any single electoral area.

Taken in its proper historical perspective, there was in Poland a remarkable stability in the relative strength of the four main political parties. Exactly as in many other politically mature countries, the political affiliations and sympathies of the population and especially of its urban part, as well as the result of the vote, could be correctly guessed in advance. Thus, the city of Warsaw, entitled to 14 representatives, always elected 2 or 3 Socialists, 2 or 3 Zionists, 4 to 5 National Democrats, and invariably 1 Communist.

This clear picture of Polish political life has been blurred by the emergence during the thirties of a new and active political group of the so-called Pilsudskists, who during the ensuing elections obtained many votes to the detriment of all the historical parties. Between 1935 and 1939 there was an attempt to introduce in Poland a mild form of authoritarian government. In spite of this fact the political parties were not banned by the government and their organizations, their press, and their propaganda machinery remained intact. In many local and municipal elections they obtained the majority of votes. Thus in 1939 the mayors of many towns in Poland, including Lodz, the second city of Poland, were members of the Socialist party.

In September 1939 all the Poles, including all the political parties of the opposition, supported the government in its war effort and subsequent resistance against the Germans. There was one exception; the Communists were ordered by Moscow to applaud the Ribbentrop-Molotov agreement partitioning Poland between Germany and Russia. It is necessary to add that in 1936 the Polish Communist Party was disbanded by the Comintern as guilty of nationalist and Trotskyist tendencies and that practically all the outstanding Polish Communists in exile in Russia perished in the great Russian purge. The surviving Polish Communists were reorganized into a body which assumed the name of the Polish Workers' Party. This happened before the war, but the name of the Polish Communist Party never appeared again. The unpopularity of communism in Poland has gone so far that even now the activities of the Communist group have to be held under an assumed name.

During the first German siege of Warsaw in 1939 the only group which remained neutral in the fight was the small Communist group. While scores of thousands of Polish people fought and perished in an unequal struggle, the Warsaw Communists, exactly like those of France, Britain, and America, remained indifferent to the plight of their country. They also stayed outside the secret Polish resistance movement, which in 1940 assumed its final form of an underground organization. Since the Pilsudski movement collapsed in 1939, both the Polish Government in exile and its counterpart, the Secret State in Poland, could only be created on the basis of the collaboration of the four main democratic parties which were certain of the support of the overwhelming majority of the population.

Reno is an easy way out for the wealthy. Uniform divorce laws would ruin our notorious places like Reno.

A student in a great middle western university writes:

I was made more aware of this great need of uniform laws last summer when I was preparing my thesis for the University of — along much this same line. I wrote case histories of children from broken homes from the — school district. * * * I am much convinced that school, court, and home should work more closely together to be able to better solve the problem of juvenile delinquency, which is usually a product of a broken home.

An attorney and counselor from Ohio writes:

I am not sure that we can do much about a uniform marriage law in the immediate future, but there is a crying imperative need for immediate action on divorce. In Ohio one can get an uncontested divorce on almost any ground. In Nevada one does not even require a bona fide residence. This laxity is responsible for broken homes, abandoned wives, neglected children, and a complete break-down in the social and moral concept of marriage.

Note that statement from an experienced attorney and counselor:

This laxity is responsible for broken homes, abandoned wives, neglected children, and a complete break-down in the social and moral concept of marriage.

(Mr. RAMEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CURTIS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a poem and in the other a petition.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to extend two statements and a letter by my colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. SAVAGE].

The Public Printer estimates this will cost \$156. I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PREVENTING FUTURE WARS

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am sure all of us have been deeply impressed by what the gentlewoman from Connecticut had to say. In the next few days a resolution will come before the House for the punishment of war criminals. If we are to do the kind of a job which has to be done to prevent Germany from making war in the future, we have to do more than simply punish individual war criminals. We have to pass, either as an amendment to the war criminals resolution, or else in sep-

arate legislation, something like the following:

"It is the policy of the Congress of the United States to employ such means as may be necessary and appropriate to prevent the economic, financial, or technical resources of our enemies from finding a haven of opportunity for the direct or indirect rebuilding of the future war powers of our enemies in any neutral nation or any other nation; and to take whatever measures may be necessary to eliminate the possibility of any citizens or corporations of the United States taking such action as would contribute, through cartel arrangements or otherwise, to the rebuilding of the future war powers of our enemies."

Mr. Speaker, this was the thing which after the First World War we permitted the Germans to do, to rebuild, first in other nations, then in Germany itself, the very power upon which Hitler's machine rested. That must not be allowed to happen again.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield. Mr. HOFFMAN. Do you know where the Germans obtained their materials to make their munitions of war? How did it happen they were able to arm themselves after the other war?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will say to the gentleman I have a good deal of material, and at a future date I hope I will have a chance to address the House in more detail on this very proposition which I have started to discuss here today. I do not want to make a short answer to the gentleman's inquiry. I think it is a pretty serious story, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do, too, and I would like to know who it is that enables these nations, when they are defeated, to rearm.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. What the Germans actually did after the First World War and what they have done right now is to try to establish in neutral nations their financial resources, and to transfer out of Germany such resources and personnel as they could in order to rebuild in those countries their future war powers. That is the thing I want to prevent.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Someone outside, intent on making money, must help them.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Precisely. They do.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. JUDD, for 2 days, on account of illness.

To Mr. SCHWABE of Oklahoma (at the request of Mr. SCHWABE of Missouri), for the balance of the week, on account of official business.

To Mr. TALBOT, for 3 days, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and a joint

resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2689. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROGERS of New York, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 2689. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 6 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, May 4, 1945, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(Friday, May 4, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Roads at 10 a. m., Friday, May 4, 1945, in the Committee Room 1011, New House Office Building, to consider H. R. 2840, to amend section 6, of the Defense Highway Act of 1941, as amended.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Friday, May 4, 1945)

The Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation will meet in executive session at 10:30 a. m., on Friday, May 4, 1945, in the Committee Room, 356 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, May 8, 1945)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, May 8, 1945, to resume public hearings on S. 63 and H. R. 1648, to amend the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, so as to prohibit interference with the broadcasting of noncommercial cultural or educational programs.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

439. A letter from the Administrator of Office of Price Administration, transmitting the Twelfth Report of the Office of Price Administration, covering the period ended December 31, 1944 (H. Doc. No. 167); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

440. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the American National Red Cross for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1944; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Committee on Foreign Affairs. House Report No. 502 (pt. 2). Report pursuant to H. R. 688. A bill to amend the joint resolution of January 27, 1942, entitled "Joint resolution to enable the United States to become an adhering member of the Inter-American Statistical Institute." Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. O'NEAL: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 3109. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 509). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 804. An act to authorize certain additional appointments in the Officers' Corps of the Regular Army in initial grades not above the grade of captain; without amendment (Rept. No. 510). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 1812. A bill to authorize an award of merit for uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System; with amendment (Rept. No. 511). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 2992. A bill to extend the provisions of the act of July 11, 1941 (Public Law 163, 77th Cong.); without amendment (Rept. No. 512). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 3070. A bill to extend the provisions of the act of November 29, 1940 (Public Law 884, 76th Cong.); without amendment (Rept. No. 513). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 3110. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for the return of the amount of deductions from the compensation of any employee who is separated from service or transferred to a position not within the purview of such act before completing 10 years of service; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 3111. A bill to amend the act approved January 2, 1942, as amended, approved April 22, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the prompt settlement of claims for damages occasioned by Army, Navy, and Marine Corps forces in foreign countries"; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 3112. A bill to provide for the coinage of 10-cent pieces bearing the likeness of Franklin Delano Roosevelt; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 3113. A bill to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to accept gifts, devises, and bequests in behalf of the general post fund for the use of veterans and for the sale and conveyance of any such property under certain circumstances and the covering of the proceeds thereof into the post fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 3114. A bill to amend certain provisions of the National Service Life Insurance

Act of 1940, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 3115. A bill to liberalize and clarify the laws pertaining to hospital treatment, medical care, domiciliary care, and related services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BARDEN:

H. R. 3116. A bill to establish a temporary agency to be known as the Commission on Emergency Federal Aid to Higher Educational Institutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. R. 3117. A bill to amend section 2901 of the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANKIN:

H. R. 3118. A bill to amend section 100 of Public Law No. 346, Seventy-eighth Congress, June 22, 1944, to grant certain priorities to the Veterans' Administration, to facilitate the employment of personnel by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 3119. A bill to amend parts VII and VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to liberalize and clarify vocational rehabilitation and education and training laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. R. 3120. A bill to prevent discrimination against veterans by use of the physical examination to disqualify them for their old jobs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. J. Res. 177. Joint resolution repealing a portion of the appropriation and contract authorization available to the Maritime Commission; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. J. Res. 178. Joint resolution declaring the policy of the United States with respect to use and disposition of enemy property; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER:

H. Res. 241. Resolution to provide for an investigation of the extent to which the powers of the Office of Price Administration have been exercised in an unfair or inequitable manner; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 242. Resolution to provide for expenses of the investigation authorized by House Resolution 241; to the Committee on Accounts.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend H. R. 534 and any other bill presented to the Congress relating to duplicate taxation of Federal employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of Cuba, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to send representatives to a birthday tribute to Simon Bolivar to take place at Caracas, Venezuela, on July 24, 1945; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CLEMENTS:

H. R. 3121. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth M. Simmons and Robert H. Simmons; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H. R. 3122. A bill for the relief of Richard A. Allberry; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLASON:

H. R. 3123. A bill to provide that the name of Charles Southgate be added to the emergency officers' retired list of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRANT of Indiana:

H. R. 3124. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Gisella Sante; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREGORY:

H. R. 3125. A bill for the relief of Lovie M. Trotter; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 3126. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Jean Taube Weller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH:

H. R. 3127. A bill for the relief of Harry F. Winton, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WINSTEAD:

H. R. 3128. A bill for the relief of Mrs. L. V. Covert; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

525. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the President of the Lithuanian American Council, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to law, order, and the "four freedoms" for the Baltic states; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

526. Also petition of Donald Macmillan, of Minneapolis, Minn., petitioning consideration of his resolution with reference to adoption of a memorial to Franklin Delano Roosevelt; to the Committee on Memorials.

527. By Mr. CLEMENTS: Petition of 20 residents of Madisonville, Ky., urging the enactment of House bill 1699, to establish an Optometry Corps in the Medical Department of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

528. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of Mr. Wilhelm and 29 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

529. Also, petition of George H. Lear and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

530. Also, petition of Mr. T. Cowling and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

531. Also, petition of George M. Thorm and 32 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

532. Also, petition of Anna Rose Mercurio and 27 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

533. By Mr. MOTT: Petition signed by Ruth K. Wilson and 28 other citizens of Salem, Oreg., urging the enactment of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

534. By Mr. LeCOMPTE: Petition of Susie George, president, and members of the Winifred Lodge, No. 223, of the Ladies' Society of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen of Ottumwa, Iowa, in the interest of House bill 1362, the Railroad Retirement and Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

535. By Mr. MOTT: Petition signed by Mrs. E. M. McKee and 16 other citizens of Salem, Oreg., urging enactment of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Union Calendar No. 131

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3109

[Report No. 509]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 1945

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legis-
- 5 lative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
- 6 namely:

1 SENATE

2 SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

3 For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

4 For mileage of the President of the Senate and of
5 Senators, \$51,000.6 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
7 others:

8 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

9 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
10 States, \$15,000.11 Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President,
12 at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

13 CHAPLAIN

14 Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

15 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

16 Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation
17 as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent
18 fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform
19 the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional
20 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; fi-
21 nancial clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the
22 position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial
23 clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and \$1,500 addi-
24 tion so long as the position is held by the present incum-
25 bent; Journal clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long

1 as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal
 2 clerk, \$4,000; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,500 addi-
 3 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
 4 cumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk, \$3,540
 5 and \$460 additional so long as the position is held by the
 6 present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and \$600 addi-
 7 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 8 bent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and \$420
 9 additional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 10 bent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of stationery,
 11 \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,600 and \$500 additional so long as
 12 the position is held by the present incumbent, one at \$3,360,
 13 one at \$3,180, one at \$2,880 and \$540 additional so long
 14 as the position is held by the present incumbent, two at
 15 \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640 each, clerk in disbursing office,
 16 \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the
 17 position is held by the present incumbent, five at \$2,400
 18 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740 each; assistant
 19 in library, \$1,440; special officer, \$2,460; assistants at the
 20 press door—one at \$2,200, one at \$1,900; messenger,
 21 \$1,260; laborers—one at \$1,980, one at \$1,620, five at
 22 \$1,440 each, one at \$1,380, one in Secretary's office, \$1,680,
 23 one \$1,560, one \$1,260; in all, \$153,920.

DOCUMENT ROOM

Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional

1 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first
 2 assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assistants, at
 3 \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$19,220.

4 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

5 Clerks and messengers to the following committees:
 6 Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 8 assistant clerk \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appro-
 9 priations—clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as
 10 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant
 11 clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position
 12 is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800;
 13 three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks
 14 at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Control
 15 the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900;
 16 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
 17 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Banking and Cur-
 18 rency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 19 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Civil Service—clerk,
 20 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; ad-
 21 ditional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 22 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
 23 at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 24 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two
 25 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference Majority of the

1 Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant
 2 clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Conference
 3 Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 4 880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,220. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant
 6 clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 7 clerks at \$1,800 each; additional clerical assistance at rates of
 8 compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee,
 9 \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 10 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 11 \$1,800. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 12 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; ad-
 13 ditional clerk, \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive De-
 14 partments—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 15 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Finance—clerk,
 16 \$4,200 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held
 17 by the present incumbent; special assistant to the committee,
 18 \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700;
 19 assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each;
 20 two experts (one for the majority and one for the minority)
 21 at \$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—
 22 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 23 880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; addi-
 24 tional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Immigration—
 25 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,

1 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Indian Affairs—clerk,
 2 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so
 3 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assist-
 4 ant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—
 6 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 7 220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk,
 8 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two
 9 assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220.
 10 Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
 12 \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 14 \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at
 15 \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 16 \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 17 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Mili-
 18 tary Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks
 20 at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 21 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks
 22 at \$1,800 each. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 23 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,-
 24 220 each. Patents—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 25 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—

1 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks
 2 at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,-
 3 900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520; three
 4 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 5 Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 6 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and
 7 Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
 8 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Buildings
 9 and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assist-
 10 ant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000; additional clerk,
 11 \$1,800. Public Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 12 ant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant
 13 clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk, \$3,900 and \$200
 14 toward the preparation biennially of the Senate Manual
 15 under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant
 16 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220;
 17 additional clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—
 18 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
 19 at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; addi-
 20 tional clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$515,140.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

22 Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen
 23 of the committees specially provided for herein, as follows:
 24 Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at
 25 \$2,400 each; and seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each;

1 such clerks and assistant clerks shall be ex officio clerks and
2 assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator is
3 chairman; seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for
4 each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assist-
5 ant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is
6 chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

7 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
8 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

9 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
10 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

11 Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one
12 for each Senator from each State which has a population of
13 three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

14 For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for
15 each Senator from any State which has a population of ten
16 million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional
17 clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any
18 State which has a population of five million or more in-
19 habitants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000:
20 *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition
21 to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled,
22 and shall be employed only during the period of the
23 emergency.

24 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to
25 Senators (including chairmen of standing committees)

1 at the rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator from each
2 State having a population of four million or more inhabitants,
3 \$90,720; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each
4 State having a population of less than four million, \$313,560;
5 in all, \$404,280.

6 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
7 change the number of employees in their respective offices
8 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
9 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
10 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
11 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such
12 offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph
14 at a rate in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action
15 shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically
16 fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,040 per annum:
17 *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chair-
18 men, before the day on which they are to become effec-
19 tive, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrange-
20 ments to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter
21 shall pay such employees in accordance with such cer-
22 tifications.

23 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph
24 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section

1 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
2 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
3 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical assist-
4 ants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such death
5 shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective salaries
6 for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*, That any
7 such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll shall, while
8 so continued, perform their duties under the direction of the
9 Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby authorized and
10 directed to remove from such pay roll any such clerks who
11 are not attending to the duties for which their services are con-
12 tinued: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to clerical
13 assistants of standing committees of the Senate when their
14 service otherwise would continue beyond such period.

15 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,567,080.

16 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

17 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
18 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the mi-
19 nority), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long
20 as the respective positions are held by the present respective
21 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
22 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$480 addi-
23 tional each so long as the respective positions are held by
24 the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms
25 and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,000 additional so long as the

1 position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
 2 \$3,300, one \$3,120, one \$2,200, one \$2,120, one \$1,800,
 3 one to the secretary for the majority, \$2,280 and \$120
 4 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 5 incumbent, one to the secretary for the minority, \$2,280
 6 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the
 7 present incumbent; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,880; messen-
 8 gers—three (acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,400 each;
 9 thirty (including four for minority) at \$1,740 each; four at
 10 \$1,620 each; one at card door, \$2,640, and \$240 additional
 11 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk
 12 on Journal work for Congressional Record to be selected by
 13 the Official Reporters, \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780;
 14 one, \$2,300; one, \$2,040; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, \$2,-
 15 040; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the posi-
 16 tion is held by the present incumbent; five skilled laborers,
 17 \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,740
 18 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the
 19 present incumbent; four female attendants in charge of ladies'
 20 retiring rooms, at \$1,500 each; three female attendants in
 21 charge of ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office Building, at
 22 \$1,500 each; telephone operators—chief, \$2,460 and \$280
 23 additional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 24 bent; fourteen at \$1,620 each; laborer in charge of Senate
 25 toilet rooms in old library space, \$1,200; press gallery—

1 superintendent, \$3,660; assistant superintendent, \$3,000;
 2 assistant superintendent, \$1,920; messengers for service to
 3 press correspondents—two at \$1,560 each, two at \$1,440
 4 each; radio press gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; assistant
 5 superintendent, \$1,960; laborers—two at \$1,440 each, one
 6 at \$1,320, twenty-seven at \$1,260 each, three at \$480 each;
 7 special employees—seven at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages
 8 for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$4 per day each,
 9 during the session, \$15,204; in all, \$272,484.

10 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 11 tain, \$2,700; two lieutenants at \$1,740 each; two special
 12 officers at \$1,740 each; four sergeants at \$1,680 each; fifty-
 13 five privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$105,480.

14 POST OFFICE

15 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600; assistant postmaster,
 16 \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,280; twenty-
 17 six mail carriers at \$1,740 each; in all, \$56,460.

18 FOLDING ROOM

19 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long
 20 as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk,
 21 \$2,400; clerk, \$1,740; folders—chief, \$2,040; fourteen at
 22 \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,340.

23 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

24 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,

1 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
2 Vice President, \$4,000.

3 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates
4 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
5 installments, \$65,450.

6 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
7 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

8 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
9 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
10 \$8,000.

11 Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
12 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-
13 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
14 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Con-
15 tingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents
16 per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
17 appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence
18 expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Sub-
19 sistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as
20 amended.

21 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
22 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the
23 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as author-
24 ized by law, \$35,500.

1 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets
2 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

3 For materials for folding, \$1,500.

4 Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and
5 advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

6 Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the
7 Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9,
8 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress),
9 \$35,000.

10 Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and
11 equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for
12 official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at
13 Arms, \$8,760.

14 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
15 of labor, \$372,962.

16 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$970.

17 Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of
18 Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

19 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
20 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of
21 the Senate as authorized by law, \$9,376.66.

22 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
23 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to
24 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
25 obtaining and laying factual data and information before

1 the committee for its consideration in the discharge of its
2 functions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent
3 fund of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1946, \$50,000
4 in pursuance of the purposes set forth in said resolution.

5 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
6 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
7 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent
8 Expenses of the Senate, the initial three-minute toll charges
9 on not to exceed ten strictly official long-distance telephone
10 calls from Washington, District of Columbia, per month for
11 each Senator.

12 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-
13 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
14 mittees and offices of the Senate, \$26,900.

15 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
16 documents, \$2,000.

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

19 For compensation of Members of the House of Repre-
20 sentatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident
21 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

22 For mileage of Representatives, the Delegate from
23 Hawaii and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
24 and for expenses of the Delegate from Alaska, \$171,000.

25 There shall be paid to each Representative and Dele-

1 gate, and to the resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
 2 after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per
 3 annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting
 4 from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal
 5 monthly installments. For making such payments through
 6 June 30, 1946, \$1,642,500, of which so much as is required
 7 to make such payments for the period from January 3,
 8 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be imme-
 9 diately available.

10 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
 11 others:

12 OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

13 Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks
 14 to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker,
 15 \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

16 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

17 Salaries: Parliamentarian \$5,000, and \$2,500 additional
 18 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and
 19 for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assist-
 20 ant Parliamentarian, \$3,000 and \$1,500 additional so long
 21 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger
 22 to Speaker's table, \$1,740; in all, \$14,740.

23 CHAPLAIN

24 Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and

1 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
2 incumbent.

3 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

4 Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, includ-
5 ing compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent
6 fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally
7 clerk, at \$5,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$3,600, to
8 continue available, under the limitations of House Resolu-
9 tion 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk, \$4,000;
10 disbursing clerk, \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the
11 position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk, \$3,780;
12 chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,900
13 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of the House
14 of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$3,600; assistant to
15 disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian,
16 \$2,760; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520
17 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at \$2,460
18 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper
19 and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160 each; assistant in
20 disbursing office, \$1,800; additional clerical assistance in dis-
21 bursing office in accordance with the provisions of House
22 Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and 679, adopted Decem-
23 ber 16, 1942, December 20, 1943, and December 14,
24 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assistants to chief bill

1 clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$2,500;
 2 assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at
 3 \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560;
 4 laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260 each; tele-
 5 phone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-three
 6 at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as author-
 7 ized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,010;
 8 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
 9 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
 10 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent
 11 of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabi-
 12 netmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the con-
 13 struction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant
 14 custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer,
 15 \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation,
 16 maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all,
 17 \$205,550.

18 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

19 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following com-
 20 mittees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 21 janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 22 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; as-
 23 sistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed
 24 by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of
 25 the House of Representatives, \$48,740, and in addition, the

unexpended balance for such purpose for the fiscal year 1945 is continued available during fiscal year 1946; twelve clerk-stenographers at the annual rate of \$1,800 each, one for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as shall be designated by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the subcommittees so designated, subject to the approval of the chairman, and one for the office of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him, \$23,400, of which \$1,800 shall be immediately available. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Census—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.

1 Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300;
 2 janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 3 \$1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 4 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—
 5 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. In-
 6 dian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 7 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 8 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 9 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 10 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 11 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;
 12 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 14 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 15 clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 16 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 17 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-
 18 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 19 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 20 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—
 21 clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 22 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 23 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260.
 24 Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor,
 25 \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assist-

1 ant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760;
 2 janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk,
 3 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public
 4 Lands—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 5 \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,
 6 \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant
 8 clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 9 sistant clerk, \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor,
 10 \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-
 11 American Activities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640;
 12 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—
 13 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260.
 14 Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000;
 15 assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk,
 16 \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560;
 17 two at \$1,260 each. World War Veterans' Legis-
 18 lation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; for an addi-
 19 tional amount for clerks of the committees pursuant to the
 20 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public, 512), \$22,880; in all,
 21 \$390,960.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

23 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 24 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assist-
 25 ant cashier, \$4,000; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each;

1 Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600; special
 2 assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$2,400; pair clerk and
 3 messenger, \$2,820; stenographer, \$2,500; skilled laborer,
 4 \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all, \$41,200.

5 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
 6 lieutenants at \$1,740 each; five sergeants at \$1,680 each;
 7 sixty privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$110,820.

8 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

9 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;
 10 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants
 11 to the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at
 12 \$3,000, and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—
 13 superintendent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at
 14 \$1,560; chief janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long
 15 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messengers—
 16 one chief messenger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as
 17 the position is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messen-
 18 gers at \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each;
 19 laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at
 20 \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloak-
 21 room) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies'
 22 retiring rooms at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' recep-
 23 tion room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180
 24 and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the
 25 present incumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief

1 clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks
 2 at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one
 3 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
 4 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
 5 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
 6 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
 7 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the
 8 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
 9 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
 10 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for
 11 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$4 per day
 12 each, \$36,200; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
 13 Lewis), \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the posi-
 14 tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent
 15 of document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
 16 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;
 17 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560;
 18 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
 19 in all, \$272,920.

20 SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

21 For the minority employees authorized and named in the
 22 House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11,
 23 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, three at \$3,000
 24 each; one at \$3,600 and \$300 additional while the position is
 25 held by the present incumbent (minority pair clerk, House

1 Resolution Numbered 313 of August 7, 1935) ; in all
2 \$22,900.

3 Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding
4 room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913,
5 \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of
6 April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

7 Successors to any of the employees provided for in the
8 two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of
9 Representatives at any time.

10 Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110
11 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the
12 present incumbent; clerk, \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000;
13 two assistant clerks, at \$1,800 each; for official expenses
14 of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution
15 Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December
16 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all, \$13,540.

17 Conference minority: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300 addi-
18 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
19 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
20 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
21 to be appointed by the minority leader.

22 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
23 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
24 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
25 in all, \$3,480.

1 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
 2 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
 3 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each;
 4 in all, \$4,000.

5 POST OFFICE

6 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
 7 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100
 8 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-
 9 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
 10 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at
 11 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
 12 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

13 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-
 14 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
 15 \$2,200.

16 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

17 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
 18 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,000; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in
 20 all, \$70,500.

21 COMMITTEE REPORTERS

22 Salaries: Four reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each,
 23 and two reporters to committees, at \$6,500 each; clerk,
 24 \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all,

1 \$58,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the sale
 2 of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees reported
 3 by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
 4 as "miscellaneous receipts".

5 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
 6 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
 7 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
 8 30, 1946, inclusive.

9 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

10 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
 11 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto
 12 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties,
 13 as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

15 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
 16 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
 17 repair shops, \$55,000, of which \$5,000 shall be immediately
 18 available.

19 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
 20 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
 21 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
 22 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
 23 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
 24 sixth Congress), the reimbursement to the official re-
 25 porters to committees for the amounts actually paid out by

1 them for transcribing hearings, and materials for folding,
2 \$86,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
3 shall be used to pay the salaries of three additional laborers
4 authorized in section 2 of House Resolution Numbered 385
5 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted December 17,
6 1943.

7 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings
8 of committees other than special and select committees,
9 \$27,500.

10 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
11 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

12 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
13 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of
14 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
15 authorized by law, \$35,500.

16 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
17 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
18 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
19 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
20 more than four from the House and not more than two from
21 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person
22 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
23 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
24 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
25 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a

1 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
2 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

3 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
4 service, exclusive of personal services, \$200,000.

5 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
6 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
7 for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress,
8 and for stationery for the use of the committees and officers
9 of the House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

10 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
11 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
12 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
13 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician
14 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
15 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
16 an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four
17 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
18 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940,
19 \$6,985.

20 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
21 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

22 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
23 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
24 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
25 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850;

1 and the maximum allowance per capita is increased by \$25
2 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.

3 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
4 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
5 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
6 person, \$30,000.

7 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
8 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928
9 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the
10 direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

11 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "For
12 preliminary work in connection with the preparation of a
13 new edition of the United States Code, including the cor-
14 rection of errors as authorized by the Act approved March
15 2, 1929", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropria-
16 tion Act, 1944, is hereby continued available until June 30,
17 1946.

18 For preparing and editing a new edition of the Code of
19 Laws of the United States of America as authorized and
20 directed by law (U. S. C., title I, ch. III), to remain avail-
21 able until expended, \$150,000.

22 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
23 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
24 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
25 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the

1 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
2 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
3 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
4 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of
5 congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
6 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the
7 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
8 recording and filing statements of political committees and
9 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-
10 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S.
11 C., 241-256) ; and for such other assistance as the Clerk
12 of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct
13 of the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no
14 part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the
15 annual salary of any employee of the House of Repre-
16 sentatives.

17 Speaker's automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
18 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
19 \$4,000.

20 CAPITOL POLICE

21 General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uni-
22 forms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of
23 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent
24 expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services per-

1 formed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police
2 Board, \$9,400.

3 Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police
4 Board to provide additional protection during the present
5 emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including
6 the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power
7 Plant, \$55,000. Such sum shall only be expended for
8 payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed
9 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service
10 of the Treasury Department, and the Metropolitan Police
11 of the District of Columbia, and the heads of such agencies
12 and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
13 thorized and directed to make such details upon the request
14 of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period
15 of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions
16 of the Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority
17 as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of
18 the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may
19 be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and
20 other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made to
21 the Federal agency or the government of the District of
22 Columbia, respectively, and any sums so reimbursed shall
23 be credited to the appropriation or appropriations from which
24 such salaries and expenses are payable and be available
25 for all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person

1 detailed under the authority of this paragraph or under simi-
2 lar authority in the Legislative Branch, Appropriation Act,
3 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
4 from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia
5 shall be deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during
6 the period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of
7 rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same
8 extent as though such detail had not been made, and at
9 the termination thereof any such person who was a member
10 of such police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with
11 respect to rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits
12 which is not less than the status of such person in such
13 police at the end of such detail.

14 One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police"
15 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
16 by the Clerk of the House.

17 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

18 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as
19 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
20 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
21 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
22 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing
23 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
24 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
25 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as authorized by law, \$90,000, of which \$42,000 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and \$48,000 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

For preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the statements for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the work.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services at rates of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no Architect; \$65,470.

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official

1 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
2 sum of \$750.

3 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
5 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by
6 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
7 \$300.

8 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

9 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
10 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
11 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
12 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,
13 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
14 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
15 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
16 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; main-
17 tenance and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
18 office vehicle; not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of tech-
19 nical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city
20 directory; not to exceed \$150 for expenses of attendance,
21 when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol,
22 at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related
23 to work under the Architect of the Capitol; and the com-
24 pensation of the position of supervising engineer shall be at
25 the rate of \$6,000 per annum so long as the position is held

1 by the person who was the incumbent thereof on May 15,
2 1941; \$317,200.

3 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
4 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
5 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of
6 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
7 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; mainte-
8 nance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
9 and equipment or under contract without compliance with
10 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
11 \$109,000.

12 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, altera-
13 tions, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
14 expenses, \$13,200.

15 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Build-
16 ings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the sub-
17 way system connecting the Senate Office Building with the
18 Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal
19 and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track,
20 and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$1,500.

21 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
22 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
23 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
24 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
25 and for personal and other services, including four female

1 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each,
2 for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building;
3 to be expended under the control and supervision of the
4 Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$349,500.

5 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including
6 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
7 and for all necessary services, \$427,000.

8 Capitol power plant: For lighting, heating and power
9 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme
10 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
11 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
12 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-
13 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
14 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
15 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
16 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
17 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
18 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in
19 connection with the maintenance and operation of the
20 plant, \$882,700.

21 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
22 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
23 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7),
24 concerning purchases for executives departments.

25 The Government Printing Office and the Washington

1 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
2 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
3 furnished during the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts so
4 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

5 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

6 MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

7 Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services
8 at rates of pay provided by law, \$97,800.

9 Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of em-
10 ployees and additional employees under the Architect of the
11 Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings
12 on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such
13 Architect, \$7,000.

14 General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expendi-
15 tures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the
16 jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor
17 improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies,
18 waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances,
19 and personal and other services in connection with the
20 mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings
21 and grounds, \$84,000, of which \$40,000 shall be avail-
22 able for necessary expenses for remodeling of space in the
23 annex for a cafeteria and for furniture, equipment, and
24 other items required for operation of same.

25 For furniture, including the purchase of office and library

1 equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$38,600, to
2 be expended under the direction of the Architect of the
3 Capitol.

4 BOTANIC GARDEN

5 Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding
6 \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard
7 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$80,200;
8 all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the
9 Library.

10 Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements:
11 For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operat-
12 ing, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the
13 nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining
14 thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees,
15 shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous sup-
16 plies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for
17 use by employees in connection with their work; not to
18 exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of
19 waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants,
20 not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not
21 to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
22 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
23 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); office equipment and
24 contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of in-
25 sect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of

1 materials, and procurement of personal services by contract
 2 without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair,
 3 maintenance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motor-
 4 trucks, and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
 5 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and
 6 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
 7 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
 8 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
 9 on the Library, \$20,000.

10 No part of the appropriations contained in this title for
 11 the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by con-
 12 gressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery
 13 stock.

14 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

15 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Librar-
 16 ian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal
 17 services, including special and temporary services and extra
 18 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
 19 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$1,777,000, of which
 20 \$135,000 shall be immediately available.

21 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

22 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
 23 register, and other personal services, \$299,800.

24 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

25 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ

1 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available,
 2 in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins,
 3 and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to
 4 render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees
 5 and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests
 6 of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700
 7 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day
 8 or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$198,300:
 9 *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000 of this sum shall be
 10 used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest
 11 of General Public Bills.

12 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

13 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed
 14 cards and other publications of the Library, including per-
 15 sonal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), ex-
 16 pressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such
 17 distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when
 18 incurred on the written authority and direction of the Libra-
 19 rian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees
 20 engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and
 21 for extra special services of regular employees at rates to
 22 be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$227,900.

23 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

24 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of
 25 Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several

1 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
2 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
3 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial
4 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
5 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
6 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
7 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at
8 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material
9 and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes
10 and digests of State legislation for official distribution only,
11 and other printing and binding incident to the work of
12 compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$35,000.

13 UNION CATALOGUES

14 Salaries and expenses: To continue the development
15 and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including per-
16 sonal services within and without the District of Columbia
17 (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services,
18 including extra special services of regular employees, at
19 rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary mate-
20 rial and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and
21 incidentals, \$44,700.

22 MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

23 To enable the Librarian of Congress to make preliminary
24 investigations and to prepare plans for recording, storing,
25 and servicing of motion pictures and still photographs, in-

cluding personal services, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and other necessary expenses, \$11,600.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, \$525,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the in-

crease of the law library, \$150,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$20,000.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding \$30,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000 for sound-reproduction records and for the maintenance and replacement of the Government-owned reproducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

PRINTING AND BINDING

General printing and binding: For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the

1 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
2 of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$319,000.

3 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright
4 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries
5 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
6 States courts involving copyright, \$20,000.

7 Printing catalog cards: For the printing of catalog
8 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
9 tribution of printed cards, \$260,000.

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

11 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,
12 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscel-
13 laneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental
14 expenses connected with the administration of the Library
15 and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
17 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$26,600.

18 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellane-
19 ous supplies necessary for the operation of the photodupli-
20 cating machines of the Library and the making of photo-
21 duplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplications,
22 \$24,100.

23 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
24 of penalty mail for the Library of Congress as required by

1 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
2 \$12,500.

3 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

4 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal
5 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,
6 as amended, including special and temporary services and
7 special services of regular employees in connection with
8 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
9 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750) at
10 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$314,300.

11 For mail, delivery, including maintenance, operation,
12 and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle,
13 telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other spe-
14 cial clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and elevator
15 conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent ex-
16 penses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous
17 supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with
18 the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings,
19 \$22,800: *Provided*, That any appropriations under the con-
20 trol of the Librarian of Congress may be expended without
21 reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
22 5) in any case when the total amount of the purchase in-
23 volved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$500.

Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, but the Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such appointment a person in any of the three categories specified in such section 206 who possesses the special qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise meets the general requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
BINDING

To provide the Public Printer with a working capital for the following purposes for the execution of printing, binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compensation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees additional to those herein appropriated for, including employees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material

1 for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the
2 provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays and
3 Executive orders granting holidays and half holidays with
4 pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer to comply
5 with the provisions of law granting leave to employees with
6 pay, such pay to be at the rate for their regular positions
7 at the time the leave is granted; rental of buildings and
8 equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric
9 fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage
10 of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair,
11 and operation of the same, to be used only for official pur-
12 poses, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of
14 the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writ-
15 ing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, tele-
16 graph and telephone service, furniture, typewriters, and
17 carpets; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000
18 for attendance at meetings or conventions when authorized
19 by the Joint Committee on Printing; stationery, post-
20 age, and advertising; directories, technical books, news-
21 papers, magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding
22 \$750) ; adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and
23 other machines of similar character; rubber boots, coats,
24 and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,000) ; equip-
25 ment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and build-

ings, and for minor alterations to buildings; necessary equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of all employees in the Government Printing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellaneous items authorized by the Public Printer; for expenses authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment, material, and supplies and Government printing plants in the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000) ; for salaries and expenses of preparing the semi-monthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at \$3,480, one cataloger at \$3,180, two catalogers at \$2,460 each, and one cataloger at \$2,100) ; and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for Congress including supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations; the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding \$500,000) ; for the printing and binding of the supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations for 1945, as

1 authorized by the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C.
2 311), \$100,000; the printing and binding for use of the
3 Government Printing Office; the printing and binding
4 (not exceeding \$3,000) for official use of the Architect
5 of the Capitol upon requisition of the Secretary of the
6 Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000:
7 *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working
8 capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended
9 balance not later than twelve months after the close of the
10 fiscal year 1946: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
11 the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
12 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of
13 \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part
14 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture
15 (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture).

16 Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the
17 foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by
18 the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so
19 recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate
20 of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public
21 Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously
22 ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this
23 appropriation is made.

24 During the fiscal year 1946 any executive depart-
25 ment or independent establishment of the Government

1 ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies
 2 from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly
 3 by check to the Public Printer upon his written request,
 4 either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part
 5 of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be,
 6 and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance here-
 7 with shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance
 8 of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
 9 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall
 10 be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon
 11 by the Public Printer and the department or establishment
 12 concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work
 13 that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received from
 14 sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and condemned
 15 property; and for losses or damage to Government property;
 16 shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury
 17 Department, of the appropriation made for the working
 18 capital of the Government Printing Office for the year in
 19 which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by
 20 the Public Printer.

21 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
 22 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
 23 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
 24 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
 25 such detail be authorized by law.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent, and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40), \$1,045,000.

General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewriters, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains, books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage, carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sanitary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies, catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository libraries; in all, \$345,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the

1 Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That the
2 Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the quota
3 that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Definitive
4 Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Representa-
5 tive, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving during
6 the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written application
7 therefor.

8 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

9 PRINTING OFFICE

10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required
12 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
13 \$353,000.

14 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
15 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
16 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12,
17 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved
18 June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases
19 for executive departments.

20 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for
21 printing and binding for the fiscal year 1946 within
22 or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads
23 of the various executive departments and independent estab-
24 lishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of
25 annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions:

1 *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discon-
2 tinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the
3 offices of the heads of the respective departments or inde-
4 pendent establishments for public inspection.

5 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this
6 Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private
7 vehicles.

8 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
9 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
10 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensa-
11 tion or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
12 different from that specifically established for such position by
13 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of
14 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided
15 herein shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and
16 the authority for any position specifically established by such
17 Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall
18 cease to exist.

19 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
20 in this Act shall be paid as compensation to any per-
21 son appointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member
22 of the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to
23 be prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police
24 Board: *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby
25 authorized to detail police from the House Office, Senate

1 Office, and Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol
2 Grounds.

3 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
5 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
6 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
7 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
8 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
9 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
10 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
11 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
12 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
13 advocates or who is a member of an organization that advo-
14 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
15 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
16 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
17 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
18 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
19 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
20 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
21 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

22 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
23 Branch Appropriation Act, 1946".

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79TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3109

[Report No. 509]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Legislative
Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. O'NEAL

MAY 3, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

74

NOTICE: This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3109

[Report No. 509]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 3, 1945

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legis-
5 lative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
6 namely:

SENATE

SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and \$1,500 addition so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long

1 as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal
 2 clerk, \$4,000; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,500 addi-
 3 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
 4 cumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk, \$3,540
 5 and \$460 additional so long as the position is held by the
 6 present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and \$600 addi-
 7 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 8 bent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and \$420
 9 additional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 10 bent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of stationery,
 11 \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,600 and \$500 additional so long as
 12 the position is held by the present incumbent, one at \$3,360,
 13 one at \$3,180, one at \$2,880 and \$540 additional so long
 14 as the position is held by the present incumbent, two at
 15 \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640 each, clerk in disbursing office,
 16 \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the
 17 position is held by the present incumbent, five at \$2,400
 18 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740 each; assistant
 19 in library, \$1,440; special officer, \$2,460; assistants at the
 20 press door—one at \$2,200, one at \$1,900; messenger,
 21 \$1,260; laborers—one at \$1,980, one at \$1,620, five at
 22 \$1,440 each, one at \$1,380, one in Secretary's office, \$1,680,
 23 one \$1,560, one \$1,260; in all, \$153,920.

DOCUMENT ROOM

Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional

1 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first
 2 assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assistants, at
 3 \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$19,220.

4 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

5 Clerks and messengers to the following committees:
 6 Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 8 assistant clerk \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Approp-
 9 riations—clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as
 10 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant
 11 clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position
 12 is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800;
 13 three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks
 14 at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Control
 15 the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900;
 16 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
 17 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Banking and Cur-
 18 rency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 19 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Civil Service—clerk,
 20 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; ad-
 21 ditional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 22 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
 23 at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 24 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two
 25 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference Majority of the

1 Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant
 2 clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Conference
 3 Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 4 880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,220. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant
 6 clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 7 clerks at \$1,800 each; additional clerical assistance at rates of
 8 compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee,
 9 \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 10 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 11 \$1,800. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 12 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; ad-
 13 ditional clerk, \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive De-
 14 partments—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 15 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Finance—clerk,
 16 \$4,200 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held
 17 by the present incumbent; special assistant to the committee,
 18 \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700;
 19 assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each;
 20 two experts (one for the majority and one for the minority)
 21 at \$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—
 22 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 23 880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; addi-
 24 tional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Immigration—
 25 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,

1 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Indian Affairs—clerk,
 2 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so
 3 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assist-
 4 ant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—
 6 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 7 220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk,
 8 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two
 9 assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220.
 10 Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
 12 \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 14 \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at
 15 \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 16 \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 17 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Mili-
 18 tary Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks
 20 at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 21 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks
 22 at \$1,800 each. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 23 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,-
 24 220 each. Patents—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 25 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—

1 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks
 2 at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,-
 3 900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520; three
 4 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 5 Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 6 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and
 7 Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
 8 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Buildings
 9 and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assist-
 10 ant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000; additional clerk,
 11 \$1,800. Public Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 12 ant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant
 13 clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk, \$3,900 and \$200
 14 toward the preparation biennially of the Senate Manual
 15 under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant
 16 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220;
 17 additional clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—
 18 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
 19 at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; addi-
 20 tional clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$515,140.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

22 Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen
 23 of the committees specially provided for herein, as follows:
 24 Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at
 25 \$2,400 each; and seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each;

1 such clerks and assistant clerks shall be ex officio clerks and
2 assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator is
3 chairman; seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for
4 each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assist-
5 ant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is
6 chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

7 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
8 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

9 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
10 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

11 Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one
12 for each Senator from each State which has a population of
13 three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

14 For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for
15 each Senator from any State which has a population of ten
16 million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional
17 clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any
18 State which has a population of five million or more in-
19 habitants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000:
20 *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition
21 to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled,
22 and shall be employed only during the period of the
23 emergency.

24 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to
25 Senators (including chairmen of standing committees)

1 at the rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator from each
2 State having a population of four million or more inhabitants,
3 \$90,720; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each
4 State having a population of less than four million, \$313,560;
5 in all, \$404,280.

6 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
7 change the number of employees in their respective offices
8 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
9 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
10 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
11 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such
12 offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided*
13 *further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph
14 at a rate in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action
15 shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically
16 fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,040 per annum:
17 *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chair-
18 men, before the day on which they are to become effec-
19 tive, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrange-
20 ments to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter
21 shall pay such employees in accordance with such cer-
22 tifications.

23 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph
24 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section

1 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
2 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
3 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical assist-
4 ants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such death
5 shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective salaries
6 for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*, That any
7 such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll shall, while
8 so continued, perform their duties under the direction of the
9 Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby authorized and
10 directed to remove from such pay roll any such clerks who
11 are not attending to the duties for which their services are con-
12 tinued: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to clerical
13 assistants of standing committees of the Senate when their
14 service otherwise would continue beyond such period.

15 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,567,080.

16 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

17 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
18 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the mi-
19 nority), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long
20 as the respective positions are held by the present respective
21 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
22 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$480 addi-
23 tional each so long as the respective positions are held by
24 the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms
25 and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,000 additional so long as the

1 position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
2 \$3,300, one \$3,120, one \$2,200, one \$2,120, one \$1,800,
3 one to the secretary for the majority, \$2,280 and \$120
4 additional so long as the position is held by the present
5 incumbent, one to the secretary for the minority, \$2,280
6 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the
7 present incumbent; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,880; messen-
8 gers—three (acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,400 each;
9 thirty (including four for minority) at \$1,740 each; four at
10 \$1,620 each; one at card door, \$2,640, and \$240 additional
11 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk
12 on Journal work for Congressional Record to be selected by
13 the Official Reporters, \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780;
14 one, \$2,300; one, \$2,040; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, \$2,-
15 040; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the posi-
16 tion is held by the present incumbent; five skilled laborers,
17 \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,740
18 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the
19 present incumbent; four female attendants in charge of ladies'
20 retiring rooms, at \$1,500 each; three female attendants in
21 charge of ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office Building, at
22 \$1,500 each; telephone operators—chief, \$2,460 and \$280
23 additional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
24 bent; fourteen at \$1,620 each; laborer in charge of Senate
25 toilet rooms in old library space, \$1,200; press gallery—

1 superintendent, \$3,660; assistant superintendent, \$3,000;
 2 assistant superintendent, \$1,920; messengers for service to
 3 press correspondents—two at \$1,560 each, two at \$1,440
 4 each; radio press gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; assistant
 5 superintendent, \$1,960; laborers—two at \$1,440 each, one
 6 at \$1,320, twenty-seven at \$1,260 each, three at \$480 each;
 7 special employees—seven at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages
 8 for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$4 per day each,
 9 during the session, \$15,204; in all, \$272,484.

10 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 11 tain, \$2,700; two lieutenants at \$1,740 each; two special
 12 officers at \$1,740 each; four sergeants at \$1,680 each; fifty-
 13 five privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$105,480.

14 POST OFFICE

15 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600; assistant postmaster,
 16 \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,280; twenty-
 17 six mail carriers at \$1,740 each; in all, \$56,460.

18 FOLDING ROOM

19 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long
 20 as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk;
 21 \$2,400; clerk, \$1,740; folders—chief, \$2,040; fourteen at
 22 \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,340.

23 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

24 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,

1 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
2 Vice President, \$4,000.

3 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates
4 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
5 installments, \$65,450.

6 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
7 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

8 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
9 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
10 \$8,000.

11 Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
12 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-
13 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
14 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Con-
15 tingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents
16 per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
17 appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence
18 expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Sub-
19 sistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as
20 amended.

21 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
22 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the
23 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as author-
24 ized by law, \$35,500.

1 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets
2 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

3 For materials for folding, \$1,500.

4 Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and
5 advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

6 Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the
7 Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9,
8 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress),
9 \$35,000.

10 Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and
11 equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for
12 official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at
13 Arms, \$8,760..

14 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
15 of labor, \$372,962.

16 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$970.

17 Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of
18 Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

19 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
20 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of
21 the Senate as authorized by law, \$9,376.66.

22 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
23 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to
24 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
25 obtaining and laying factual data and information before

1 the committee for its consideration in the discharge of its
2 functions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent
3 fund of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1946, \$50,000
4 in pursuance of the purposes set forth in said resolution.

5 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
6 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
7 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent
8 Expenses of the Senate, the initial three-minute toll charges
9 on not to exceed ten strictly official long-distance telephone
10 calls from Washington, District of Columbia, per month for
11 each Senator.

12 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-
13 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
14 mittees and offices of the Senate, \$26,900.

15 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
16 documents, \$2,000.

17 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18 MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

19 For compensation of Members of the House of Repre-
20 sentatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident
21 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

22 For mileage of Representatives, the Delegate from
23 Hawaii and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
24 and for expenses of the Delegate from Alaska, \$171,000.

25 There shall be paid to each Representative and Dele-

1 gate, and to the resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
 2 with respect to service after January 2, 1945, an expense
 3 allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying
 4 expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of
 5 his official duties. For making such payments through
 6 June 30, 1946, \$1,642,500, of which so much as is required
 7 to make such payments for the period from January 3,
 8 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be imme-
 9 diately available.

10 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
 11 others:

12 OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

13 Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks
 14 to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker,
 15 \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

16 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

17 Salaries: Parliamentary \$5,000, and \$2,500 additional
 18 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and
 19 for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assist-
 20 ant Parliamentary, \$3,000 and \$1,500 additional so long
 21 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger
 22 to Speaker's table, \$1,740; in all, \$14,740.

23 CHAPLAIN

24 Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and

1 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
2 incumbent.

3 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

4 Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, includ-
5 ing compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent
6 fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally
7 clerk, at \$5,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$3,600, to
8 continue available, under the limitations of House Resolu-
9 tion 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk, \$4,000;
10 disbursing clerk, \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the
11 position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk, \$3,780;
12 chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,900
13 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of the House
14 of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$3,600; assistant to
15 disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian,
16 \$2,760; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520
17 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at \$2,460
18 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper
19 and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160 each; assistant in
20 disbursing office, \$1,800; additional clerical assistance in dis-
21 bursing office in accordance with the provisions of House
22 Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and 679, adopted Decem-
23 ber 16, 1942, December 20, 1943, and December 14,
24 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assistants to chief bill

1 clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$2,500;
 2 assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at
 3 \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560;
 4 laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260 each; tele-
 5 phone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-three
 6 at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as author-
 7 ized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,010;
 8 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
 9 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
 10 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent
 11 of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabi-
 12 netmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the con-
 13 struction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant
 14 custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer,
 15 \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation,
 16 maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all,
 17 \$205,550.

18 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

19 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following com-
 20 mittees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 21 janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 22 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; as-
 23 sistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed
 24 by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of
 25 the House of Representatives, \$48,740, and in addition, the

1 unexpended balance for such purpose for the fiscal year 1945
2 is continued available during fiscal year 1946; twelve
3 clerk-stenographers at the annual rate of \$1,800 each, one
4 for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations
5 having jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as
6 shall be designated by the chairman of the Committee on
7 Appropriations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the
8 subcommittees so designated, subject to the approval of the
9 chairman, and one for the office of the ranking minority
10 member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be ap-
11 pointed by him, \$23,400, of which \$1,800 shall be im-
12 mediately available. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,760;
13 assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Census—clerk,
14 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,760; jani-
15 tor, \$1,260. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
16 assistant clerk, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights,
17 and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition
18 of Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—
19 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Edu-
20 cation—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of the Pres-
21 ident, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—
22 clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; jani-
23 tor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
24 \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
25 \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.

1 Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300;
 2 janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 3 \$1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 4 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—
 5 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. In-
 6 dian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 7 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 8 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 9 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 10 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 11 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;
 12 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 14 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 15 clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 16 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 17 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-
 18 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 19 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 20 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—
 21 clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 22 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 23 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260.
 24 Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor,
 25 \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assist-

1 ant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760;
 2 janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk,
 3 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public
 4 Lands—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 5 \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,
 6 \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 7 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant
 8 clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 9 sistant clerk, \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor,
 10 \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-
 11 American Activities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640;
 12 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—
 13 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260.
 14 Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000;
 15 assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk,
 16 \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560;
 17 two at \$1,260 each. World War Veterans' Legis-
 18 lation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; for an addi-
 19 tional amount for clerks of the committees pursuant to the
 20 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public, 512), \$22,880; in all,
 21 \$390,960.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

23 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 24 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assist-
 25 ant cashier, \$4,000; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each;

1 Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600; special
 2 assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$2,400; pair clerk and
 3 messenger, \$2,820; stenographer, \$2,500; skilled laborer,
 4 \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all, \$41,200.

5 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
 6 lieutenants at \$1,740 each; five sergeants at \$1,680 each;
 7 sixty privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$110,820.

8 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

9 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;
 10 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants
 11 to the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at
 12 \$3,000, and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—
 13 superintendent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at
 14 \$1,560; chief janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long
 15 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messengers—
 16 one chief messenger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as
 17 the position is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messen-
 18 gers at \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each;
 19 laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at
 20 \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloak-
 21 room) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies'
 22 retiring rooms at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' recep-
 23 tion room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180
 24 and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the
 25 present incumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief

1 clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks
 2 at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one
 3 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
 4 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
 5 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
 6 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
 7 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the
 8 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
 9 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
 10 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for
 11 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$4 per day
 12 each, \$36,200; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
 13 Lewis), \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the posi-
 14 tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent
 15 of document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
 16 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;
 17 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560;
 18 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
 19 in all, \$272,920.

20 SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

21 For the minority employees authorized and named in the
 22 House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11,
 23 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, three at \$3,000
 24 each; one at \$3,600 and \$300 additional while the position is
 25 held by the present incumbent (minority pair clerk, House

1 Resolution Numbered 313 of August 7, 1935) ; in all
2 \$22,900.

3 Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding
4 room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913,
5 \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of
6 April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

7 Successors to any of the employees provided for in the
8 two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of
9 Representatives at any time.

10 Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110
11 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the
12 present incumbent; clerk, \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000;
13 two assistant clerks, at \$1,800 each; for official expenses
14 of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution
15 Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December
16 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all, \$13,540.

17 Conference minority: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300 addi-
18 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
19 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
20 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
21 to be appointed by the minority leader.

22 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
23 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
24 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
25 in all, \$3,480.

1 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
 2 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
 3 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each;
 4 in all, \$4,000.

5 POST OFFICE

6 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
 7 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100
 8 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-
 9 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
 10 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at
 11 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
 12 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

13 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-
 14 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
 15 \$2,200.

16 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

17 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
 18 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,000; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in
 20 all, \$70,500.

21 COMMITTEE REPORTERS

22 Salaries: Four reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each,
 23 and two reporters to committees, at \$6,500 each; clerk,
 24 \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all,

1 \$58,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the sale
 2 of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees reported
 3 by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
 4 as "miscellaneous receipts".

5 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
 6 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
 7 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
 8 30, 1946, inclusive.

9 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

10 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
 11 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto
 12 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties,
 13 as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

15 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
 16 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
 17 repair shops, \$55,000, of which \$5,000 shall be immediately
 18 available.

19 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
 20 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
 21 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
 22 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
 23 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
 24 sixth Congress), the reimbursement to the official re-
 25 porters to committees for the amounts actually paid out by

1 them for transcribing hearings, and materials for folding,
2 \$86,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
3 shall be used to pay the salaries of three additional laborers
4 authorized in section 2 of House Resolution Numbered 385
5 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted December 17,
6 1943.

7 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings
8 of committees other than special and select committees,
9 \$27,500.

10 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
11 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

12 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
13 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of
14 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
15 authorized by law, \$35,500.

16 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
17 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
18 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
19 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
20 more than four from the House and not more than two from
21 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person
22 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
23 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
24 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
25 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a

1 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
2 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

3 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
4 service, exclusive of personal services, \$200,000.

5 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
6 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
7 for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress,
8 and for stationery for the use of the committees and officers
9 of the House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

10 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
11 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
12 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
13 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician
14 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
15 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
16 an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four
17 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
18 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940,
19 \$6,985.

20 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
21 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

22 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
23 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
24 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
25 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850;

1 and the maximum allowance per capita is increased by \$25
2 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.

3 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
4 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
5 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
6 person, \$30,000.

7 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
8 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928
9 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the
10 direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

11 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "For
12 preliminary work in connection with the preparation of a
13 new edition of the United States Code, including the cor-
14 rection of errors as authorized by the Act approved March
15 2, 1929", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropria-
16 tion Act, 1944, is hereby continued available until June 30,
17 1946.

18 For preparing and editing a new edition of the Code of
19 Laws of the United States of America as authorized and
20 directed by law (U. S. C., title I, ch. III), to remain avail-
21 able until expended, \$150,000.

22 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
23 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
24 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
25 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the

1 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
2 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
3 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
4 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of
5 congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
6 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the
7 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
8 recording and filing statements of political committees and
9 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-
10 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S.
11 C., 241-256); and for such other assistance as the Clerk
12 of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct
13 of the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no
14 part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the
15 annual salary of any employee of the House of Repre-
16 sentatives.

17 Speaker's automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
18 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
19 \$4,000.

20 CAPITOL POLICE

21 General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uni-
22 forms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of
23 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent
24 expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services per-

1 formed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police
2 Board, \$9,400.

3 Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police
4 Board to provide additional protection during the present
5 emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including
6 the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power
7 Plant, \$55,000. Such sum shall only be expended for
8 payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed
9 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service
10 of the Treasury Department, and the Metropolitan Police
11 of the District of Columbia, and the heads of such agencies
12 and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
13 thorized and directed to make such details upon the request
14 of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period
15 of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions
16 of the Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority
17 as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of
18 the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may
19 be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and
20 other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made to
21 the Federal agency or the government of the District of
22 Columbia, respectively, and any sums so reimbursed shall
23 be credited to the appropriation or appropriations from which
24 such salaries and expenses are payable and be available
25 for all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person

1 detailed under the authority of this paragraph or under simi-
2 lar authority in the Legislative Branch, Appropriation Act,
3 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
4 from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia
5 shall be deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during
6 the period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of
7 rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same
8 extent as though such detail had not been made, and at
9 the termination thereof any such person who was a member
10 of such police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with
11 respect to rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits
12 which is not less than the status of such person in such
13 police at the end of such detail.

14 One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police"
15 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
16 by the Clerk of the House.

17 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

18 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as
19 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
20 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
21 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
22 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing
23 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
24 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
25 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as authorized by law, \$90,000, of which \$42,000 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and \$48,000 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

For preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the statements for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the work.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services at rates of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no Architect; \$65,470.

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official

1 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
2 sum of \$750.

3 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
5 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by
6 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
7 \$300.

8 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

9 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
10 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
11 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
12 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,
13 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
14 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
15 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
16 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; main-
17 tenance and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
18 office vehicle; not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of tech-
19 nical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city
20 directory; not to exceed \$150 for expenses of attendance,
21 when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol,
22 at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related
23 to work under the Architect of the Capitol; and the com-
24 pensation of the position of supervising engineer shall be at
25 the rate of \$6,000 per annum so long as the position is held

1 by the person who was the incumbent thereof on May 15,
2 1941; \$317,200.

3 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
4 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
5 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of
6 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
7 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; mainte-
8 nance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
9 and equipment or under contract without compliance with
10 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
11 \$109,000.

12 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, altera-
13 tions, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
14 expenses, \$13,200.

15 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Build-
16 ings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the sub-
17 way system connecting the Senate Office Building with the
18 Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal
19 and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track,
20 and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$1,500.

21 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
22 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
23 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
24 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
25 and for personal and other services, including four female

1 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each,
2 for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building;
3 to be expended under the control and supervision of the
4 Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$349,500.

5 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including
6 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
7 and for all necessary services, \$427,000.

8 Capitol power plant: For lighting, heating and power
9 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme
10 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
11 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
12 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-
13 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
14 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
15 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
16 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
17 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
18 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in
19 connection with the maintenance and operation of the
20 plant, \$882,700.

21 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
22 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
23 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7),
24 concerning purchases for executives departments.

25 The Government Printing Office and the Washington

1 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
2 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
3 furnished during the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts so
4 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

5 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

6 MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

7 Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services
8 at rates of pay provided by law, \$97,800.

9 Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of em-
10 ployees and additional employees under the Architect of the
11 Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings
12 on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such
13 Architect, \$7,000.

14 General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expendi-
15 tures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the
16 jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor
17 improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies,
18 waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances,
19 and personal and other services in connection with the
20 mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings
21 and grounds, \$84,000, of which \$40,000 shall be avail-
22 able for necessary expenses for remodeling of space in the
23 annex for a cafeteria and for furniture, equipment, and
24 other items required for operation of same.

25 For furniture, including the purchase of office and library

1 equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$38,600, to
2 be expended under the direction of the Architect of the
3 Capitol.

4 BOTANIC GARDEN

5 Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding
6 \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard
7 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$80,200;
8 all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the
9 Library.

10 Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements:
11 For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operat-
12 ing, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the
13 nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining
14 thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees,
15 shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous sup-
16 plies; including rubber boots and aprons when required for
17 use by employees in connection with their work; not to
18 exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of
19 waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants,
20 not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not
21 to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
22 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
23 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; office equipment and
24 contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of in-
25 sect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of

1 materials, and procurement of personal services by contract
 2 without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair,
 3 maintenance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motor-
 4 trucks, and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
 5 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and
 6 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
 7 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
 8 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
 9 on the Library, \$20,000.

10 No part of the appropriations contained in this title for
 11 the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by con-
 12 gressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery
 13 stock.

14 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

15 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Librar-
 16 ian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal
 17 services, including special and temporary services and extra
 18 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
 19 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$1,777,000, of which
 20 \$135,000 shall be immediately available.

21 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

22 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
 23 register, and other personal services, \$299,800.

24 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

25 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ

1 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available,
2 in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins,
3 and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to
4 render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees
5 and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests
6 of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700
7 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day
8 or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$198,300:
9 *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000 of this sum shall be
10 used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest
11 of General Public Bills.

12 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

13 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed
14 cards and other publications of the Library, including per-
15 sonal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), ex-
16 pressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such
17 distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when
18 incurred on the written authority and direction of the Libra-
19 rian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees
20 engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and
21 for extra special services of regular employees at rates to
22 be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$227,900.

23 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

24 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of
25 Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several

1 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
2 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
3 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial
4 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
5 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
6 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
7 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at
8 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material
9 and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes
10 and digests of State legislation for official distribution only,
11 and other printing and binding incident to the work of
12 compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$35,000.

13 UNION CATALOGUES

14 Salaries and expenses: To continue the development
15 and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including per-
16 sonal services within and without the District of Columbia
17 (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services,
18 including extra special services of regular employees, at
19 rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary mate-
20 rial and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and
21 incidentals, \$44,700.

22 MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

23 To enable the Librarian of Congress to make preliminary
24 investigations and to prepare plans for recording, storing,
25 and servicing of motion pictures and still photographs, in-

cluding personal services, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and other necessary expenses, \$11,600.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, \$525,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the in-

crease of the law library, \$150,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$20,000.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding \$30,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000 for sound-reproduction records and for the maintenance and replacement of the Government-owned reproducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

PRINTING AND BINDING

General printing and binding: For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the

1 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
2 of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$319,000.

3 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright
4 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries
5 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
6 States courts involving copyright, \$20,000.

7 Printing catalog cards: For the printing of catalog
8 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
9 tribution of printed cards, \$260,000.

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

11 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,
12 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscel-
13 laneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental
14 expenses connected with the administration of the Library
15 and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
17 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$26,600.

18 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellane-
19 ous supplies necessary for the operation of the photodupli-
20 cating machines of the Library and the making of photo-
21 duplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplications,
22 \$24,100.

23 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
24 of penalty mail for the Library of Congress as required by

1 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
2 \$12,500.

3 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

4 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal
5 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,
6 as amended, including special and temporary services and
7 special services of regular employees in connection with
8 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
9 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750) at
10 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$314,300.

11 For mail, delivery, including maintenance, operation,
12 and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle,
13 telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other spe-
14 cial clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and elevator
15 conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent ex-
16 penses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous
17 supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with
18 the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings,
19 \$22,800: *Provided*, That any appropriations under the con-
20 trol of the Librarian of Congress may be expended without
21 reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
22 5) in any case when the total amount of the purchase in-
23 volved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

1 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

2 For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund
3 Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust
4 fund held by the Board, \$500.

5 Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress
6 may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the
7 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, but the Libra-
8 rian shall not make any appointment to any such position
9 until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such
10 appointment a person in any of the three categories specified
11 in such section 206 who possesses the special qualifications
12 for the particular position and also otherwise meets the gen-
13 eral requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

14 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

15 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
16 BINDING

17 To provide the Public Printer with a working capital
18 for the following purposes for the execution of printing,
19 binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other
20 authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the
21 various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public
22 Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compensa-
23 tion, or wages of all necessary officers and employees addi-
24 tional to those herein appropriated for, including employees
25 necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material

1 for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the
2 provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays and
3 Executive orders granting holidays and half holidays with
4 pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer to comply
5 with the provisions of law granting leave to employees with
6 pay, such pay to be at the rate for their regular positions
7 at the time the leave is granted; rental of buildings and
8 equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric
9 fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage
10 of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair;
11 and operation of the same, to be used only for official pur-
12 poses, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of
14 the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writ-
15 ing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, tele-
16 graph and telephone service, furniture, typewriters, and
17 carpets; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000
18 for attendance at meetings or conventions when authorized
19 by the Joint Committee on Printing; stationery, post-
20 age, and advertising; directories, technical books, news-
21 papers, magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding
22 \$750) ; adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and
23 other machines of similar character; rubber boots, coats,
24 and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,000) ; equip-
25 ment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and build-

1 ings, and for minor alterations to buildings; necessary
2 equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency
3 room for the use of all employees in the Government Print-
4 ing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury
5 while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellane-
6 ous items authorized by the Public Printer; for expenses
7 authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Print-
8 ing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment,
9 material, and supplies and Government printing plants in
10 the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding
11 \$1,000).; for salaries and expenses of preparing the semi-
12 monthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record
13 under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing
14 (chief indexer at \$3,480, one cataloger at \$3,180, two
15 catalogers at \$2,460 each, and one cataloger at \$2,100) ;
16 and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equip-
17 ment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing
18 of the work; in all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be
19 charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for
20 Congress including supplemental and deficiency estimates
21 of appropriations; the printing, binding, and distribution of
22 the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved
23 July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding
24 \$500,000) ; for the printing and binding of the supple-
25 ment to the Code of Federal Regulations for 1945, as

1 authorized by the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C.
2 311), \$100,000; the printing and binding for use of the
3 Government Printing Office; the printing and binding
4 (not exceeding \$3,000) for official use of the Architect
5 of the Capitol upon requisition of the Secretary of the
6 Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000:
7 *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working
8 capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended
9 balance not later than twelve months after the close of the
10 fiscal year 1946: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
11 the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
12 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of
13 \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part
14 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture
15 (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture).

16 Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the
17 foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by
18 the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so
19 recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate
20 of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public
21 Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously
22 ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this
23 appropriation is made.

24 During the fiscal year 1946 any executive depart-
25 ment or independent establishment of the Government

1 ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies
2 from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly
3 by check to the Public Printer upon his written request,
4 either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part
5 of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be,
6 and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance here-
7 with shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance
8 of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
9 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall
10 be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon
11 by the Public Printer and the department or establishment
12 concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work
13 that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received from
14 sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and condemned
15 property; and for losses or damage to Government property;
16 shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury
17 Department, of the appropriation made for the working
18 capital of the Government Printing Office for the year in
19 which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by
20 the Public Printer.

21 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
22 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
23 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
24 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
25 such detail be authorized by law.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent, and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40), \$1,045,000.

General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewriters, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains, books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage, carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sanitary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies, catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository libraries; in all, \$345,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the

1 Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That the
2 Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the quota
3 that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Definitive
4 Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Representa-
5 tive, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving during
6 the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written application
7 therefor.

8 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

9 PRINTING OFFICE

10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required
12 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
13 \$353,000.

14 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
15 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
16 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12,
17 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved
18 June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases
19 for executive departments.

20 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for
21 printing and binding for the fiscal year 1946 within
22 or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads
23 of the various executive departments and independent estab-
24 lishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of
25 annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions:

1 *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discon-
2 tinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the
3 offices of the heads of the respective departments or inde-
4 pendent establishments for public inspection.

5 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this
6 Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private
7 vehicles.

8 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
9 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
10 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensa-
11 tion or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
12 different from that specifically established for such position by
13 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of
14 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided
15 herein shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and
16 the authority for any position specifically established by such
17 Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall
18 cease to exist.

19 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
20 in this Act shall be paid as compensation to any per-
21 son appointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member
22 of the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to
23 be prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police
24 Board: *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby
25 authorized to detail police from the House Office, Senate

1 Office, and Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol
2 Grounds.

3 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
5 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
6 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
7 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
8 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
9 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
10 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
11 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
12 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
13 advocates or who is a member of an organization that advo-
14 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
15 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
16 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
17 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
18 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
19 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
20 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
21 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

22 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
23 Branch Appropriation Act, 1946".

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3109

[Report No. 509]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Legislative
Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. O'NEAL

MAY 3, 1945

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

MAY 3, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3109]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1946:

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the Senate and House of Representatives and those joint services and activities which heretofore, by law or custom, have been considered as a part of the legislative establishment.

The activities of the Government for which appropriations are made are as follows:

- (1) The Senate.
- (2) The House of Representatives.
- (3) The Capitol Police.
- (4) The Joint Committee on Printing.
- (5) The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.
- (6) The Offices of Legislative Counsel.
- (7) The Architect of the Capitol.
- (8) The Botanic Garden.
- (9) The Library of Congress.
- (10) The Government Printing Office.

It will be observed that the accompanying bill covers amounts for the legislative branch only, the committee having considered it advisable to hereafter include the expenses of the Federal judiciary in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary appropriation bill, the fiscal year 1946 bill having already been passed by the House.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The estimates of appropriations upon which the bill is based were transmitted in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946 and will be found in that document on pages 3 to 27. The original amount of \$50,299,-520.66 was subsequently augmented by the amount of \$182,550, contained in House Documents Nos. 112, 127, and 145. Accordingly, the revised estimates total \$50,482,070.66. The duty of the President in transmitting the estimates of the legislative branch is purely a ministerial function, the amounts being included in the regular Budget merely for the purposes of presenting a consolidated statement of the total financial needs of the Federal Government.

A detailed tabulation of appropriations for 1945 and recommendations by the committee for 1946 will be found at the end of this report. However, there is given below a summary tabulation of the estimates and the amounts recommended by the committee for the ensuing fiscal year.

Summary of the bill

	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase(+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase(+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
Total, regular annual appropriation-----	\$49,364,830.66	\$50,482,070.66	\$50,722,147.66	+\$1,357,317	+\$240.077
For comparative purposes: Deduct additional amount appropriated for overtime, 1945-----	1,487,943.00			+1,487,943	-----
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding additional amount for overtime, legislative branch-----	47,876,887.66	50,482,070.66	50,722,147.66	+2,845,260	+240,077

The more accurate comparison between fiscal years 1945 and 1946, as reflected in the above tabulation, is, of course, the one excluding overtime and additional compensation for the current fiscal year. Comparative amounts for such purposes are not included in the 1946 estimates.

In its consideration of the estimates for the legislative branch, the committee has, as in the past, made no differentiation between this establishment and other agencies of the Government which appear annually in support of their estimates of appropriation. As a matter of fact, it may be safely stated that perhaps a more careful scrutiny is given the legislative items because the estimates for this branch of our Government are exempt by law from the usual review by the Bureau of the Budget. It should be pointed out in this connection that 10 years ago, or fiscal year 1937, the total legislative appropriation was \$25,643,000, whereas the amount recommended for 1946 is approximately \$50,700,000, including \$20,000,000 appropriated for working capital for the Government Printing Office (returnable to the United States Treasury at the end of 1 year), \$500,000 for the printing of the Federal Register, and \$100,000 for a supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations, none of which items were in existence in 1937. All three of these items are executive rather than legislative requirements. The net increase during the last 10 years is, therefore, approximately \$4,457,000, of which amount over \$2,200,000 consists

of increases for the Library of Congress, a national rather than a legislative institution.

With respect to fiscal year 1946, the following items are chargeable to the legislative branch but are not strictly expenses of the Congress:

Library buildings and grounds	\$227, 400
Botanic Garden	100, 200
Library of Congress (excluding Legislative Reference Service)	4, 590, 800
Government Printing Office	20, 600, 000
Total	25, 518, 400

Deducting these enumerated amounts, the remaining sum, representing the appropriations in the bill chargeable as the expense of Congress for 1946, is \$25,203,747.66.

NEED FOR REVIEW OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

It is the hope of the committee that the results of the pending study on the reorganization of the Congress will also include recommendations to cover the administrative, budgetary, and fiscal operations looking toward a consolidation under fewer responsible heads of the presently scattered activities and responsibilities comprising the business-management structure of the House of Representatives. This is to in no way reflect on the loyal personnel of the House. It is the system that should be reviewed and corrected. The committee does not attempt to speak for the Senate and such suggestions as are herein stated or implied are for the consideration of the House membership only.

Hearings before the committee have, for instance, disclosed that: (1) Personnel performing exact functions are on separate pay rolls and under different supervision; (2) work of a type which generally is considered analogous is broken down by fine distinctions, each segment under a different head; (3) employees who are employed to perform one kind of function are performing a completely unrelated function; (4) a number of positions have so changed in character over the years that only a very small portion of time is now being devoted to the purposes for which they were originally created. Other incongruities in the organizational structure could be recited.

Suffice it to say, however, that these examples do illustrate the need for a thorough study of the methods and practices relating to the conduct of the business phase of congressional activity.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The committee, during the course of the hearings on the bill, was apprised of a number of disparities in the salaries of the employees of the House of Representatives. While it is not in a position to state which employees are properly paid, which are underpaid, and which, if any, are being overpaid, it is convinced that inequities do exist, and respectfully suggests to the legislative committees having jurisdiction over this matter that some study or review of the present employee salary structure be made with the view of eliminating such unjustifiable disparity as may be found to exist.

The committee is averse to effecting salary adjustments on appropriation bills unless prior legislative sanction has been given. While there is being recommended in the accompanying bill a number of salary adjustments, based on pure merit and length of service, the committee desires to make it known that it will be disinclined to take

similar action in the future. The rules of the House provide for a more proper and orderly procedure.

UNITED STATES SENATE

The committee has, in accordance with established practice, excluded from its considerations all items falling under this general head, the 1946 Senate requirements to be determined by that body. The amount of the Budget estimate, or \$4,505,142.66, is carried in the bill, a decrease of \$247,701 under the current year's appropriations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The amount of \$12,821,175 is recommended for the items under this general heading for the fiscal year 1946, an increase of \$1,249,990 under the current year's appropriations, and an increase of \$1,770,557 over the budget estimates. A major decrease under the current year's appropriations is attributable to the exclusion from the 1946 estimates of sums required for additional compensation authorized by the act of May 7, 1943. The additional amounts appropriated for this purpose for the current fiscal year total \$687,680.

The major regular items of increase are for clerk hire for members and delegates and for the preparation of a new edition of the United States Code. The former increase is in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 512, approved December 20, 1944. The new edition of the United States Code, authorized to be published not more often than every 5 years, is estimated to cost \$150,000, and this amount is being recommended. It was testified by Mr. Keogh, chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Laws, that the new edition will include the laws enacted up to and including the Seventy-ninth Congress. The last edition of the code was published in 1940. The committee has reluctantly authorized increases in salaries for certain of the employees of the House of Representatives, namely, one employee in the Office of the Clerk, five employees in the Office of the Doorkeeper, two employees on the Special and Minority pay roll, and six employees paid from the appropriation "Committee Reporters". As indicated elsewhere in this report, the committee is not fully in accord with the procedure it felt obliged to undertake in this instance, but, on analysis of testimony presented, it was impressed with the merits of these particular cases and is, accordingly, recommending the slight increases. Attention is also invited to the increase in the per capita postage allowance from \$15 to \$25 for each member, such increase being occasioned by the recently increased rate for special delivery stamps from 10 to 13 cents.

The bill includes an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum per Member. For many years Members of the Congress have been subjected to a myriad of expenses incidental to the efficient conduct of their respective offices. During the emergency period immediately prior to the war period and during the war period sessions of Congress have been almost continuous, with demand for service mounting. As a result, Members have been compelled to go to excessive expense which, in any other department of the Government or in normal business administration, would be paid by the department or business which is beneficiary of such service. The expense has during the period of high war costs caused a heavy drain on the Members' personal finances, for matters not personal but directly incidental to public office. The committee, therefore, recommends that a reason-

able average allowance for such pertinent expenses be made. The committee knows such action to be consistent with departmental appropriations and believes it to be consistent with the public intent and welfare. Since this amount is entirely for expenses incidental to office it would not be income, therefore not taxable.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Appropriation, 1945.....	\$2, 449, 777
Deduct additional war compensation.....	101, 426
Net requirements, 1945.....	2, 348, 351
Budget estimate, 1946.....	3, 156, 410
Allowed by the committee, 1946.....	2, 393, 270

The Architect of the Capitol is charged with the structural and mechanical care of 13 buildings, including operation of the mechanical equipment. In addition to other miscellaneous responsibilities he is also charged with the operation of the United States Botanic Garden, the Senate Restaurants, and the House Restaurants.

The increase in the amount requested for 1946 over the 1945 appropriation is, in the main, attributable to requests of the Library of Congress for an addition to building and for considerable increases in furniture and equipment items. It is the understanding of the committee that although the Library buildings and grounds are under the Architect of the Capitol, the actual requirements are determined by the Librarian of Congress. Of the total allowed under this head, the amount of \$227,400 is for the Library buildings and grounds.

The committee was glad to learn of the facilities in the offices of the Architect for disseminating to cultural and educational institutions information concerning the objects of art located in the Capitol. It would seem to the committee that inasmuch as the Capitol Building belongs to the people, every effort should be made, not only to preserve this collection but to extend the facilities for a wider public and institutional enjoyment of the rare pieces of art, found nowhere else.

Capitol buildings.—The amount of \$317,200 is recommended, a decrease of \$66,547 under the current appropriation and \$40,600 under the estimates. The items disallowed are (1) \$11,800 for tiling the subway entrance; (2) \$13,800 of an item of \$18,800 for repairs and improvements, House and Senate air intakes; and (3) \$15,000 for plumbing renewals. The committee feels that all construction and repairs of a deferable nature should not be initiated during this war period. With respect to the air intakes, the amount of \$5,000 is recommended for emergency repairs to prevent damage and deterioration. Major items of increase allowed are \$5,000 for annual painting costs and \$6,000 to replace two revolving doors in the Senate and House wings.

Capitol Grounds.—The committee recommends the amount of \$109,000 for this item, a decrease of \$13,500 under the estimates. The increases over the current net appropriation allowed are, \$2,200 for within-grade promotions, authorized by law, and approximately \$1,000 for purchase of new equipment and repair of old equipment, which amount should prove sufficient for the more necessary items. The committee did not feel that the request for restoration of personnel reduced by the committee last year was sufficiently justified under present conditions. With respect to the special paving repairs item,

the committee feels that no irreparable damage would accrue by deferring this construction to the immediate post-war period.

Senate Office Building.—The appropriation needs for this building are left for determination by the Senate in accordance with custom. The estimate of \$349,500, a decrease of \$3,460 under the current appropriation, is carried in the bill.

House Office Buildings.—The amount of \$427,000 is recommended for maintenance of the two House Office Buildings. Of the total net increase of \$51,480 requested, the amount of \$17,340 is disallowed as follows: \$5,000 for additional personnel; \$10,000 for increased painting requirements, and \$2,340 for the replacement of locks in the Old House Office Building. The major item of increase is for the repairs and improvements to roofs and terraces of the new building. In connection with the painting item, the committee presumes that the reduction effected will be applied to interior work to the extent necessary to absorb the amount.

Capitol Power Plant.—The amount of the estimate, \$882,700, is approved for this item. The Capitol Power Plant produces and supplies heat, light, power, and air-conditioning refrigeration, as required for the legislative establishment and the Supreme Court Building, the Government Printing Office, and the Washington City Post Office. The major operating expense is, of course, fuel, for which the amount of \$536,280 is allowed. This fuel is purchased through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, at a current price of \$6.54 per ton, an increase of 25 percent over the previous price. In addition to an amount of \$20,500 for increased costs of fuel, the committee has allowed an increase of approximately \$50,000 for repairs and improvements to both buildings and equipment, but principally for old and worn-out equipment which has become unserviceable and expensive to operate.

Library Buildings and Grounds.—This general heading includes four separate appropriation items for the following types of expense: Salaries (two items) for maintenance personnel, general repairs, and for the first time since fiscal year 1941, furniture and equipment. The total amount of \$227,400, a decrease of \$204,700 under the estimates, is recommended.

With respect to the item, "Salaries, Library buildings and grounds," the amount of \$5,500, requested for salary costs of personnel previously eliminated, is not allowed.

Under the item "General repairs," the committee has approved the following additional amounts:

Annual maintenance-----	\$1, 000
Painting-----	10, 000
Repairs-----	5, 000
Rare-book stands-----	5, 000
Reading lamps-----	500
Total-----	21, 500

All other requests for increases are not allowed, either because of the absence of adequate justification or because of the feeling of the committee that appropriations for the items were not warranted at the present time due to scarcities of labor and critical materials.

The request for \$467,000 for the construction of an addition to the main library building for a cafeteria and additional library space is not allowed. In lieu thereof, and on the basis of subsequent estimates prepared at the suggestion of the committee, there is being

recommended in the item, "General repairs," the amount of \$40,000 for converting and equipping for cafeteria use certain space on the third floor of the Library Annex. This amount is approved by the committee with the understanding that it will suffice to cover the entire cost of the project and that no supplemental funds will be requested.

The item, Furniture and equipment, for the Library of Congress formerly, and by law, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol but which has, beginning with the fiscal year 1942, been carried under the Library of Congress, has again been placed under the responsibility of the Architect of the Capitol. This was accomplished at the request of the present Acting Librarian of Congress and after consultation with the Architect. The transfer centralizes the responsibility for the maintenance of the Library buildings and grounds and will no doubt result in some savings to the Government. The amount recommended by the committee for this item is \$38,600, a reduction of \$52,700 under the Budget estimates. It is the feeling of the committee that much of the equipment requested is not available at this time and furthermore that only the very essential items should be procured at the present high prices.

BOTANIC GARDEN

The amount of \$100,200 is recommended for this item, a decrease of \$5,040 under the estimates, which latter amount represents salary costs of additional personnel requested. As a general rule, only in instances of urgently needed additional personnel has the committee been disposed toward favorable considerations.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Appropriated 1945.....	\$4, 457, 805
Deduct additional war compensation.....	464, 330
Net requirement for 1945.....	3, 993, 475
Budget estimate, 1946.....	5, 626, 100
Allowed by the committee, 1946.....	4, 789, 100

Salaries, Library proper.—The amount of \$1,777,000, a decrease of \$316,800 under the estimates, is recommended. The committee has disallowed all additional positions requested for the administrative offices. With respect to the reference department, the committee has approved one position at \$2,600 in the Serials Division and one position at \$3,200 and one at \$2,600 in the Maps Division. With respect to this latter item; the committee by its action does not in any way indicate its lack of appreciation in the value of a complete and orderly map collection for the use of not only our military and other Government agencies, but also for use by the general public. However, the testimony before the committee indicates considerable duplication as between the Library of Congress and other agencies of the Government in the matter of collecting, cataloging, and otherwise servicing the map collections. It is suggested accordingly that the Librarian of Congress, in cooperation with the other map-gathering agencies of the Government and the Bureau of the Budget, make some effort to consolidate all of the map collections of the Federal Government, other than those maps used for daily reference, for a more efficient and economical utilization of this type of collection. In lieu of the 24 additional positions requested for the acquisitions department, the committee has allowed one position at \$1,620

in the Order Division and one position at \$2,000 in the Exchange and Gift Division. One additional position at \$1,620 is approved for the law library. All other positions for the Library proper are not allowed.

The committee feels that the personnel needs of a specialized character should receive a more careful consideration than this committee can give in a review of the Budget estimates. Some legislative committee of the House should be charged with the responsibility of advising with the Library as to its specialized needs and making recommendations to this committee.

Copyright Office.—While the work of this Office has increased considerably during the war period, in certain respects other types of copyright registrations have decreased because of the war. The committee recommends for this item the amount of \$299,800, a decrease of \$6,200 under the Budget estimates. The following positions are approved: 1 senior cataloger, \$2,000; 2 junior indexers at \$1,620; and 1 file clerk at \$1,440. Testimony before the committee indicated the possibility of considerably increased work load after the war period and if such an increased work load should result, the committee will be sympathetic in considering a supplemental request.

Legislative Reference Service.—The functions under this head were created and still are for the use of the Members of the Congress. Considerable testimony was had on this item both by officials of the Library and by individual Members of Congress interested in augmenting this Service. The committee was generally impressed with the type of service that is being rendered to the committees of Congress as well as to the individual Members, but felt that an increase of \$100,000 was at this time inadvisable. Most of the work of this Service is for the various committees of the Congress and in view of the studies which are presently being conducted for the reorganization of the Congress and its committee system, it was felt that the Legislative Reference Service would have a more accurate understanding of the needs of the Congress after this reorganization becomes effective. The additional \$50,000 being recommended by the committee will, it is hoped, at least enable the Legislative Reference Service to form a sounder basis for a more complete service in the future.

Motion-picture project.—The amount of \$11,600, a decrease of \$9,400, is recommended for this item. This amount will provide for the salaries of one chief and one secretary which, it is understood, will suffice for the time being for the Library to carry out its responsibility with respect to developing and servicing a film collection. The committee looks forward with interest to the ensuing year's testimony in connection with this project especially as to the accomplishments during the fiscal year 1946 and to the Library's conclusions as to the historical and cultural value of its collection.

Increase of the Library of Congress.—The total amount of \$675,000 is recommended for use in increasing the Library's collections. Of this amount, \$525,000 is for the Library proper and \$150,000 for the law library. This represents a reduction of \$325,000 under the estimates and an increase of \$392,000 over the current year's appropriation. It was testified that the war situation has prevented the Library from pursuing its normal acquisitions program and that the opportunity has now arrived for the making of a major effort to fill the gap between the years 1939 and 1945. The committee feels that

this is a necessary and worth-while objective but was not fully impressed with the basis on which the estimates were prepared. The item is admittedly an intangible one, making it extremely difficult for anyone to predict, with any degree of accuracy, the number and extent of collections available for purchase and the prices that may have to be paid for those collections. The committee was not disposed, on the basis of testimony, to combine the acquisitions for the Library of Congress, general, and for the law library. The two branches were established separately by law and it is the feeling of the committee that they should remain separate. It is not felt that any administrative problems should arise in allocating the costs of purchases to the respective appropriations.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The amount of the Budget estimate, \$24,200,000, is recommended for the Public Printer. The types of printing covered by this appropriation and the estimated cost of each general type for the fiscal year 1946 are given below:

(a) Congressional Record.....	\$900, 000
(b) Miscellaneous publications.....	600, 000
(c) Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	450, 200
(d) Publications for international exchange.....	24, 800
(e) Franked envelopes and document franks.....	100, 000
(f) Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	350, 000
(g) Committee reports.....	125, 000
(h) Documents.....	200, 000
(i) Hearings.....	850, 000
(j) Federal Register.....	500, 000
(k) Supplement to Code of Federal Regulations.....	100, 000
Total.....	4, 200, 000
(l) Working capital.....	20, 000, 000
Total.....	24, 200, 000

The amount of \$20,000,000, appropriated yearly as working capital, is returnable to the United States Treasury, not later than 12 months after the close of the fiscal year for which appropriated. The remaining \$4,200,000 of the appropriation recommended is generally considered as the printing costs of the Congress. However, the printing of the Federal Register, Supplement to Code of Federal Regulations, and portions of other items listed in the tabulation, are definitely expenditures properly chargeable to the executive agencies of the Government. The committee was interested in the tremendous war activities of the Government Printing Office, much of which could not have been accomplished except for the aid of some 1,923 individual firms which handled approximately 28,890 contracts for war printing to date.

The amount of \$1,390,000, an increase of \$45,000 over the current appropriation, is approved for the Superintendent of Documents. A reduction of \$40,100 was effected by the committee on the premise that the amount for additional night work and overtime, estimated for full employment, would not be fully expended. The increase over the current year's appropriation is accounted for primarily by a slight increase in the basic wages of the per hour employees. During the fiscal year 1944 this Office turned into the Treasury of the United States, from the public sale of documents, the amount of \$1,112,408.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1945, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1946, AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1946

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
SENATE					
Senators:					
Salaries-----	\$960, 000. 00	\$960, 000. 00	\$960, 000. 00		
Mileage of-----	51, 000. 00	51, 000. 00	51, 000. 00		
Beneficiary of deceased Senator-----	30, 000. 00			-\$30, 000	
Vice President's office, salaries-----	26, 460. 00	30, 420. 00	30, 420. 00	+3, 960	
Chaplain-----	1, 680. 00	1, 680. 00	1, 680. 00		
Secretary's office, salaries-----	153, 420. 00	153, 920. 00	153, 920. 00	+500	
Document room, salaries-----	19, 220. 00	19, 220. 00	19, 220. 00		
Committees, salaries of employees-----	515, 140. 00	515, 140. 00	515, 140. 00		
Senators' clerks, etc-----	1, 364, 940. 00	1, 567, 080. 00	1, 567, 080. 00	+202, 140	
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, office of:					
Salaries-----	288, 200. 00	272, 484. 00	272, 484. 00	-15, 716	
Capital police force-----	105, 480. 00	105, 480. 00	105, 480. 00		
Post office, salaries-----	56, 460. 00	56, 460. 00	56, 460. 00		
Folding room, salaries-----	29, 340. 00	29, 340. 00	29, 340. 00		

War overtime pay	200, 000. 00			—200, 000
Contingent expenses:				
Automobile for Vice President, maintenance	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	
Reporting debates	70, 235. 00	65, 450. 00	65, 450. 00	—4, 785
Furniture:				
Labor for repairing	2, 300. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	—300
Purchase and materials for repair	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	
Inquiries and investigations	350, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	150, 000. 00	—200, 000
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation	38, 500. 00	35, 500. 00	35, 500. 00	—3, 000
Folding speeches:				
Labor for	18, 000. 00	18, 000. 00	18, 000. 00	
Material for	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	
Fuel, oil, etc	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	
Repairs and equipment, Senate kitchens	35, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	35, 000. 00	
Motor vehicles for the mails	8, 760. 00	8, 760. 00	8, 760. 00	
Miscellaneous items	372, 962. 00	372, 962. 00	372, 962. 00	
Packing boxes	970. 00	970. 00	970. 00	
Postage for officers of the Senate	1, 000. 00	500. 00	500. 00	—500

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
SENATE—continued					
Contingent expenses—Continued.					
Air-mail and special delivery postage-----	\$9, 376. 66	\$9, 376. 66	\$9, 376. 66	-----	-----
Stationery-----	26, 900. 00	26, 900. 00	26, 900. 00	-----	-----
Rent of warehouse for documents-----	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	-----	-----
Total, Senate-----	4, 752, 843. 66	4, 505, 142. 66	4, 505, 142. 66	-\$247, 701	-----
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Members and Delegates:					
Salaries-----	4, 385, 000. 00	4, 385, 000. 00	4, 385, 000. 00	-----	-----
Mileage-----	171, 000. 00	171, 000. 00	171, 000. 00	-----	-----
Expense allowance-----	-----	-----	1, 642, 500. 00	+1, 652, 500	+1, 642, 500
Beneficiary of deceased Member-----	30, 000. 00	-----	-----	--30, 000	-----
Speaker's office, salaries-----	13, 500. 00	13, 500. 00	13, 500. 00	-----	-----
Speaker's table-----	14, 740. 00	14, 740. 00	14, 740. 00	-----	-----
Chaplain-----	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00	-----	-----
Clerk's office, salaries-----	191, 700. 00	205, 050. 00	205, 550. 00	+13, 850	\$+500

Committees, annual employees-----	365, 680. 00	432, 275. 00	390, 960. 00	+25, 280	-41, 315
Sergeant at Arms:					
Office of, salaries-----	41, 200. 00	41, 200. 00	41, 200. 00		
Capitol Police force-----	110, 820. 00	110, 820. 00	110, 820. 00		
Doorkeepers' office, salaries-----	303, 740. 00	269, 148. 00	272, 920. 00	-30, 820	+3, 772
Special and minority employees-----	58, 260. 00	58, 260. 00	58, 860. 00	+600	+600
Post Office:					
Salaries-----	84, 680. 00	84, 680. 00	84, 680. 00		
Mail-carrying vehicles-----	2, 200. 00	2, 200. 00	2, 200. 00		
Official reporters-----	70, 500. 00	70, 500. 00	70, 500. 00		
Committee stenographers-----	55, 360. 00	55, 360. 00	58, 360. 00	+3, 000	+3, 000
Members and Delegates, clerk hire for-----	3, 997, 000. 00	4, 161, 000. 00	4, 161, 000. 00	+164, 000	
War overtime pay-----	175, 000. 00			-175, 000	
Contingent expenses:					
Furniture and repairs to furniture-----	45, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	55, 000. 00	+10, 000	+15, 000
Miscellaneous items-----	90, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	86, 000. 00	-4, 000	-4, 000
Reporting hearings-----	27, 500. 00	27, 500. 00	27, 500. 00		
Special committees-----	500, 000. 00	400, 000. 00	400, 000. 00	-100, 000	
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	38, 500. 00	35, 500. 00	35, 500. 00	-3, 000	
Telegraph and telephone-----	175, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	+25, 000	

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Contingent expenses—Continued.					
Stationery-----	\$531, 600. 00	\$93, 600. 00	\$93, 600. 00	—\$438, 000	-----
Medical supplies, etc.-----	6, 985. 00	6, 985. 00	6, 985. 00	-----	-----
Postage for officers-----	950. 00	950. 00	950. 00	-----	-----
Air and special-delivery postage-----	28, 470. 00	32, 850. 00	32, 850. 00	+4, 380	-----
Folding documents-----	34, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	—4, 000	-----
Revision of laws-----	8, 500. 00	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	—500	-----
U. S. Code, new addition-----	-----	-----	150, 000. 00	+150, 000	+\$150, 000
Preliminary work, preparation of new edition, U. S. Code-----	1, 300. 00	-----	-----	—1, 300	-----
Services, various compilations-----	5, 250. 00	4, 500. 00	4, 500. 00	—750	-----
Speaker's automobile-----	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	-----	-----
Contested-election expenses-----	1, 750. 00	-----	-----	—1, 750	-----
Total, House of Representatives-----	11, 571, 685. 00	11, 051, 118. 00	12, 821, 175. 00	+1, 249, 990	+1, 770, 057

CAPITOL POLICE						
Purchase of uniforms, etc.....	9, 400. 00	9, 400. 00	9, 400. 00			
Additional protection.....	60, 000. 00	55, 000. 00	55, 000. 00		-5, 000	
Total, Capitol Police.....	69, 400. 00	64, 400. 00	64, 400. 00		-5, 000	
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING						
Salaries.....	13, 120. 00	11, 860. 00	11, 860. 00		-1, 260	
JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES						
Expenses.....	20, 000. 00				-20, 000	
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL						
Salaries and expenses.....	85, 000. 00	86, 000. 00	90, 000. 00		+5, 000	+4, 000
MISCELLANEOUS						
Statement of appropriations.....	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00			
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL						
Architect's Office, salaries.....	74, 293. 00	65, 470. 00	65, 470. 00		-8, 823	
Penalty mail.....	278. 00	300. 00	300. 00		+22	
Capitol Building, repairs, etc.....	383, 747. 00	357, 800. 00	317, 200. 00		-66, 547	-40, 600
Capitol Grounds, care and improvement.....	122, 770. 00	122, 500. 00	109, 000. 00		-13, 770	-13, 500
Legislative garages, etc.....	15, 229. 00	13, 200. 00	13, 200. 00		-2, 029	
Subway transportation, Senate.....	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00			
Senate Office Building: Maintenance, etc.....	352, 960. 00	349, 500. 00	349, 500. 00		-3, 460	

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—continued					
House Office Buildings: Maintenance, etc--	\$465, 000. 00	\$444, 340. 00	\$427, 000. 00	-\$38, 000	-\$17, 340
Capitol power plant: Lighting Capitol, etc--	\$74, 000. 00	882, 700. 00	882, 700. 00	+8, 700	-----
Library Buildings and grounds:					
Salaries-----	115, 000. 00	103, 300. 00	97, 800. 00	-17, 200	-5, 500
Sunday opening-----	7, 000. 00	7, 000. 00	7, 000. 00	-----	-----
Repairs, miscellaneous supplies, etc-----	25, 000. 00	230, 500. 00	84, 000. 00	+59, 000	-146, 500
Furniture and equipment-----	13, 000. 00	91, 300. 00	38, 600. 00	+25, 600	-52, 700
Addition to building-----	-----	467, 000. 00	-----	-----	-467, 000
Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	2, 449, 777. 00	3, 136, 410. 00	2, 393, 270. 00	-56, 507	-743, 140
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries-----	95, 000. 00	85, 240. 00	80, 200. 00	-14, 800	-5, 040
Repairs and improvements-----	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----	-----
Total, Botanic Garden-----	115, 000. 00	105, 240. 00	100, 200. 00	-14, 800	-5, 040

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS					
Salaries-----	1, 750, 000. 00	2, 093, 800. 00	1, 777, 000. 00	+27, 000	-316, 800
Penalty mail-----	13, 875. 00	15, 000. 00	12, 500. 00	-1, 375	-2, 500
Copyright Office, salaries-----	348, 000. 00	306, 000. 00	299, 800. 00	-48, 200	-6, 200
Legislative Reference Service-----	178, 000. 00	248, 300. 00	198, 300. 00	+20, 300	-50, 000
Card indexes, distribution of-----	271, 605. 00	230, 700. 00	227, 900. 00	-43, 705	-2, 800
Index to State legislation-----	35, 000. 00	37, 700. 00	35, 000. 00	-----	-2, 700
Sunday opening-----	10, 000. 00	15, 000. 00	-----	-10, 000	-15, 000
Union Catalog-----	46, 925. 00	44, 700. 00	44, 700. 00	-2, 225	-----
Motion picture project-----	-----	21, 000. 00	11, 600. 00	+11, 600	-9, 400
Increase of the Library-----	198, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00	525, 000. 00	+327, 000	-475, 000
Purchase of books for law library-----	85, 000. 00	-----	150, 000. 00	+65, 000	+150, 000
Books of reference, Supreme Court-----	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----	-----
Books for adult blind-----	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	-----	-----
Printing and binding (general)-----	300, 000. 00	319, 000. 00	319, 000. 00	+19, 000	-----
Catalog of title entries-----	20, 000. 00	25, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----	-5, 000
Printing catalog cards-----	260, 000. 00	260, 000. 00	260, 000. 00	-----	-----
Contingent expenses-----	20, 800. 00	28, 900. 00	26, 600. 00	+5, 800	-2, 300
Photoduplication service-----	24, 100. 00	24, 100. 00	24, 100. 00	-----	-----

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—continued					
Library building:					
Salaries-----	\$350, 000. 00	\$314, 300. 00	\$314, 300. 00	—\$35, 700	-----
Sunday opening, extra services-----	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-----	—8, 000	—\$8, 000
Contingent expenses-----	18, 000. 00	22, 800. 00	22, 800. 00	+4, 800	-----
Trust Fund Board, expenses-----	500. 00	500. 00	500. 00	-----	-----
Total, Library of Congress-----	4, 457, 805. 00	5, 534, 800. 00	4, 789, 100. 00	+331, 295	—745, 700
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Office of the Public Printer:					
Salaries, printing and binding for Congress, and working capital-----	24, 200, 000. 00	24, 200, 000. 00	24, 200, 000. 00	-----	-----
Penalty mail-----	281, 200. 00	353, 000. 00	353, 000. 00	+71, 800	-----

Superintendent of Documents:

Salaries-----	1,000,000.00	1,085,100.00	1,045,000.00	+45,000	-40,100
Furniture and fixtures, etc-----	345,000.00	345,000.00	345,000.00		
Total, Government Printing Office--	25,826,200.00	25,983,100.00	25,943,000.00	+116,800	-40,100
Grand total, legislative-----	49,364,830.66	50,482,070.66	50,722,147.66	+1,357,317	+240,077
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, ex- cluding 1945 overtime (\$1,487,943)-----	47,876,887.66	50,482,070.66	50,722,147.66	+2,285,260	+240,077

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NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

79TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
1st Session } No. 3109

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

MAY 3, 1945.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3109,

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year 1946:

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the Senate and House of Representatives and those joint services and activities which heretofore, by law or custom, have been considered as a part of the legislative establishment.

The activities of the Government for which appropriations are made are as follows:

- (1) The Senate.
- (2) The House of Representatives.
- (3) The Capitol Police.
- (4) The Joint Committee on Printing.
- (5) The Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.
- (6) The Offices of Legislative Counsel.
- (7) The Architect of the Capitol.
- (8) The Botanic Garden.
- (9) The Library of Congress.
- (10) The Government Printing Office.

It will be observed that the accompanying bill covers amounts for the legislative branch only, the committee having considered it advisable to hereafter include the expenses of the Federal judiciary in the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary appropriation bill, the fiscal year 1946 bill having already been passed by the House.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS

The estimates of appropriations upon which the bill is based were transmitted in the Budget for the fiscal year 1946 and will be found in that document on pages 3 to 27. The original amount of \$50,299,-520.66 was subsequently augmented by the amount of \$182,550, contained in House Documents Nos. 112, 127, and 145. Accordingly, the revised estimates total \$50,482,070.66. The duty of the President in transmitting the estimates of the legislative branch is purely a ministerial function, the amounts being included in the regular Budget merely for the purposes of presenting a consolidated statement of the total financial needs of the Federal Government.

A detailed tabulation of appropriations for 1945 and recommendations by the committee for 1946 will be found at the end of this report. However, there is given below a summary tabulation of the estimates and the amounts recommended by the committee for the ensuing fiscal year.

Summary of the bill

	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase(+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase(+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
Total, regular annual appropriation.....	\$49,364,830.66	\$50,482,070.66	\$50,722,147.66	+\$1,357,317	+\$240,077
For comparative purposes: Deduct additional amount appropriated for overtime, 1945.....	1,487,943.00	-----	-----	+1,487,943	-----
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, excluding additional amount for overtime, legislative branch.....	47,876,887.66	50,482,070.66	50,722,147.66	+2,845,260	+240,077

The more accurate comparison between fiscal years 1945 and 1946, as reflected in the above tabulation, is, of course, the one excluding overtime and additional compensation for the current fiscal year. Comparative amounts for such purposes are not included in the 1946 estimates.

In its consideration of the estimates for the legislative branch, the committee has, as in the past, made no differentiation between this establishment and other agencies of the Government which appear annually in support of their estimates of appropriation. As a matter of fact, it may be safely stated that perhaps a more careful scrutiny is given the legislative items because the estimates for this branch of our Government are exempt by law from the usual review by the Bureau of the Budget. It should be pointed out in this connection that 10 years ago, or fiscal year 1937, the total legislative appropriation was \$25,643,000, whereas the amount recommended for 1946 is approximately \$50,700,000, including \$20,000,000 appropriated for working capital for the Government Printing Office (returnable to the United States Treasury at the end of 1 year), \$500,000 for the printing of the Federal Register, and \$100,000 for a supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations, none of which items were in existence in 1937. All three of these items are executive rather than legislative requirements. The net increase during the last 10 years is, therefore, approximately \$4,457,000, of which amount over \$2,200,000 consists

of increases for the Library of Congress, a national rather than a legislative institution.

With respect to fiscal year 1946, the following items are chargeable to the legislative branch but are not strictly expenses of the Congress:

Library buildings and grounds.....	\$227, 400
Botanic Garden.....	100, 200
Library of Congress (excluding Legislative Reference Service).....	4, 590, 800
Government Printing Office.....	20, 600, 000
Total.....	25, 518, 400

Deducting these enumerated amounts, the remaining sum, representing the appropriations in the bill chargeable as the expense of Congress for 1946, is \$25,203,747.66.

NEED FOR REVIEW OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT FUNCTIONS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

It is the hope of the committee that the results of the pending study on the reorganization of the Congress will also include recommendations to cover the administrative, budgetary, and fiscal operations looking toward a consolidation under fewer responsible heads of the presently scattered activities and responsibilities comprising the business-management structure of the House of Representatives. This is to in no way reflect on the loyal personnel of the House. It is the system that should be reviewed and corrected. The committee does not attempt to speak for the Senate and such suggestions as are herein stated or implied are for the consideration of the House membership only.

Hearings before the committee have, for instance, disclosed that: (1) Personnel performing exact functions are on separate pay rolls and under different supervision; (2) work of a type which generally is considered analogous is broken down by five distinctions, each segment under a different head; (3) employees who are employed to perform one kind of function are performing a completely unrelated function; (4) a number of positions have so changed in character over the years that only a very small portion of time is now being devoted to the purposes for which they were originally created. Other incongruities in the organizational structure could be recited.

Suffice it to say, however, that these examples do illustrate the need for a thorough study of the methods and practices relating to the conduct of the business phase of congressional activity.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The committee, during the course of the hearings on the bill, was apprised of a number of disparities in the salaries of the employees of the House of Representatives. While it is not in a position to state which employees are properly paid, which are underpaid, and which, if any, are being overpaid, it is convinced that inequities do exist, and respectfully suggests to the legislative committees having jurisdiction over this matter that some study or review of the present employee salary structure be made with the view of eliminating such unjustifiable disparity as may be found to exist.

The committee is averse to effecting salary adjustments on appropriation bills unless prior legislative sanction has been given. While there is being recommended in the accompanying bill a number of salary adjustments, based on pure merit and length of service, the committee desires to make it known that it will be disinclined to take

similar action in the future. The rules of the House provide for a more proper and orderly procedure.

UNITED STATES SENATE

The committee has, in accordance with established practice, excluded from its considerations all items falling under this general head, the 1946 Senate requirements to be determined by that body. The amount of the Budget estimate, or \$4,505,142.66, is carried in the bill, a decrease of \$247,701 under the current year's appropriations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The amount of \$12,821,175 is recommended for the items under this general heading for the fiscal year 1946, an increase of \$1,249,990 under the current year's appropriations, and an increase of \$1,770,557 over the budget estimates. A major decrease under the current year's appropriations is attributable to the exclusion from the 1946 estimates of sums required for additional compensation authorized by the act of May 7, 1943. The additional amounts appropriated for this purpose for the current fiscal year total \$687,680.

The major regular items of increase are for clerk hire for members and delegates and for the preparation of a new edition of the United States Code. The former increase is in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 512, approved December 20, 1944. The new edition of the United States Code, authorized to be published not more often than every 5 years, is estimated to cost \$150,000, and this amount is being recommended. It was testified by Mr. Keogh, chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Laws, that the new edition will include the laws enacted up to and including the Seventy-ninth Congress. The last edition of the code was published in 1940. The committee has reluctantly authorized increases in salaries for certain of the employees of the House of Representatives, namely, one employee in the Office of the Clerk, five employees in the Office of the Doorkeeper, two employees on the Special and Minority pay roll, and six employees paid from the appropriation "Committee Reporters". As indicated elsewhere in this report, the committee is not fully in accord with the procedure it felt obliged to undertake in this instance, but, on analysis of testimony presented, it was impressed with the merits of these particular cases and is, accordingly, recommending the slight increases. Attention is also invited to the increase in the per capita postage allowance from \$15 to \$25 for each member, such increase being occasioned by the recently increased rate for special delivery stamps from 10 to 13 cents.

The bill includes an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum per Member. For many years Members of the Congress have been subjected to a myriad of expenses incidental to the efficient conduct of their respective offices. During the emergency period immediately prior to the war period and during the war period sessions of Congress have been almost continuous, with demand for service mounting. As a result, Members have been compelled to go to excessive expense which, in any other department of the Government or in normal business administration, would be paid by the department or business which is beneficiary of such service. The expense has during the period of high war costs caused a heavy drain on the Members' personal finances, for matters not personal but directly incidental to public office. The committee, therefore, recommends that a reason-

able average allowance for such pertinent expenses be made. The committee knows such action to be consistent with departmental appropriations and believes it to be consistent with the public intent and welfare. Since this amount is entirely for expenses incidental to office it would not be income, therefore not taxable.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Appropriation, 1945.....	\$2, 449, 777
Deduct additional war compensation.....	101, 426
Net requirements, 1945.....	2, 348, 351
Budget estimate, 1946.....	3, 156, 410
Allowed by the committee, 1946.....	2, 393, 270

The Architect of the Capitol is charged with the structural and mechanical care of 13 buildings, including operation of the mechanical equipment. In addition to other miscellaneous responsibilities he is also charged with the operation of the United States Botanic Garden, the Senate Restaurants, and the House Restaurants.

The increase in the amount requested for 1946 over the 1945 appropriation is, in the main, attributable to requests of the Library of Congress for an addition to building and for considerable increases in furniture and equipment items. It is the understanding of the committee that although the Library buildings and grounds are under the Architect of the Capitol, the actual requirements are determined by the Librarian of Congress. Of the total allowed under this head, the amount of \$227,400 is for the Library buildings and grounds.

The committee was glad to learn of the facilities in the offices of the Architect for disseminating to cultural and educational institutions information concerning the objects of art located in the Capitol. It would seem to the committee that inasmuch as the Capitol Building belongs to the people, every effort should be made, not only to preserve this collection but to extend the facilities for a wider public and institutional enjoyment of the rare pieces of art, found nowhere else.

Capitol buildings.—The amount of \$317,200 is recommended, a decrease of \$66,547 under the current appropriation and \$40,600 under the estimates. The items disallowed are (1) \$11,800 for tiling the subway entrance; (2) \$13,800 of an item of \$18,800 for repairs and improvements, House and Senate air intakes; and (3) \$15,000 for plumbing renewals. The committee feels that all construction and repairs of a deferrable nature should not be initiated during this war period. With respect to the air intakes, the amount of \$5,000 is recommended for emergency repairs to prevent damage and deterioration. Major items of increase allowed are \$5,000 for annual painting costs and \$6,000 to replace two revolving doors in the Senate and House wings.

Capitol Grounds.—The committee recommends the amount of \$109,000 for this item, a decrease of \$13,500 under the estimates. The increases over the current net appropriation allowed are, \$2,200 for within-grade promotions, authorized by law, and approximately \$1,000 for purchase of new equipment and repair of old equipment, which amount should prove sufficient for the more necessary items. The committee did not feel that the request for restoration of personnel reduced by the committee last year was sufficiently justified under present conditions. With respect to the special paving repairs item,

the committee feels that no irreparable damage would accrue by deferring this construction to the immediate post-war period.

Senate Office Building.—The appropriation needs for this building are left for determination by the Senate in accordance with custom. The estimate of \$349,500, a decrease of \$3,460 under the current appropriation, is carried in the bill.

House Office Buildings.—The amount of \$427,000 is recommended for maintenance of the two House Office Buildings. Of the total net increase of \$51,480 requested, the amount of \$17,340 is disallowed as follows: \$5,000 for additional personnel; \$10,000 for increased painting requirements, and \$2,340 for the replacement of locks in the Old House Office Building. The major item of increase is for the repairs and improvements to roofs and terraces of the new building. In connection with the painting item, the committee presumes that the reduction effected will be applied to interior work to the extent necessary to absorb the amount.

Capitol Power Plant.—The amount of the estimate, \$882,700, is approved for this item. The Capitol Power Plant produces and supplies heat, light, power, and air-conditioning refrigeration, as required for the legislative establishment and the Supreme Court Building, the Government Printing Office, and the Washington City Post Office. The major operating expense is, of course, fuel, for which the amount of \$536,280 is allowed. This fuel is purchased through the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, at a current price of \$6.54 per ton, an increase of 25 percent over the previous price. In addition to an amount of \$20,500 for increased costs of fuel, the committee has allowed an increase of approximately \$50,000 for repairs and improvements to both buildings and equipment, but principally for old and worn-out equipment which has become unserviceable and expensive to operate.

Library Buildings and Grounds.—This general heading includes four separate appropriation items for the following types of expense: Salaries (two items) for maintenance personnel, general repairs, and for the first time since fiscal year 1941, furniture and equipment. The total amount of \$227,400, a decrease of \$204,700 under the estimates, is recommended.

With respect to the item, "Salaries, Library buildings and grounds," the amount of \$5,500, requested for salary costs of personnel previously eliminated, is not allowed.

Under the item "General repairs," the committee has approved the following additional amounts:

Annual maintenance-----	\$1, 000
Painting-----	10, 000
Repairs-----	5, 000
Rare-book stands-----	5, 000
Reading lamps-----	500
Total-----	21, 500

All other requests for increases are not allowed, either because of the absence of adequate justification or because of the feeling of the committee that appropriations for the items were not warranted at the present time due to scarcities of labor and critical materials.

The request for \$467,000 for the construction of an addition to the main library building for a cafeteria and additional library space is not allowed. In lieu thereof, and on the basis of subsequent estimates prepared at the suggestion of the committee, there is being

recommended in the item, "General repairs," the amount of \$40,000 for converting and equipping for cafeteria use certain space on the third floor of the Library Annex. This amount is approved by the committee with the understanding that it will suffice to cover the entire cost of the project and that no supplemental funds will be requested.

The item, Furniture and equipment, for the Library of Congress formerly, and by law, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol but which has, beginning with the fiscal year 1942, been carried under the Library of Congress, has again been placed under the responsibility of the Architect of the Capitol. This was accomplished at the request of the present Acting Librarian of Congress and after consultation with the Architect. The transfer centralizes the responsibility for the maintenance of the Library buildings and grounds and will no doubt result in some savings to the Government. The amount recommended by the committee for this item is \$38,600, a reduction of \$52,700 under the Budget estimates. It is the feeling of the committee that much of the equipment requested is not available at this time and furthermore that only the very essential items should be procured at the present high prices.

BOTANIC GARDEN

The amount of \$100,200 is recommended for this item, a decrease of \$5,040 under the estimates, which latter amount represents salary costs of additional personnel requested. As a general rule, only in instances of urgently needed additional personnel has the committee been disposed toward favorable considerations.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Appropriated 1945.....	\$4, 457, 805
Deduct additional war compensation.....	464, 330
Net requirement for 1945.....	3, 993, 475
Budget estimate, 1946.....	5, 626, 100
Allowed by the committee, 1946.....	4, 789, 100

Salaries, Library proper.—The amount of \$1,777,000, a decrease of \$316,800 under the estimates, is recommended. The committee has disallowed all additional positions requested for the administrative offices. With respect to the reference department, the committee has approved one position at \$2,600 in the Serials Division and one position at \$3,200 and one at \$2,600 in the Maps Division. With respect to this latter item, the committee by its action does not in any way indicate its lack of appreciation in the value of a complete and orderly map collection for the use of not only our military and other Government agencies, but also for use by the general public. However, the testimony before the committee indicates considerable duplication as between the Library of Congress and other agencies of the Government in the matter of collecting, cataloging, and otherwise servicing the map collections. It is suggested accordingly that the Librarian of Congress, in cooperation with the other map-gathering agencies of the Government and the Bureau of the Budget, make some effort to consolidate all of the map collections of the Federal Government, other than those maps used for daily reference, for a more efficient and economical utilization of this type of collection. In lieu of the 24 additional positions requested for the acquisitions department, the committee has allowed one position at \$1,620

in the Order Division and one position at \$2,000 in the Exchange and Gift Division. One additional position at \$1,620 is approved for the law library. All other positions for the Library proper are not allowed.

The committee feels that the personnel needs of a specialized character should receive a more careful consideration than this committee can give in a review of the Budget estimates. Some legislative committee of the House should be charged with the responsibility of advising with the Library as to its specialized needs and making recommendations to this committee.

Copyright Office.—While the work of this Office has increased considerably during the war period, in certain respects other types of copyright registrations have decreased because of the war. The committee recommends for this item the amount of \$299,800, a decrease of \$6,200 under the Budget estimates. The following positions are approved: 1 senior cataloger, \$2,000; 2 junior indexers at \$1,620; and 1 file clerk at \$1,440. Testimony before the committee indicated the possibility of considerably increased work load after the war period and if such an increased work load should result, the committee will be sympathetic in considering a supplemental request.

Legislative Reference Service.—The functions under this head were created and still are for the use of the Members of the Congress. Considerable testimony was had on this item both by officials of the Library and by individual Members of Congress interested in augmenting this Service. The committee was generally impressed with the type of service that is being rendered to the committees of Congress as well as to the individual Members, but felt that an increase of \$100,000 was at this time inadvisable. Most of the work of this Service is for the various committees of the Congress and in view of the studies which are presently being conducted for the reorganization of the Congress and its committee system, it was felt that the Legislative Reference Service would have a more accurate understanding of the needs of the Congress after this reorganization becomes effective. The additional \$50,000 being recommended by the committee will, it is hoped, at least enable the Legislative Reference Service to form a sounder basis for a more complete service in the future.

Motion-picture project.—The amount of \$11,600, a decrease of \$9,400, is recommended for this item. This amount will provide for the salaries of one chief and one secretary which, it is understood, will suffice for the time being for the Library to carry out its responsibility with respect to developing and servicing a film collection. The committee looks forward with interest to the ensuing year's testimony in connection with this project especially as to the accomplishments during the fiscal year 1946 and to the Library's conclusions as to the historical and cultural value of its collection.

Increase of the Library of Congress.—The total amount of \$675,000 is recommended for use in increasing the Library's collections. Of this amount, \$525,000 is for the Library proper and \$150,000 for the law library. This represents a reduction of \$325,000 under the estimates and an increase of \$392,000 over the current year's appropriation. It was testified that the war situation has prevented the Library from pursuing its normal acquisitions program and that the opportunity has now arrived for the making of a major effort to fill the gap between the years 1939 and 1945. The committee feels that

this is a necessary and worth-while objective but was not fully impressed with the basis on which the estimates were prepared. The item is admittedly an intangible one, making it extremely difficult for anyone to predict, with any degree of accuracy, the number and extent of collections available for purchase and the prices that may have to be paid for those collections. The committee was not disposed, on the basis of testimony, to combine the acquisitions for the Library of Congress, general, and for the law library. The two branches were established separately by law and it is the feeling of the committee that they should remain separate. It is not felt that any administrative problems should arise in allocating the costs of purchases to the respective appropriations.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

The amount of the Budget estimate, \$24,200,000, is recommended for the Public Printer. The types of printing covered by this appropriation and the estimated cost of each general type for the fiscal year 1946 are given below:

(a) Congressional Record.....	\$900, 000
(b) Miscellaneous publications.....	600, 000
(c) Miscellaneous printing and binding.....	450, 200
(d) Publications for international exchange.....	24, 800
(e) Franked envelopes and document franks.....	100, 000
(f) Bills, resolutions, and amendments.....	350, 000
(g) Committee reports.....	125, 000
(h) Documents.....	200, 000
(i) Hearings.....	850, 000
(j) Federal Register.....	500, 000
(k) Supplement to Code of Federal Regulations.....	100, 000
Total.....	4, 200, 000
(l) Working capital.....	20, 000, 000
Total.....	24, 200, 000

The amount of \$20,000,000, appropriated yearly as working capital, is returnable to the United States Treasury, not later than 12 months after the close of the fiscal year for which appropriated. The remaining \$4,200,000 of the appropriation recommended is generally considered as the printing costs of the Congress. However, the printing of the Federal Register, Supplement to Code of Federal Regulations, and portions of other items listed in the tabulation, are definitely expenditures properly chargeable to the executive agencies of the Government. The committee was interested in the tremendous war activities of the Government Printing Office, much of which could not have been accomplished except for the aid of some 1,923 individual firms which handled approximately 28,890 contracts for war printing to date.

The amount of \$1,390,000, an increase of \$45,000 over the current appropriation, is approved for the Superintendent of Documents. A reduction of \$40,100 was effected by the committee on the premise that the amount for additional night work and overtime, estimated for full employment, would not be fully expended. The increase over the current year's appropriation is accounted for primarily by a slight increase in the basic wages of the per hour employees. During the fiscal year 1944 this Office turned into the Treasury of the United States, from the public sale of documents, the amount of \$1,112,408.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1945, THE ESTIMATES FOR 1946, AND THE
AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1946**

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropria- tions	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
SENATE					
Senators:					
Salaries-----	\$960, 000. 00	\$960, 000. 00	\$960, 000. 00		
Mileage of-----	51, 000. 00	51, 000. 00	51, 000. 00		
Beneficiary of deceased Senator-----	30, 000. 00			-\$30, 000	
Vice President's office, salaries-----	26, 460. 00	30, 420. 00	30, 420. 00	+3, 960	
Chaplain-----	1, 680. 00	1, 680. 00	1, 680. 00		
Secretary's office, salaries-----	153, 420. 00	153, 920. 00	153, 920. 00	+500	
Document room, salaries-----	19, 220. 00	19, 220. 00	19, 220. 00		
Committees, salaries of employees-----	515, 140. 00	515, 140. 00	515, 140. 00		
Senators' clerks, etc-----	1, 364, 940. 00	1, 567, 080. 00	1, 567, 080. 00	+202, 140	
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, office of:					
Salaries-----	288, 200. 00	272, 484. 00	272, 484. 00	-15, 716	
Capital police force-----	105, 480. 00	105, 480. 00	105, 480. 00		
Post office, salaries-----	56, 460. 00	56, 460. 00	56, 460. 00		
Folding room, salaries-----	29, 340. 00	29, 340. 00	29, 340. 00		

War overtime pay-----	200, 000. 00			-200, 000	
Contingent expenses:					
Automobile for Vice President, maintenance-----	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00		4, 000. 00	
Reporting debates-----	70, 235. 00	65, 450. 00		65, 450. 00	-4, 785
Furniture:					
Labor for repairing-----	2, 300. 00	2, 000. 00		2, 000. 00	-300
Purchase and materials for repair-----	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00		8, 000. 00	
Inquiries and investigations-----	350, 000. 00	150, 000. 00		150, 000. 00	-200, 000
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	38, 500. 00	35, 500. 00		35, 500. 00	-3, 000
Folding speeches:					
Labor for-----	18, 000. 00	18, 000. 00		18, 000. 00	
Material for-----	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00		1, 500. 00	
Fuel, oil, etc-----	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00		2, 000. 00	
Repairs and equipment, Senate kitchens-----	35, 000. 00	35, 000. 00		35, 000. 00	
Motor vehicles for the mails-----	8, 760. 00	8, 760. 00		8, 760. 00	
Miscellaneous items-----	372, 962. 00	372, 962. 00		372, 962. 00	
Packing boxes-----	970. 00	970. 00		970. 00	
Postage for officers of the Senate-----	1, 000. 00	500. 00		500. 00	-500

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
SENATE—continued					
Contingent expenses—Continued.					
Air-mail and special delivery postage--	\$9, 376. 66	\$9, 376. 66	\$9, 376. 66	-----	-----
Stationery-----	26, 900. 00	26, 900. 00	26, 900. 00	-----	-----
Rent of warehouse for documents-----	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	2, 000. 00	-----	-----
Total, Senate-----	4, 752, 843. 66	4, 505, 142. 66	4, 505, 142. 66	-\$247, 701	-----
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Members and Delegates:					
Salaries-----	4, 385, 000. 00	4, 385, 000. 00	4, 385, 000. 00	-----	-----
Mileage-----	171, 000. 00	171, 000. 00	171, 000. 00	-----	-----
Expense allowance-----			1, 642, 500. 00	+1, 652, 500	+1, 642, 500
Beneficiary of deceased Member-----	30, 000. 00			-30, 000	-----
Speaker's office, salaries-----	13, 500. 00	13, 500. 00	13, 500. 00	-----	-----
Speaker's table-----	14, 740. 00	14, 740. 00	14, 740. 00	-----	-----
Chaplain-----	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00	2, 500. 00	-----	-----
Clerk's office, salaries-----	191, 700. 00	205, 050. 00	205, 550. 00	+13, 850	\$+500

Committees, annual employees-----	365, 680. 00	432, 275. 00	390, 960. 00	+25, 280	-41, 315
Sergeant at Arms:					
Office of, salaries-----	41, 200. 00	41, 200. 00	41, 200. 00		
Capitol Police force-----	110, 820. 00	110, 820. 00	110, 820. 00		
Doorkeepers' office, salaries-----	303, 740. 00	269, 148. 00	272, 920. 00	-30, 820	+3, 772
Special and minority employees-----	58, 260. 00	58, 260. 00	58, 860. 00	+600	+600
Post Office:					
Salaries-----	84, 680. 00	84, 680. 00	84, 680. 00		
Mail-carrying vehicles-----	2, 200. 00	2, 200. 00	2, 200. 00		
Official reporters-----	70, 500. 00	70, 500. 00	70, 500. 00		
Committee stenographers-----	55, 360. 00	55, 360. 00	58, 360. 00	+3, 000	+3, 000
Members and Delegates, clerk hire for-----	3, 997, 000. 00	4, 161, 000. 00	4, 161, 000. 00	+164, 000	
War overtime pay-----	175, 000. 00			-175, 000	
Contingent expenses:					
Furniture and repairs to furniture-----	45, 000. 00	40, 000. 00	55, 000. 00	+10, 000	+15, 000
Miscellaneous items-----	90, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	86, 000. 00	-4, 000	-4, 000
Reporting hearings-----	27, 500. 00	27, 500. 00	27, 500. 00		
Special committees-----	500, 000. 00	400, 000. 00	400, 000. 00	-100, 000	
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation-----	38, 500. 00	35, 500. 00	35, 500. 00	-3, 000	
Telegraph and telephone-----	175, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	200, 000. 00	+25, 000	

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES					
Contingent expenses—Continued.					
Stationery-----	\$531, 600. 00	\$93, 600. 00	\$93, 600. 00	-\$438, 000	-----
Medical supplies, etc-----	6, 985. 00	6, 985. 00	6, 985. 00	-----	-----
Postage for officers-----	950. 00	950. 00	950. 00	-----	-----
Air and special-delivery postage-----	28, 470. 00	32, 850. 00	32, 850. 00	+4, 380	-----
Folding documents-----	34, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	30, 000. 00	-4, 000	-----
Revision of laws-----	8, 500. 00	8, 000. 00	8, 000. 00	-500	-----
U. S. Code, new addition-----	-----	-----	150, 000. 00	+150, 000	+ \$150, 000
Preliminary work, preparation of new edition, U. S. Code-----	1, 300. 00	-----	-----	-1, 300	-----
Services, various compilations-----	5, 250. 00	4, 500. 00	4, 500. 00	-750	-----
Speaker's automobile-----	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	4, 000. 00	-----	-----
Contested-election expenses-----	1, 750. 00	-----	-----	-1, 750	-----
Total, House of Representatives-----	11, 571, 685. 00	11, 051, 118. 00	12, 821, 175. 00	+1, 249, 990	+1, 770, 057

CAPITOL POLICE								
Purchase of uniforms, etc	9,400.00	9,400.00	9,400.00					
Additional protection	60,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00					
Total, Capitol Police	69,400.00	64,400.00	64,400.00					
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING								
Salaries	13,120.00	11,860.00	11,860.00					
JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES								
Expenses	20,000.00							
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL								
Salaries and expenses	85,000.00	86,000.00	90,000.00					
MISCELLANEOUS								
Statement of appropriations	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00					
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL								
Architect's Office, salaries	74,293.00	65,470.00	65,470.00					
Penalty mail	278.00	300.00	300.00					
Capitol Building, repairs, etc	383,747.00	357,800.00	317,200.00					
Capitol Grounds, care and improvement	122,770.00	122,500.00	109,000.00					
Legislative garages, etc	15,229.00	13,200.00	13,200.00					
Subway transportation, Senate	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00					
Senate Office Building: Maintenance, etc	352,960.00	349,500.00	349,500.00					

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—continued					
House Office Buildings: Maintenance, etc.	\$465, 000. 00	\$444, 340. 00	\$427, 000. 00	--\$38, 000	--\$17, 340
Capitol power plant: Lighting Capitol, etc.	874, 000. 00	882, 700. 00	882, 700. 00	+8, 700	-----
Library Buildings and grounds:					
Salaries-----	115, 000. 00	103, 300. 00	97, 800. 00	-17, 200	-5, 500
Sunday opening-----	7, 000. 00	7, 000. 00	7, 000. 00	-----	-----
Repairs, miscellaneous supplies, etc-----	25, 000. 00	230, 500. 00	84, 000. 00	+59, 000	-146, 500
Furniture and equipment-----	13, 000. 00	91, 300. 00	38, 600. 00	+25, 600	-52, 700
Addition to building-----	-----	467, 000. 00	-----	-----	-467, 000
Total, Architect of the Capitol-----	2, 449, 777. 00	3, 136, 410. 00	2, 393, 270. 00	--56, 507	-743, 140
BOTANIC GARDEN					
Salaries-----	95, 000. 00	85, 240. 00	80, 200. 00	-14, 800	-5, 040
Repairs and improvements-----	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00	-----	-----
Total, Botanic Garden-----	115, 000. 00	105, 240. 00	100, 200. 00	-14, 800	-5, 040

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS						
Salaries.....	1,750,000.00	2,093,800.00	1,777,000.00	+27,000		-316,800
Penalty mail.....	13,875.00	15,000.00	12,500.00	-1,375		-2,500
Copyright Office, salaries.....	348,000.00	306,000.00	299,800.00	-48,200		-6,200
Legislative Reference Service.....	178,000.00	248,300.00	198,300.00	+20,300		-50,000
Card indexes, distribution of.....	271,605.00	230,700.00	227,900.00	-43,705		-2,800
Index to State legislation.....	35,000.00	37,700.00	35,000.00			-2,700
Sunday opening.....	10,000.00	15,000.00		-10,000		-15,000
Union Catalog.....	46,925.00	44,700.00	44,700.00	-2,225		
Motion picture project.....		21,000.00	11,600.00	+11,600		-9,400
Increase of the Library.....	198,000.00	1,000,000.00	525,000.00	+327,000		-475,000
Purchase of books for law library.....	85,000.00		150,000.00	+65,000		+150,000
Books of reference, Supreme Court.....	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00			
Books for adult blind.....	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00			
Printing and binding (general).....	300,000.00	319,000.00	319,000.00	+19,000		
Catalog of title entries.....	20,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00			-5,000
Printing catalog cards.....	260,000.00	260,000.00	260,000.00			
Contingent expenses.....	20,800.00	28,900.00	26,600.00	+5,800		-2,300
Photoduplication service.....	24,100.00	24,100.00	24,100.00			

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1945, the estimates for 1946, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1946—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1945	Budget estimates, 1946	Amount recommended in bill for 1946	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1945 appropriations	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1946 Budget estimates
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—continued					
Library building:					
Salaries-----	\$350,000.00	\$314,300.00	\$314,300.00	--\$35,700	-----
Sunday opening, extra services-----	8,000.00	8,000.00	-----	-8,000	-\$8,000
Contingent expenses-----	18,000.00	22,800.00	22,800.00	+4,800	-----
Trust Fund Board, expenses-----	500.00	500.00	500.00	-----	-----
Total, Library of Congress-----	4,457,805.00	5,534,800.00	4,789,100.00	+331,295	-745,700
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE					
Office of the Public Printer:					
Salaries, printing and binding for Congress, and working capital-----	24,200,000.00	24,200,000.00	24,200,000.00	-----	-----
Penalty mail-----	281,200.00	353,000.00	353,000.00	+71,800	-----

Superintendent of Documents:					
Salaries-----	1,000,000.00	1,085,100.00	1,045,000.00	+45,000	-40,100
Furniture and fixtures, etc-----	345,000.00	345,000.00	345,000.00		
Total, Government Printing Office--	25,826,200.00	25,983,100.00	25,943,000.00	+116,800	-40,100
Grand total, legislative-----	49,364,830.66	50,482,070.66	50,722,147.66	+1,357,317	+240,077
Comparison between 1945 and 1946, ex- cluding 1945 overtime (\$1,487,943)-----	49,364,830.66	50,482,070.66	50,722,147.66	+2,285,260	+240,077

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DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 11, 1945, for actions of Thursday, May 10, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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PHTS: House Rules Committee cleared bill to authorize additional appropriations for extension work. Sens. Murdock and Bankhead introduced a bill to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act of 1933, etc.

HOUSE

1. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 179-83, with amendments this bill, H. R. 3109 (pp. 4500-36).

During debate on the provision of \$2,500 for each member of the House, for expenses in connection with his work: Rep. Slaughter, Mo., stated that "the entire cost of maintaining the House of Representatives is a little more than \$15,000,000 a year, yet in the agricultural appropriation bill we provided the Department of Agriculture for traveling expenses alone the sum of \$14,000,000" (p. 4502). In opposing the provision, Rep. Andersen, Minn., stated, "Farmers have not been able to secure needed manpower" (pp. 4504-5). Rep. Gillie, Ind., stated, "I would hold a more favorable feeling for this action, if Congress would first approve legislation that would assure an increase in compensation for...white-collared employees of the Government" (p. 4505). Rep. Vorys, Ohio, stated, "I voted against the civil-service increase because it included too many already highly paid officials" (p. 4506). Rep. Rees, Kans., stated, "When Congress passes legislation of this nature it is going to be difficult to put a brake of any kind on all the spiraling demands for increase of Government expenditures" (p. 4507). Rep. Ploeser, Mo., in favoring the provision, stated, "If any employee of this Government...is sent upon official business and has to travel...the expenses are borne by the Government" (p. 4514). Rep. Bennett, Mo., stated, "...the whole structure of Federal employees' compensation and retirement needs review" (p. 4521).

2. EXTENSION WORK. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 1690, to authorize additional appropriations for extension work (pp. 4500-1). Rep. Hook, Mich., stated that Rep. Wickersham, Okla., expects to propose an amendment which would "prohibit the use of funds appropriated to the Extension Service for the promotion and the activities of any private organization," stating that this amendment would prevent close relationship with the Farm Bureau and criticizing the activities of the Farm Bureau (pp. 4536-8). A

similar bill, S. 383, has already been passed by the Senate.

3. RECLAMATION. Received from the Interior Department a report on the Columbia Basin Project (H. Doc. 172). To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 4540.)
4. TREATY RATIFICATION. Agreed to a correction in H.J. Res. 60, relating to treaty ratification (p. 4510). The measure provides for ratification by "a majority of the members of each House of the Congress," rather than by a two-thirds vote as indicated by Digest 91.
5. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., extension-work bill and possibly H.R. 2347, the guayule-rubber price-support bill; Thurs. and Fri.; Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; possibly Fri., H.R. 2113, to amend the Federal Farm Loan Act (p. 4536).
6. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. H. Doc. 168 (see Digest 89) states that the supplemental-appropriation estimate of \$2,500,000 for OPA is to provide for "...necessary rationing and enforcement staff required to administer a slaughter-control program...proper distribution of civilian meat supply...restrictions on the slaughtering and distribution of meat." \$275,000 of new program would be absorbed within the regular 1946 estimates "because of the anticipated decrease in the rent-control program, the possible discontinuance of the rubber footwear rationing program, and an adjustment of the duplicating requirements covering food items."

SENATE

7. EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION. Sen. Bilbo, Miss., while discussing the resettlement of American negroes in Africa, criticized the establishment of a permanent FEPC (pp. 4473-94).
8. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to Sen. McKellar's (Tenn.) request to permit the Appropriations Committee to report during recess any appropriation bills which may be ready (p. 4498).
9. PERSONNEL. Agreed to Sen. Downey's (Calif.) request to permit the Civil Service Committee to report during recess S. 807, the pay bill (p. 4498).
10. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Taft, Ohio, spoke in favor of a relaxation of the present price control policy and submitted an amendment to S.J. Res. 30, to extend the Price Control Act, to effect this change (pp. 4470-1).
11. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 14 (pp. 4448-9). Sen. Lucas, Ill., announced that it was agreeable to him that S. 89, the rural electrification planning bill, go over until next Mon. (p. 4495) and Sen. Hill, Ala., announced that Sen. Lucas wished to address the Senate on this bill at the next meeting (p. 4498).
12. RFC REPORT. Received RFC's report for the period from Feb. 2, 1932, to Dec. 21 1944. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4448.)
13. MEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., inserted constituents' letters relative to the "meat shortage" (p. 4448).
14. PURCHASING. Received the quarterly report of the Director of Contract Settlement (p. 4448).

ate took a recess until Monday, May 14, 1945, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 10 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

To be colonels with rank from May 1, 1945

Lt. Col. Basil Dennis Spalding, Infantry (temporary colonel).

Lt. Col. Robert Sherman Barr, Ordnance Department.

Lt. Col. Charles Joseph Herzer, Coast Artillery Corps.

Lt. Col. William Hieatt Cureton, Field Artillery.

Lt. Col. George A. Pollin, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), subject to examination required by law.

Lt. Col. Claud Edward Stadtman, Infantry (temporary colonel).

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO QUARTERMASTER CORPS

Lt. Col. Boyce Manly James, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from February 4, 1941.

TO CAVALRY

Lt. Col. Fred William Makinney, Quartermaster Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from December 11, 1942.

TO INFANTRY

Maj. Reynolds Condon, Field Artillery (temporary colonel), with rank from June 14, 1944.

TO AIR CORPS

Maj. Charles Loomis Booth, Field Artillery (temporary brigadier general), with rank from June 12, 1941.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

Dan Carroll, Ozark, Ala., in place of J. B. Adams, resigned.

ARKANSAS

Corynne Warren, Brickeys, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

ILLINOIS

Albert E. Born, Jr., Bensenville, Ill., in place of A. E. Born, Jr. Incumbent's commission expired February 6, 1941.

Margaret Barnett, Indianola, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

MICHIGAN

Lillian Moody, Jenison, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MISSOURI

Carlisle M. Randall, Craig, Mo., in place of J. E. Thomson, removed.

NEBRASKA

Ella Gertrude Brune, Tekamah, Nebr., in place of E. W. Isgrig, deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fred W. Bork, Jud, N. Dak., in place of O. L. Noble, resigned.

OHIO

Floyd Turner, Barnesville, Ohio, in place of I. A. Foglesong, resigned.

Loffa C. Hoke, Phillipsburg, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Anna M. Carpenter, Radnor, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

John A. Ressler, Verona, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

NEW YORK

Francis T. Hoffman, Truxton, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Gwendolyn L. Naber, Walworth, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

PENNSYLVANIA

Conrad A. Zahner, Glenfield, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Roy B. Leshner, Mount Pleasant Mills, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

William C. Stauffer, Orefield, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

William M. Stewart, Rochester Mills, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

La Roy C. Best, Schnecksville, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

Martha M. Benninger, Stiles, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

John B. Myers, Wormleysburg, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

TEXAS

Richard J. Meskill, Texas City, Tex., in place of T. A. Bynum, resigned.

WISCONSIN

Gerrit J. Vredevelde, Friesland, Wis. Office became Presidential July 1, 1944.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 10 (legislative day of April 16, 1945):

POSTMASTER

TENNESSEE

W. Coy St. John, Manchester.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate May 10 (legislative day of April 16), 1945:

POSTMASTERS

MICHIGAN

Mrs. Bessie M. Cubalo to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the State of Michigan.

OKLAHOMA

Oda Smith to be postmaster at Reed, in the State of Oklahoma.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1945

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the Speaker.

Chaplain (Major) Aryeh Lev, Office Chief of Chaplains, War Department, offered the following prayer:

Behold, how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.

Dear God, we have learned that we are indeed brethren. We ask now Thy guidance to learn how really good it is to dwell together in unity. The task which Thou has set before us, to rebuild the world according to Thy divine law, is too great for each of us alone; but unite Thou our efforts, and we can achieve it.

We have learned a measure of unity on the battlefield, where, all under the same banner, white men and black men, yellow men and brown men, Christian and Jew, Moslem and Buddhist have fought and died side by side. We pray that with the coming of the peace we may now learn to live side by side.

We invoke Thy blessing upon the Members of this House, men and women with dreams, who are ever on the quest after better things, nobler tasks, and keener aims. Be ever with them so that they continue to bring their blessings to others, and thus increase the sum of the world's happiness. Grant them such wisdom and understanding that they may lead our Nation in justice and righteousness. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

On May 3, 1945:

H. R. 1701. An act to amend section 2, Public Law 140, Seventy-seventh Congress.

On May 5, 1945:

H. J. Res. 174. Joint resolution making additional appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945; and

H. R. 2689, an act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

On May 9, 1945:

H. R. 2625, an act to extend the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.

GOERING: WAR CRIMINAL

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. FLOOD addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOLMES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an article by Col. Ralph A. Tudor, Corps of Engineers, United States Army.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include two addresses, one made by Henry Ford II and one by Col. Neison S. Talbott at the exercises held in the Ford plant.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article by Paul Barthomew, of the department of political science, Notre Dame University.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and insert an article by a distinguished clergyman from his district.

Mr. DOYLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three letters exchanged between himself and the Director of the Mint with reference to the placing of the likeness of Franklin Delano Roosevelt upon the American dime.

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on victory which appeared in the Lynn Item, Lynn, Mass.

Mr. LYNCH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the New York Post of April 10 and also an article from the New York Post under date of April 11.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a proclamation on national rehabilitation made by the President of the United States.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made before the House today.

Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include excerpts from letters from one of his constituents.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 244 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, all points of order against the bill or any provisions contained therein are hereby waived.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 74]

Anderson, N. Mex.	Fallon	Norton
Andrews, Ala.	Fellows	O'Hara
Baldwin, Md.	Fuller	Outland
Barry	Gardner	Patman
Bates, Mass.	Gathings	Pfeifer
Bennet, N. Y.	Gibson	Powell
Bland	Grant, Ala.	Richards
Bloom	Gwinn, N. Y.	Rivers
Boren	Hall	Rockwell
Bradley, Mich.	Edwin Arthur	Roe, N. Y.
Brooks	Hancock	Rooney
Buckley	Hand	Sabath
Camp	Hare	Sadowski
Case, N. J.	Harless, Ariz.	Savage
Clark	Hart	Short
Cochran	Hays	Spence
Cooley	Healy	Stewart
Cravens	Hoffman	Sumner, Ill.
Crawford	Holifield	Thom
Curley	Holmes, Mass.	Thomason
Dawson	Jarman	Vursell
De Lacy	Johnson, Okla.	Wadsworth
Dingell	Kirwan	Walter
Dirksen	Lemke	White
Douglas, Calif.	Madden	Wilson
Earthman	Manasco	Wolverton, N. J.
Eaton	Mansfield, Tex.	Woodhouse
Elliott	Morrow	Worley
	Neely	Zimmerman

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 351 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. BATES of Kentucky, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (R. Res. 253, Rept. No. 542), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state

of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1690) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1946

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, this resolution simply waives points of order on the bill making appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government. The Rules Committee did not feel that it could decline to take favorable action because it was a matter affecting the membership of the Congress. The thought was that Members should have the right to consider the question which is in controversy. If I were opposed to the provision of the appropriation bill which is subject to a point of order, I still would vote for the adoption of this rule, because I think that the membership of this body should be accorded the right to hear the discussion and then form a decision that represents their best judgment.

As far as I am concerned, when I turn to my experience and ask for a report on this proposal I get much to confirm the wisdom and the justice of what the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations here proposes to do.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Speaker, there is not much I can add to what the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] has stated.

This rule waives all points of order. Its purpose is to permit a full discussion of all the proposals contained in this measure. The majority of the members of the Appropriation Committee, the majority of the members of the Rules Committee by their votes feel that these matters should come before the full membership of the House of Representatives for full debate, open discussion, and final determination.

I feel that the rule should be adopted in order to provide the membership with those opportunities.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, on last Monday I ordered \$100 worth of books entitled "Handbook for Servicemen and Servicewomen of World War II." This \$100 that I used was my own money, not supplied by the Government.

There is no reason why the United States Government should not purchase these books for our constituents when the need is apparent.

There are so many times during the course of the year that we are called on to underwrite expenditures of this kind. Since every other Government employee is reimbursed for his official expenses for travel, for telephone service, for taxicab hire, and so forth, I feel that there is every justification for Members of Congress to be similarly reimbursed for expenses entailed in connection with official business. I have my petty cash-book here, and I would be glad to have any Member read the account set down day by day, of expenditures, needful expenditures, in connection with the work for my constituents.

Some say that we were elected here to do a job and that we knew what the pay was. That is exactly true. Most of us would be candidates if the pay were only half what it is; but, frankly, that is not the question; the question involved here is whether or not Members of Congress are entitled to be reimbursed for expenditures they make in connection with their official duties.

I am convinced that this is a fair proposition. I am talking about this one phase of the bill which has received considerable discussion and attention. I have not found any criticism anywhere on the part of any group, or agency, or newspaper contending that this is not a proper expenditure. If you do not need the money then, of course, it is wrong to take it, but if you make an expenditure in connection with your work as a Member of Congress in behalf of your constituents, then I say you are entitled to be reimbursed for that expenditure.

Why do we find ourselves in this condition? Because in recent years the number of Government departments has increased tremendously. Our contacts, of necessity, are great. Yesterday and day before, and the day before that, we were discussing an important constitutional amendment. With the debate on a high plane, no personalities, no partisanship, still most of the membership was away. One or two Members might have been asleep or one or two might have been at a ball game—I do not know whether there was a ball game here or not—but I know from my own knowledge that most of the Members were out contacting departments and taking constituents from place to place, and making necessary contacts in connection with the things that are important to the people back home.

This is an all-the-year-around job. There is not a man who is employed in private industry who when expenses are called for in connection with his work does not have these expenses paid by the company that employs him; and we pay the expenses of every Government employee on the pay roll if that employee uses the expenses in connection with his official business. That is all that is contained in this legislative appropriation bill, an authorization to provide the necessary expenses payable week by week and month by month to Members of Congress; and I say that since we are Members here and since we are trying to do a good job for our constituents we should

not be satisfied to give our constituents anything but the best possible service.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE].

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the rule and in opposition to the amendment in the legislative appropriation bill which carries an appropriation of \$2,500 for each Member of the House. Mr. Speaker, I call attention to the fact that there are days ahead of us that will be right troublesome. We know that by the time the war with Japan is over this country will have an indebtedness of well over \$300,000,000,000; we know that the expenses of the Government after the war is over will run to at least \$20,000,000,000 if not more; we know that taxes will have to be reduced in order that business may give employment and we know we have to hold the line against inflation, I refer to the 15 percent salary line; yet, forsooth, we come in here today and ask by what some will say subterfuge, if you please, that we allow ourselves \$2,500 tax-exempt raise when every one else in the country is paying taxes, and all the people have made and will make sacrifices.

I call this to your attention because I have heard much about extra expenses of Members. Now, let us see what we as Members of Congress get. We receive \$10,000 a year salary; we get our transportation at 40 cents a mile one way or 20 cents each way back home; we get ample clerk hire and we get fine offices. We get a stationery allowance, and the franking privilege for our mail, which I think last year was \$700; we get stamps; we get telegraph services on official business free. We may go down here to the restaurant, if you please, which is losing \$12,000 or \$13,000 a year and get your noonday meal, which we pay for. We get books and pamphlets from the Government and yet some come up here today and say, in this time of stress when we should hold the line against inflation: "We will hold it against these other groups but against ourselves we will not."

I think that each and every one of us should think very seriously about this amendment. I can understand why, if we were going to raise salaries, we would do it directly so that the people would know what we are doing, and do it for the next term of Congress, because each one of us on election day made a contract with the people of our districts that we would serve with the salary and the allowance up to this time.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky for a question.

Mr. MAY. The gentleman is undertaking to say that the membership gets certain allowances and advantages.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I have but 5 minutes, and I cannot yield for an observation.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman tell us how many Congressmen have chauffeurs

and big cars like the bureaucrats downtown have?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I do not know; but then why do you not put that in and name it? Is that what you are wanting this \$2,500 for, to get a chauffeur?

Mr. MAY. No.

Mr. BULWINKLE. I hope not.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Ask the question.

Mr. MAY. I merely want to say this—

Mr. BULWINKLE. Ask a question. I cannot yield for an observation. But I say to you that as a Member of Congress we have a duty and that is to cut expenditures where possible and to prevent unnecessary new expenditures from being made.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. I yield for a question.

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the gentleman charge this subcommittee and the full committee with subterfuge?

Mr. BULWINKLE. No. But I do know that but a small percentage of the Members of this House spend their full \$700 stationery allowance.

Mr. O'NEAL. Why is not the gentleman willing for us to take this matter before the House and debate it?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Because this is the time to take it up and debate it in this hour. Everyone here knows about it, and the thing to do is to defeat this rule and end this argument.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] such time as he may desire.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Rules reported this rule to the House, for the reasons stated by the gentleman from Georgia, without committing any member of the committee as to how he should vote on the rule. We felt that it was, as the gentleman from Georgia has said, a matter that should be strictly within the conscience of the House itself and should be brought to the House for a vote. Personally, I shall vote against the measure.

We have enacted the Stabilization Act in our effort to prevent inflation, under which we deny to others wage increases that in many instances are deserved. And without intending in any way to criticize anyone who thinks differently, I do not feel that we can consistently vote an increase in our own compensation while denying relief to others equally deserving.

(Mr. SMITH of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SLAUGHTER].

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, if there is any legislative body in the whole civilized world that suffers from an inferiority complex, it is the Congress of the United States. We furnish without stint to any executive department anything that they ask by way of tools to carry on the work in administering the laws that we pass. There is just no limit to what we do.

I shall later ask unanimous consent to insert at this point in the *RECORD*, as a part of my remarks, an article by Marquis Childs, appearing in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* under date of April 10 right along this line, in which Mr. Childs goes on to discuss with great clarity the inferiority complex which possesses the Congress of the United States:

CONGRESS AND ITS INFERIORITY COMPLEX

(By Marquis Childs)

Talking with some of the new Members of the House and Senate, you get an impression of slight bewilderment. They feel like spectators at a big parade, helpless to do more than stand on the sidewalk and watch the exhibits go by.

This reaction is particularly interesting because the last election brought some exceptional people to Congress on both sides of the political aisle—men and women who had made careers for themselves outside the ordinary channels of politics.

It may be the time we are living in. Any period so crowded from day to day with extraordinary events calling for extraordinary action is bound to put a heavy burden on Congress. But the fact remains that many Members have a sense of hopelessness about the flow of legislation that spills across their desks.

DEAD HAND OF THE PAST

Sensible Members soon decide that the only course is to specialize. They fasten on a subject—ordinarily one of particular interest back home—and concentrate on that. While this has advantages, it also has serious disadvantages, since it tends to accentuate the business of special interests and special blocs.

Largely, it seems to me, the dilemma of Congress grows out of a timid reluctance to accept the techniques of the twentieth-century world. The dead hand of the past rests heavily on the machinery of the legislative branch of our Government. Sometimes the echo of Webster and Haynes sounds louder than the muffled voice of the present.

That is why the work of a congressional committee headed by Senator ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE Jr., of Wisconsin, is particularly important right now. That committee, through a series of hearings, is working out some recommendations to bring Congress up to date.

COSTLY TIMIDITY

Whatever you may happen to think about Senator LA FOLLETTE's views on this question or that question, he is recognized as one of the foremost experts in the country on legislative procedure in other words, on how to get things done. Long before he, himself, came to the Senate—and that was nearly 20 years ago—"Young Bob" was secretary to his father, fiery "Old Bob," so he began to learn very early what was wrong with the creaky machinery of our national legislature.

The other day, in commenting on the testimony of a witness before his committee, he made a diagnosis of Congress that interested me, if only because it confirmed a theory I've had for some time. Senator LA FOLLETTE said that Congress had an inferiority complex.

While that phrase is greatly overworked today, it does seem to me to apply in this case. I was reminded of what happened on the floor of the Senate shortly after the shock of Pearl Harbor.

A vast naval appropriation bill calling for billions of dollars was put through with scarcely half an hour's debate. Then the Senate took up a proposal to grant its Members the privilege of free long-distance telephone calls on legitimate business, up to a limited amount. If I recall rightly, it was \$1,000 a year for each Member, which would have made the total less than \$100,000 if they had all taken full advantage of the privilege.

CHARTING A CURE

On that one they debated for several hours. Could they trust each other? Wouldn't they abuse the privilege? Finally it was turned down. Not until last year did the Senate approve a resolution under which the first 3 minutes of 10 long-distance calls a month per Member are paid for out of Senate funds.

That is symptomatic of Congress' inferiority complex. It should not be afraid to make use of the instruments that have tied this world of ours together into a tight knot.

It should not be afraid to use experts far more freely than it does. Committees of Congress that approve billions of expenditure limp along with two or three trained specialists, while the executive departments that spend the money hire experts by the drove. Congress should have its own sources of authoritative information.

The La Follette committee is a hopeful sign. It is charting a cure for the congressional inferiority complex.

Mr. Speaker, there was no intention on my part, of course, to reflect on the other body. I am thinking of ourselves, because we go perhaps even further.

I have just talked to one of the very high ranking members of the Committee on Appropriations. He tells me that the entire cost of maintaining the House of Representatives is a little more than \$15,000,000 a year, yet in the agricultural appropriation bill we provided the Department of Agriculture for traveling expenses alone the sum of \$14,000,000, within \$1,000,000 of the amount we spend on this whole body. The cost of maintaining the House and the Senate, including all salaries and all traveling allowances and all expenses of every kind, is less than one-half of the cost of maintaining the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

There is not an employee of a department downtown who does not, if he feels he needs to, reach for a telephone to make a long-distance call to any place in the country, and the Government pays the bill; yet in this body, if we make a long-distance call—and those of us who live at any distance from our districts make many of them—we do so at our own expense.

How many times have you heard people ask the question, "Does the Government pay your expenses every time you come home?" There is a lot of misapprehension about that, just as in the case of the telephone calls. It never occurs to them the Members of Congress have neglected to provide themselves with necessary expense accounts just as we have for other Government departments. Your constituents have no compunction about asking you to look up something and telephone them, because they think we run this body as we permit the bureaus downtown to operate, that is, to operate at the expense of the Government where official business is concerned. The people of this country, in my judgment, at least, want this Congress to operate and to function in the way it was intended to function when the Constitution was written.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. Has the gentleman as a member of the Committee on Rules or

as a Member of the House ascertained how many men who are Members of this body have to maintain a home in their districts and an apartment in Washington? And in connection with that, has the gentleman ascertained the increase in apartment rents over the last few years?

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I do not have that information, but I assume that with the exception of a very few Members, perhaps from Virginia and Maryland and a few surrounding States, there are none of us but who are in that category of maintaining two residences. As one of the newer Members, who came here in the Seventy-eighth Congress, I am certainly competent to testify as to what the current rental situation is in Washington, which this item, among other things, attempts to alleviate to some extent.

As a member of the Committee on Rules I felt, and I think we all felt, that this matter should come here and be openly discussed, and we then could make up our minds whether or not we want to operate as a self-respecting body or whether we want to deprive ourselves of all the tools and modern implements we give to the executive departments without question.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I came here as a Representative of the people of the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania to try to serve this Congress and this Nation of ours to the best of my ability. I realize that the expenses of the Members of Congress, as I have viewed them for 10 or 12 years, depend altogether on the kind of accommodations the Members want in Washington and the amount of money they spend in the entertainment of their constituents and for campaign expenses in their own districts, as to whether or not they can get along on \$10,000 a year. Personally, I believe the Members of the House at a certain time should have an increase in salary. I do not deny that in any sense. But I do not believe the membership of this House is at all wise in trying to pass a rule at this time on this legislative appropriation bill asking for \$2,500 for expense money for the Members of Congress without that being subject to tax and retroactive to January 3. I do not know of anything which will be more inflammatory or which will be more detrimental to the welfare of the Nation at this particular time than this very act which the Members of Congress are now trying to make into law. I think the Members of the House of Representatives ought to have more sense. They ought to have a better idea of the psychology and the conditions in this country than to bring such a bill here at this time when the Government employees are all asking for a raise and will be here with a bill very shortly for that purpose; when the Post Office employees are presenting a bill to the Congress for an increase in wages; when every labor union in the United States is now coming to the National Labor Relations Board or to some branch of the Government trying to get permis-

sion for their members' salaries and wages to be raised; when every industry in the United States is trying to get increased salaries and wages for their employees and we are unable to do so because of the fact that the National Labor Relations Board will not permit them to do it, according to the law which you have passed, either directly or through Executive order.

Certainly, it is not the time to rock the boat. It is not the time to put a little hole in the bottom of the boat creating another leak because the financial boat some of these days is going to be sunk or there is going to be internal trouble because of wages, salaries, or living costs. Nothing will have more inflammatory effect on the people than the passage of this bill at this time.

I know it is very unpopular for me to make these statements. This is the day of sacrifice, and Congress should lead the way. I am not here to try to hurt or injure any Member of Congress. But let us see what you have done in the last few years. The gentleman a while ago spoke about the expenses of the Department of Agriculture for traveling, which would amount to almost as much as the Members of Congress would receive under this proposal, and said that the other branches of the Government were getting too much money. Now, if that is the case, and it is wrong, then the fault is right here in the Congress. You cannot attribute that to the people back home because you are the men responsible for these great appropriation bills. What has the Congress done in the last few years? For 12 or 14 years you have gone on spending and we have not had a balanced Budget. Where do we stand today in that light? Look at the statement of May 5. It shows we are \$236,500,000,000 in the red. Where are you going to get the money to make these payments?

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I cannot yield to the gentleman unless he can get me more time.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman said he would yield if I got him more time. The gentleman from Illinois says he will give him an additional minute. Now, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. Not if you take longer than that 1 minute.

Mr. POWERS. I want to ask the gentleman this: If by any chance this becomes law, will he, during his service as a Member of Congress, take all or any part of this \$2,500?

Mr. RICH. I will say the gentleman a while ago asked me how much of the clerk hire I used and asked me whether I took it all. I told him that I did not and that there was \$2,100 I was not using.

Mr. POWERS. But you took \$900 of it?

Mr. RICH. I will do the same thing in this. But I tell you I am getting sick and tired of spending without knowing where we will get the money.

Mr. POWERS. Will the gentleman take the \$2,500 or will he not?

Mr. RICH. I will not take any more than is necessary, I can assure you, if the bill does pass.

Mr. POWERS. I yield the balance of my time back to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman from New Jersey is now leaving the Congress. He is going back home where he can get more money. Any Member of Congress who is not satisfied with the salary he is getting does not need to run for Congress.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I am very strongly opposed to the adoption of this rule. Its only purpose is to make in order, and thereby avoid having stricken from the bill on a point of order, the provision of \$2,500 per year for expenses of Members of the House of Representatives in addition to their salaries. This was the only purpose for requesting a rule suggested in the Committee on Appropriations and, while it may now be insisted that there are other legislative provisions in the bill which will be made in order if this rule is adopted, yet all of us know that, except for this provision for \$2,500 more for Members of Congress, no rule for the consideration of this bill would have been requested. If the rule is not adopted, that provision will be stricken on a point of order as legislation upon an appropriation act. If it is adopted, the point of order against the provision will be waived, and there will be no chance to have a roll-call vote in the Committee of the Whole on whether the provision should be stricken out or not, nor will there be any chance for a roll-call vote in the House itself unless an amendment should be adopted in the Committee of the Whole striking out the provision. None of us expect that such an amendment would be adopted. Therefore, the only roll-call vote which can be had on this question would be a roll-call vote on the adoption of this rule. Upon such a roll call those favoring the adoption of the rule would be voting in favor of this \$2,500 per Member appropriation while those opposing the adoption of the rule would be voting against it.

I very much hope that the House will have courage enough to have a roll call on the adoption of the rule. I know, of course, from many years of legislative experience, how easy it is when an overwhelming majority of the House so desire to avoid a roll call on anything. A quorum call can be had just before the vote on the rule if a majority of the House membership is not in attendance in order to insure the attendance of a quorum. If one-fifth of those present do not support a demand for a roll call after the attendance of a quorum is ascertained, no roll call will be had, and this measure will be passed without the people of the United States knowing by whose votes its passage was made possible.

I realize that there are strong arguments which can be made in good faith both for and against the provision. I am not questioning the sincerity or good pur-

poses of any Member who supports it. I do say, however, that it would be very unfortunate if those who are prepared to write this provision into the law are unwilling that their constituencies shall know that they have done so. Assuming that they are acting in good faith and that they believe they can justify their votes, there can be no reason founded in good conscience why a Member should not be willing to have his vote recorded. I, therefore, most sincerely urge that for the prestige and dignity of the House of Representatives of the United States a demand for the ayes and noes on the adoption of this rule may be supported both by those who favor the adoption of the rule and by those who oppose it. Anything else would indicate a lack of courage upon the part of more than four-fifths of the membership of this House, which would be appalling, a willingness to vote themselves more than a million dollars annually out of the Treasury of the United States without letting their constituencies know that they did so.

I have said that there are strong arguments both for and against the provision which is included in the bill. I know that expenses of Congressmen have vastly increased; so have the expenses of everybody else. I know that the taxes of Congressmen have been greatly increased; so have the taxes of everybody else. I know that most Congressmen earnestly desire increases in their salaries; so does nearly every other salary or wage earner in the United States, so do all of the employees of the Federal Government, so do all of the millions of men and women in industry, and all of them have good arguments to advance to support their contentions. You cannot do this thing for yourselves and not do it for these others. You cannot grant yourself a 25-percent increase in your compensation and refuse to do that for the 3,000,000 or more employees of the Federal Government. You cannot do it and at the same time lend your support to the maintenance of the so-called Little Steel formula. You can do it only if you are willing to open the floodgate to inflation, to provide for increases in incomes in every walk of life, to remove all restraints which have been imposed by yourselves or under your authority in the fixing of wage ceilings.

For my part, I am not willing to take that step. I think that I can live and that other Members of Congress can live and pay their expenses and their taxes on \$10,000 a year. If under present conditions that income represents in value perhaps only two-thirds of what it represented a few years ago, as I admit to be true, and if therefore there is an element of sacrifice involved, it is a sacrifice we should be willing to make with the debt of our Nation approaching \$300,000,000,000, and with 12,000,000 American boys in the armed services, millions of them on the firing lines receiving only \$55 per month. Surely, it is time for somebody to do some sacrificing in this country besides those who are doing the fighting, and if voting against this proposal to help ourselves to more than \$1,000,000 a year out of the taxpayers' money involves any element of sacrifice, I feel that we can do no less in good

conscience than to accept that sacrifice. So far as I am concerned, I have not supported efforts to increase the salaries of Federal employees and have incurred criticism on the part of some of my best friends because of that fact. I cannot differentiate between their cases and my own and I will not do so merely in order to pay myself \$2,500 per year that I would not otherwise receive.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Speaker, there is no law authorizing the payment of expenses in any amount of Members of Congress. No appropriation should be made for such purpose until and unless a bill is introduced in the Congress, passed and signed by the President. Your Appropriations Committee is not a legislative committee. It is a committee of Congress to make recommendations for appropriations authorized by Congress. The pending bill includes expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum for each Member. This is not authorized by law. If the rule now being considered is not adopted, the expense item can be deleted from the bill by any Member of the House. If the rule is adopted, then it will take a majority vote to delete the item.

When the subcommittee presented recommendations for the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1946 (H. R. 3109), the item of expenses for Members of Congress was discussed extensively. Many of us in the full Committee on Appropriations opposed the inclusion of this item of expense and there was offered an amendment to delete this item from the bill, and if this amendment had been adopted the amount for expenses would have been taken from the bill and the question would not now be under consideration by the House. There was a roll call in the committee and I voted for the amendment which, if adopted, would have had the effect of deleting from the bill the paragraph providing expenses for Members of Congress. The exact language to be deleted would be all of line 25 on page 15 and down to and including line 9 on page 16.

Being against the allowance of such expense item in the committee, I am opposed to the provision now in the bill. I am against the adoption of the rule and expect to vote for an amendment to take this expense allowance out of the bill because it is not authorized and further, I am opposed to the authorization of such expenses at this time. I do not believe that Members of Congress should increase their own earnings directly or indirectly unless at the same time they provide similar treatment for all other groups, including not only the salaried and wage group, but for similar or proportionate increases for those engaged in all activities whether on salaries, wages, or in the production of agricultural commodities. This is a matter for each Member to decide for himself. I merely desire to state my position with reference to this item.

(Mr. NORRELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE].

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, the pending rule proposes to make in order a provision in the legislative appropriation bill which, if enacted into law, will provide \$2,500 per year to aid in paying the extraordinary expenses of Members of Congress. I shall not discuss the question as to whether or not there should be an increase in the compensation of Congressmen. I merely want to say that it has been traditional policy in the State of Wisconsin that neither the salary nor the emoluments of an office should be raised during the term for which an individual is elected to fill such office.

In line with this traditional policy, the State Legislature of Wisconsin recently rejected a proposal similar to that embodied in the proposal now before this House. All Members of Congress were elected to their respective offices last November. Many Members worked long and diligently to achieve their election. Some spent considerable sums of money. This was all done with full knowledge that if elected and seated, the salary and emoluments of the office would be as then fixed by existing law. To increase these emoluments now by congressional action seems to me to be inconsistent and incompatible with the efforts being made throughout the country to hold the line against inflation. Every person in America is meeting the burden of increased taxation and increasing costs of living. Most people in America have had their salaries frozen by Executive order. I cannot in good conscience vote to separate Members of Congress from the effect of this governmental policy, and I shall therefore be compelled to vote against this proposal if it reaches that stage in the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

(Mr. KEEFE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN].

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I voted against this particular provision when the matter was under discussion. Today I shall vote against the rule in the hope that the rule can be defeated and then through a point of order that the \$2,500 expense allotment can be removed.

This is not the proper time, Mr. Speaker, to give to ourselves as Congressmen an addition to our salary, whether that addition be disguised as an expense allotment or otherwise, regardless of the justified necessity of such addition.

How, if this measure passes, can we consistently refuse any other group throughout the Nation additional emoluments? It is up to this Congress, above all others, to hold the line against inflation.

We have sacrificed during this period of war—but who has not? Small businessmen in many cases have lost out entirely. Farmers have not been able to secure needed manpower to properly

farm their farms. The old people of America have difficulty in existing on the small amount they receive as old-age pensions.

It is a poor example to the Nation for this Congress to approve the present bill. Let us reject this rule. If it is not rejected, it is my intention to vote against the entire bill.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the rule and also the appropriation for the additional expense allowance for Members of Congress. I agree with the proponents of this allowance that the Members of Congress are entitled to an increase of their salaries and also allowances for official expenses. I am opposed to voting ourselves an increase at this time, however, to be retroactive and converting the term for which we have already been elected at the old salary schedule. Furthermore, in the midst of this crisis while all citizens are making heavy sacrifices not only in money, services, and needs, and many of life itself, we here in the Congress can well make some sacrifice in compensation and expenses to which in normal times we are entitled. I believe it ill becomes us in this great legislative body to vote ourselves these increases while we deny many underpaid Federal employees reasonable increases in salaries. I have long advocated a reasonable allowance for our elderly citizens for meager living expenses. I cannot feel justified in voting increases to ourselves while denying these old folks a modest sum to keep body and soul together in their old age. Mr. Speaker, for these and other reasons, which time does not permit me to discuss, I shall vote against the rule and will vote for a motion to strike this provision from the bill and will feel obliged to vote against the bill itself unless this item is eliminated. Let us in the Congress point the way in holding the line and vote down an additional annual expense of \$1,642,500 for ourselves.

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE].

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this rule. Mr. Speaker, because the people of this Nation are already laboring under the heaviest financial load in history and since there is no sign of relief in sight from this burden during the next few years, I regret that I cannot support this measure which would increase the expense accounts for the Congressmen.

I would hold a more favorable feeling for this action, if Congress would first approve legislation that would assure an increase in compensation for the postal workers and white-collared employees of the Government. It is undoubtedly true that many of the Congressmen need this increase, but I believe that these workers need the financial assistance more urgently.

While I realize that the Members of Congress are faced with heavy expenses which have been brought on by the increased work, and the year-around sessions of the Congress, I cannot permit myself to believe that this is the time to add this expense to the cost of our Government for the taxpayers. I know that many Congressmen have had to dig down deeply in their own pockets to pay for the telegrams and long-distance telephone calls and other expenditures which have necessarily increased during the war. I am fully conscious of the financial drain that has been placed on the Members by such expenses as paying for publications such as pamphlets on the G. I. Bill of Rights and Suggestions for Veterans of World War I and II and similar booklets for the constituents. Then, there has been the heavy personal expenditures to the Members of maintaining a residence in Washington where living costs are high, while keeping up their permanent home.

But in spite of these facts, I cannot see where the Members of Congress are justified at this time in voting an increase in their office expenditures under this proposal. In view of the present circumstances, I therefore will vote against the rule and against that provision in the bill which provides for the payment of \$2,500 annually as an expense allowance for Congressmen.

(Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO].

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the rule, I am opposed to the provision in the bill appropriating \$2,500 to Members of Congress for expenses.

(Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to express my personal opinion upon this rule, and the proposed legislation which will be made in order if this rule is adopted, and I take this time in order that the people and the country may know just what my position is, and will be, respecting this matter.

I intend to vote against the adoption of this rule, because if the rule is adopted the provision which is now contained in the bill, H. R. 3109, is not subject to a point of order, and the same will then be considered by the House, and the question of "paying to each Representative in Congress, and to each Delegate and Commissioner an expense allowance of \$2,500 per year" will be entitled to consideration as a part of the pending measure. And, may I say, that I will vote against the payment to each Member of the House of Representatives, and to each Delegate and Commissioner, the additional amount of \$2,500 per year, as "expense money, because the same is unwarranted and unjustified under the existing conditions in our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I am well aware of the struggle the Members of Congress now

have to travel about in order to conduct the business of the people they represent, to live in Washington practically the entire year, and to maintain two places of residence—one at home and the other in Washington—and I am fully aware of the high Federal taxes which all Members are required to pay, and of all of the additional obligations which are thrust upon us, and that has been, and the same is now, a tremendous burden to bear. But every Member of this House knew before he or she was elected just what demands would be made upon him during the term of office to which he was elected. But there is no Member who refrained from making a vigorous campaign for election, or reelection, in the face of that positive knowledge. Now, after the election is past, this provision of "added expense money in the sum of \$2,500 per year" is proposed in this measure; and while this is designated as "expense money," and without doubt many of the Members will use it in whole or in part as expense money, yet if there is any excess over expenses, that portion of this money will become, in fact, additional salary, because there is no provision for the excess to be returned to the United States Treasury.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot support the provision contained in this measure which provides for the payment of the sum of \$2,500 to every Member of the House, and to each Delegate and Commissioner, as additional expense money, because we are not in any position in this Nation to now increase the expense of Government, or any function thereof. Our Treasury is bare; and when this war is over we will have obligations which will reach the staggering proportions of probably \$350,000,000,000 or more. We will have an annual obligation, in order to pay the normal cost of Government, which will include the maintenance of our Army and Navy, for the care of our disabled veterans, to pay the final costs which grow out of this frightful war, and the interest upon the public debt, which will aggregate, in all probability, the sum of \$25,000,000,000 or more annually. In the face of that appalling situation, I am convinced this is not the time nor place to add this proposed item of "additional expense" in favor of the Members of the House of Representatives, and I will vote against it.

May I say further, Mr. Speaker, that the people of this Nation are now bowed down under the weight of the burdens imposed by war. They have bought bonds to the limit of their ability, they have given to every war agency, they have paid the highest taxes that have ever been imposed upon them, their businesses have suffered and their incomes have been greatly decreased, and they have been suffering untold hardships—and now to add another burden, by way of "additional expenses for Congressmen," which will require the huge sum of \$1,642,500 each year to pay, would be entirely wrong—and to that program I cannot subscribe.

Each American citizen must bear certain burdens in time of war, and during the post-war period, and while the people, generally, are bearing exceedingly

heavy burdens—there is no reason why the Representatives in Congress should not bear some of the burdens imposed upon the people. And while I am not blessed with this world's goods to any degree, I am willing to bear my part of the burden; I am willing to try to go forward, and to help the people—I want our maimed and disabled soldiers and sailors to be properly and adequately taken care of—and I want the people of this Nation to have a chance to go forward in the future, without adding to their suffering additional burdens such as this one.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I am unalterably opposed to this proposal to pay the Members of the House of Representatives "an expense allowance of \$2,500 per year," and I will cast my vote against such proposal.

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to the rule and I am opposed to the provision in the bill providing an additional allowance to Congressmen for expense money.

I can state in a very few words my objections to the rule asked to be granted for consideration of the present bill and to the provision therein for additional allowances for expense money for Members of the House.

The bill provides that each Member of the House shall be allowed \$2,500 per year as expenses. This amount is not, of course, subject to income taxes. The rule proposed for the consideration of this bill provides that all points of order are waived. In other words, while this provision of the bill is legislation and subject to be stricken out of the bill on a point of order, this would not be possible under the proposed rule for the consideration of the bill. I am opposed to the provision of the bill providing for the sum of \$2,500 for expenses, and voting against this rule is the one way in which I can help eliminate that provision, as if the rule is denied, the bill will undoubtedly be reintroduced without that clause.

My objections to that provision, briefly, are as follows:

First. When we were elected in 1944 we were elected on the assumption that we would receive a salary of \$10,000 per year. It was also known that we would receive certain allowances for the hiring of secretaries, free official telegraph service, stationery, and so forth. Now, we propose to change the rules under which we were elected and vote ourselves an additional \$2,500 for expenses. To me it is unfair to now change the rules, to our personal financial advantage, under which we were elected, and which rules were well known to us.

Second. In California there is a fundamental rule that an elected official cannot vote a raise in his salary for the term for which he was elected. Making allowances for expenses, which at the time of our election were payable out of our own earnings, is the same as increasing

our salary by that amount. In many States it is contrary to law for an elected official, by his vote, to increase the salary for the term for which he has been elected. In my judgment it certainly is bad public policy. If we feel that we should make additional allowances or increase the salary—and there is much argument for this viewpoint—we should make it applicable to future terms of office and not to the one to which the legislator has already been elected.

Third. Congressmen do not suffer any more financially than do other groups, because of war conditions. Undoubtedly many Members of the House could earn much more in private enterprise than they get as a salary; others perhaps would not make as much. But that is beside the point. Men and women do not come to Congress primarily because of the salary attached to the job. They come because they enjoy being in the public service. By the very laws which Congress enacted, wage controls have been set up. Thousands of workers in the home economy—as distinguished from war workers—have been frozen in salaries and wages. Their employers and their Congressmen have tried to remedy the situation, but the War Labor Board had steadfastly refused to allow increases. All segments of the home front have made a slight sacrifice. We should be willing to do likewise. During a big war when some are making such terrific sacrifices we certainly should be willing to make a slight financial sacrifice.

Fourth. The form of this additional allowance—calling it expense money—is doubling the effect of it. The conception of our salary is that it is the money we are paid to provide for our personal wants, food, shelter, travel, and so forth. But by making it "expense" it is eliminated from income-tax deductions, so it is really a net increase over what the salary was when we were elected. To me this does not seem right. Congress was the agency that imposed the drastic income taxes on salaries. It seems inappropriate to me for Congress to now vote more money to Congressmen and work it out so it is exempt from income taxes. The letter of the law may allow this, but certainly the substance does not condone it. Making allowances for expenses which I heretofore had to pay out of my salary is merely raising my salary to me, because the net amount left to me is going to be greater by the exact amount of those allowances. This same amount as an increase in salary would be subject to a considerable deduction under the income tax.

For these reasons I am going to vote against the rule and the bill in its present form and for any amendments that may be offered to eliminate the provision for this extra allowance for expenses.

(Mr. JOHNSON of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote against this rule and this increase.

I would like to have the money. I think I am worth it. I think we should have a

\$12,500 Congress instead of a \$10,000 Congress, and would vote for such a salary scale for the next Congress, and then ask my district to choose me as a \$12,500 Congressman from among the other candidates for the job.

The fact remains, however, that we were elected as a \$10,000 Congress. We were willing to take the job at that figure. Our country is facing the dangers of inflation. We should be examples in holding the line. We cannot do that very well if we vote ourselves a 25-percent increase, but ask everyone else to hold the line. We are justified in rating up the job of a Congressman for the future, and then letting the people select Congressmen for the newly rated job. I do not think we are justified in rating ourselves up as proposed here, even though we attempt to get around the Little Steel formula in our own consciences by calling it expense money.

I voted against the civil-service increase because it included too many already highly paid officials; I voted against the increase for clerk hire; I am voting against this increase.

If this increase becomes law, I will comply with the law. Many times I have opposed bills which passed and became law. Once a law is duly enacted by Congress and signed by the President, I obey and uphold that law whether I voted for it or not. If Congress passed a law reducing congressional salaries, no Congressmen could continue to collect a higher salary merely because he voted against the decrease. The same principle applies to an increase.

We should vote down this increase now. Congress should be worth even more than this in the future, but this increase is a case of too much too soon.

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it appears that I am in the minority with respect to this legislation. I have been in the minority at other times since I have been a Member of this body. I am opposed to the appropriation of \$1,642,000 to pay Members of the House \$2,500 extra money. Let me say to you that I do not like the inuendos and suggestions on the part of some Members who say those who are not in favor of this appropriation will be among the first to take it. I will vote against this bill if this item is not eliminated, and will not accept the money allowed under this appropriation in the event it stays in the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Is the gentleman sure?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct, sir. This is an inopportune time, I say to the gentleman from Michigan, a member of the Appropriations Committee, that brings this legislation to the floor of the House. I respect the gentleman, although I have disagreed with him many times because of some large appropriations he has advocated that I believed were unnecessary charges against the Treasury and the taxpayers and not for the best interest of our country.

Mr. Speaker, I regret very much to take issue with the views of what appears to be an overwhelming majority of the House, with respect to the appropriations that would grant an allowance of \$2,500 for Members of Congress. This is the most inopportune time to consider a measure of this kind. Of course, we understand, and I think the people of the country realize, Members of Congress have more expenses now than ever before. But even at that, to consider increase in payments for ourselves at this time is not right. I express only my own opinion and want to be most considerate of the views of those who differ with me.

This House will have under consideration within a few days legislation to provide for increases in costs of government, including the increase of salaries of more than a million and a half Government employees. These increases run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. I assume some of them should be allowed—how much I do not know. When Congress passes legislation of this nature it is going to be difficult to put a brake of any kind on all the spiraling demands for increase of Government expenditures all the way from the bottom to the top.

It can be said that since Members of Congress are allowed an expense account without exemption, then why not do the same thing for other Government employees who live away from home. Furthermore, if Members of Congress are entitled to such exemption, then why not increase exemptions for other taxpayers?

I know, as you do, that tremendous salaries and wages are being paid in certain war industries but there are millions of people in this country whose salaries have been held down by the Government because it was feared that to increase them might cause inflation. I have laundry concerns in my own district which have been recently fined thousands of dollars because they overpaid their employees. They say they had to pay more money to get their services. Laundry business was not considered war work so the management paid the fines. You know very well that laundries just do not ordinarily overpay their workers.

Mr. Speaker, if we are expected to hold the line in business and industry we are not in very good shape to break the line in Washington. I know as well as you do the cost of living of Members of Congress has increased considerably. I can speak as one who does not have an independent income, but I do not think it is right for us, as Members of this legislative body, to ask the taxpayers of this country to allow this additional payment, especially now.

We are in a most critical period of our history. We are spending money by the millions and billions to carry on the war. We are going to have to retrench and to retract in our expenditures as soon as it can possibly be done. I do not think that we ought to demand more money at this crucial time of increased taxes and increased demand for sale of bonds to take care of the tremendous expenditures of our country.

Again let me say, this is a problem for each individual to determine. I respect, as I have always respected, the views of those who differ from me.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time to say that the Special House Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning has issued its sixth report on the subject of foreign trade and shipping. Your Committee is very proud of that report, and we are sending, by special messenger, a copy to all of the Members of both the House and the Senate. We hope they will take the time to read it thoroughly. We would also appreciate the suggestions and cooperation of the membership from time to time in the stupendous task ahead of reconverting our wartime economy back to a solid peacetime basis.

Mr. Speaker, I might also add that I regret the necessity of voting against this rule on the legislative appropriation bill. But I feel compelled to do so for the reason that I think it is a mistake for Members of Congress to raise their income, either directly or indirectly, at a time when we are all trying to hold the line against inflation. And certainly if we as Members do that we make ourselves vulnerable when all other groups request additional compensation. The vote on the rule will be the test.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, we have heard much about holding the line. I want to congratulate the Members of the House for doing a very good job. We have made sacrifices and the people of the country know that we have; but other people have made sacrifices, too. So let us hold the line.

We are doing wrong today if we vote to increase directly or indirectly our salaries, and I expect to vote for an amendment to strike out the provision on page 16 of this bill for expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum. We are told by the Committee that this \$2,500 item will not be subject to taxes, which would mean more than \$2,500 as an addition to our salaries. This is not the time to adopt such an amendment. We have made sacrifices and the people of the country understand that we have and have applauded us for it. On the other hand, many people in every walk of life have made just as much sacrifice as we have. All of them have to pay more for food and clothing and rents just like we do. The people in the Government service, in the workshops, in industry, and on the farm have undergone many hardships during this war on account of the increased cost of living. The boys in the armed forces and on the front lines have undergone hardships and suffered a lot without an increase in their small pay.

The old people of our country with very small means, on account of high cost of living, are suffering.

The amendment to increase our pay may be ever so meritorious, but this is not the time to pass it and I certainly hope the rule will be defeated and later the amendment will be stricken from the bill.

Any action or any plan to increase our salaries directly or indirectly should be postponed until after the end of this cruel war. If this amendment is passed the stabilization program and the control of our economy will be very much interfered with. While we have the confidence of the people let us hold it and not set the example of increasing salaries for ourselves at a time when everybody is willing to make great sacrifice. During this period we are even controlling salaries in civilian life. For instance, small banks are not allowed to increase the salaries of their clerks and merchants are not permitted to increase the salaries of their employees. How can you explain this to the people at a time like this and in the midst of this great war?

Let us set an example today of holding the line so that the people of the United States will know that Congress is still willing to make sacrifice, while calling on them to do the same thing.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BALDWIN].

Mr. BALDWIN of New York. Mr. Speaker, in my opinion there are two points that we have forgotten in discussing this very important measure. In the first place, as I have said previously, times have changed and our constituencies expect us to be in more constant contact with them on account of the improved speed in communication by the radio, telephone, and transportation than at any time in the past.

In the second place, Mr. Speaker, those of us who are here now have got to consider the future. No one will deny that personally it is immaterial to me whether the bill passes or is defeated so far as the \$2,500 item is concerned. But I am thinking about the future, whether some young soldier who has come back from the war front may not want to come down here with his wife and children to represent my district and represent it ably. That is something we all have to consider, not just what we want or what we think is wanted. The sum involved is not such a large amount that it is going to break the United States of America. Everyone realizes that the money we now receive is not adequate for us to keep in touch with our constituents as we should keep in touch with them. It so happens I am able to do it, others are able to do it, but we should think of those who cannot; we should think of those who may succeed us in the future.

Mr. Speaker, I am for adoption of the pending rule and I am for passage of the bill including the item of \$2,500.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining time on this side to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, this rule has been reported by the Rules Committee for the distinct purpose of giving an opportunity to this House to pass upon one controversial issue in the bill, namely, the \$2,500 expense allowance for Members of Congress. In my opinion, it is a good thing that such a rule has been granted.

I am for the rule and I expect to vote for the bill. When we bring the measure before the House in this way, we give an opportunity to have the issue discussed fully and completely.

It was necessary the Committee on Rules grant this rule in order to prevent any one individual, by his lone objection, stopping the consideration of this question, and thus preventing the House from working its will.

There has been a great deal of talk on this floor regarding this rule. There have been some ill-advised statements made. One distinguished gentleman, for whom I have the highest regard, banded the word "subterfuge." There has been no subterfuge in connection with this bill or its consideration. Instead, it has been directly the opposite. The subcommittee on legislative appropriations first considered this question fully, and then, after due consideration and approval, it brought the issue before the full Appropriations Committee. After the full committee had approved it, they did what? Why, they notified the House and the newspapers of their action. Does that sound like subterfuge? Then the Legislative Subcommittee came before the Committee on Rules and that committee conducted hearings for 2 full days. This matter was fully discussed before the Committee on Rules. Every Member of the House was given an opportunity to appear before the Committee on Rules, either in support or in opposition to this rule. The newspaper reporters were there. The hearings were all reported in the press. Then the leadership of this House—and I want to pay tribute to them for their action—scheduled this bill for a floor hearing sufficiently far in advance to give a full opportunity for the press, the public, and individual Members to discuss the measure fully, and to consider and study it, and to reach a definite conclusion as to the soundness of the proposal.

There is a lot of talk about giving Congressmen \$2,500. This provision does not give any Member of Congress \$2,500. It allows him \$2,500 in expense money to be spent in behalf of his constituents. He does not keep it. I know there is talk about no taxes being paid on this allowance for expenses. There is a claim that it would be unfair to take this money. Let us remember that not all Members of Congress are rich, and not all the Members of Congress own and control whole communities, so they can do as they please, and can serve in Congress for nothing, if they wish, and have the pleasure of doing so. I know something about business. I consider myself a businessman. I wager that most of these gentlemen who have spoken on this floor today in opposition to this rule are paying the expenses of the men who are running their businesses for them. They

do not expect their employees and servants to pay their own expenses out of their salaries. They talk about there being no taxes on this item. Why, certainly not. Why should there be? Taxes are never charged against business expenses. Legitimate expenses are always deductible, and I will wager that the gentlemen who spoke on this floor today, in opposition to this bill, take deductions for tax purposes, for the expenses they have in their businesses. It is a good thing to bring this bill out here in the open and discuss it frankly because it will probably be the first time 99 percent of the American people ever learned or ever knew Members of Congress were not already receiving their expenses.

Everyone in America thinks we receive our actual expenses. Even most newspaper publishers think so—and I am in the newspaper business—because time after time I have read articles and seen pictures, about the time a new Congress would be convened, showing the Capitol barbershops and dining rooms, and giving the impression, at least, that Members of Congress received all these services free.

It is a good thing to discuss this bill here because the American people will learn, perhaps for the first time, that Members of Congress pay for their own long-distance calls to take care of official business, and that we have to furnish our own automobiles, tires, and gasoline, and pay our own travel expense if we go around the districts back home to meet our constituents and discuss with them their issues and their problems, or visit Government departments in Washington and elsewhere to look after public business.

Mr. SHAFER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER. Will the gentleman explain that we do not get 20 cents a mile for such travel, as most people believe?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. No, of course we do not get 20 cents a mile for such travel. We have an allowance of 20 cents a mile for coming to and returning from Washington once in each session of Congress, and that is all.

Most of the public believes Members of Congress get \$10,000 a year and all expenses, but instead of that we are paid an over-all compensation of ten thousand and are taxed on all of it. We pay five thousand of it out for expenses we would not have if not in Congress, and about two thousand of it for taxes.

I do not know about some of you, but back in my district they want, and believe they have, a ten-thousand-dollar-a-year Congressman, not a three-thousand-dollar-a-year Congressman. Perhaps if some of the three-thousand-dollar-a-year "fraidy-cat" Congressmen would be retired as a result of this measure it might be beneficial.

I do not think the Members who are so much concerned about voting for this measure have anything to worry about, because I recall when our clerical hire was increased the same story was put out here—that such a needed increase was going to defeat all sitting Members

of Congress. Yes—you were told it would defeat everyone who dared increase clerical hire. So all of the "fraidy-cats" are going to be defeated anyhow, and might just as well vote their desires and convictions on this measure.

By the way, I wonder if the executives of some of these companies owned by the men who have opposed this bill, some of these rich men, perhaps, pay the salaries of their clerks out of their own personal salaries. Oh, no. Their companies pay the clerks the same as they pay all other business expenses.

I say to you that the American people believe in a fair deal—a fair deal for their elected Representatives as well as for themselves. I do not want a single penny, and I do not believe any other Member of Congress wants a single penny, to which we are not rightfully entitled. I do not ask a salary increase. I do not want somebody to bring an amendment here to increase my salary, and have people think I am getting \$15,000 a year when actually I am not; but I do believe that the people of America want me to be reimbursed for the honest expenditures I make here in their behalf. That is why I am supporting this rule and supporting this bill. I hope I have made myself clear.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, may I say at the start that my actions in this matter have been motivated by the fact that I feel there is no finer group of men in America or any place else than the Members of the House of Representatives. I have a deep and abiding affection for the Members of this House. As chairman of this legislative appropriations committee I have felt it to be my duty to recommend to that committee that something be done to take care of a situation which I believe needs attention now.

I know the sacrifices that 70 percent of the Members of this House are making. I know the beating they are getting. I decided I was glad to be the villain in the piece as far as this \$2,500 expense allowance is concerned. I recommended to the subcommittee, of which I am chairman, that we put it in the bill. I recommended to the subcommittee that we ask for a rule. I recommended to the full committee that we pass that provision and that we ask for a rule. I went before the Committee on Rules enthusiastically in favor of it. Why? Well, not long ago, we had what was probably a very meritorious provision here for the assistance of you gentlemen along the lines of a retirement. Everyone thought it was slipped over and put through too quietly. I wanted a rule, gentlemen, in order to stand before this group and make an open and fair statement to the public at large about this expense allowance, and to give opportunity to everyone to say what he thinks about it. That is the only honest and fair thing to do. If we did not have the rule, gentlemen, any man who is a little disgruntled or who is a little mad at somebody because he has done something he does not like, could stand on the floor of this House

and make a point of order denying to this group the right to be put in the proper position before the people of this country. I thought, gentlemen, and I feel now, the only fair thing to do is to vote for this rule and have the matter discussed.

Now, to those who rather object, and I am one of them, and I will say that though I am a Member of the Committee on Appropriations, to those who object to important legislation on an appropriation bill, let me tell you a little something which is probably not generally known here. We have a legislative committee for every subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. But in the case of the legislative subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, we are not analogous to any other department of the Government. Our subcommittee has no budget estimates sent up here by the Bureau of the Budget. They do not review it; they merely forward it to us.

The committee of the House, which is supposed to be the legislative committee for the legislative appropriation subcommittee, is the Committee on Accounts. If you will read the rules, you will see the jurisdiction of the Committee on Accounts is over the contingent fund and they provide that certain moneys shall or shall not come out of the contingent fund. But by the passage of time it has been recognized as the legislative committee of the appropriation subcommittee for the legislative branch of the Government. But, gentlemen, that has always, since I have been on the committee, been a confusing situation. Half of the time they ask us to go ahead and put matters in the bill without action on their part. Very often the Committee on Accounts says, "We would just rather you go ahead and take this legislative matter in hand." That has happened to me many, many times, and to date I do not believe a majority of the Committee on Accounts has the slightest objection to the inclusion of this provision in the legislative appropriation bill. I am confident that is so. The whole proposition is this: If we do not adopt this rule, and if this provision were to go out on a point of order, I have no doubt but what the other body, as a matter of courtesy, would insert it in the bill. It would then get back in conference and there would not be adequate discussion of the matter. Irrespective of such words as "subterfuge" and "people not wanting to vote," the truth of the matter is that the only way we can get an honest and fair discussion of this matter—and I certainly want to have my time on the floor in general debate—is to vote for this rule and allow it to go in without any point of order eliminating discussion. Then let us talk frankly of what we think of it. If we believe it is just—and I was never more convinced of anything in my life than that it is just—we can pass it. If you are opposed to it, you can vote against it, but let us have an opportunity to talk this thing out in the open in the American way.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. MAY. If the rule is adopted, the provision in question will be subject to a motion to strike it out, the same as any other provision of the bill, will it not?

Mr. O'NEAL. That provision, of course, is subject to be stricken by a vote of the committee.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. If a Member of the House of Representatives leaves his home to come here for a session of the Congress, turns the key in the door and locks up his place, rents an apartment in an apartment hotel furnished, for \$200 a month, that cost will run him for the year \$2,400. Can he deduct that as an expense from his salary as a businessman can deduct similar actual out-of-pocket expenses?

Mr. O'NEAL. Does the gentleman mean if this bill is passed?

Mr. HALLECK. No. As the Bureau of Internal Revenue has now construed that situation.

Mr. O'NEAL. I can state that I have never known it to be excepted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. CELLER. I have tabulated what the increased cost would be and it amounts to \$1,340,000. That is just 1 cent for each person in this country every year to give us this increase.

Mr. O'NEAL. And if a man does not have these expenses, of course, he would not take the money.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. The tax court has ruled that the home of a Member of Congress is in Washington and therefore his living expenses cannot be deducted. In my opinion, the enactment of this legislation will not permit it, either.

Mr. O'NEAL. Now, Mr. Speaker, this is before the House. I think the honest way to get at this matter so that it can be discussed fully and frankly is to vote for the rule. You are not in any sense voting your convictions one way or the other, but you are saying that the matter is reasonable to permit its consideration. I trust you will all vote for the rule.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask that Members wishing to do so may extend their own remarks on the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, on that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 229, nays 124, answered "present" 1, not voting 78, as follows:

[Roll No. 75]

YEAS—229

Adams	Anderson, Calif.	Andrews, N. Y.
Allen, Ill.	Anderson,	Arnold
Allen, La.	N. Mex.	Auchincloss

Bailey	Gordon	Murphy
Baldwin, Md.	Gorski	Neely
Baldwin, N. Y.	Granahan	O'Brien, Ill.
Barden	Granger	O'Hara
Barrett, Pa.	Grant, Ind.	O'Konski
Barry	Green	O'Neal
Bates, Ky.	Gregory	Patrick
Beall	Griffiths	Peterson, Fla.
Beckworth	Hagen	Peterson, Ga.
Bell	Hale	Philbin
Bender	Hall,	Phillips
Bennett, Mo.	Leonard W.	Pittenger
Biemiller	Halleck	Ploeser
Bishop	Harless, Ariz.	Plumley
Blackney	Harness, Ind.	Powell
Bolton	Harris	Powers
Boykin	Hartley	Price, Fla.
Bradley, Pa.	Havenner	Price, Ill.
Brehm	Fébert	Priest
Brown, Ohio	Hedrick	Quinn, N. Y.
Burch	Heffernan	Rabaut
Burgin	Hendricks	Rabin
Butler	Hertter	Rains
Byrne, N. Y.	Hess	Ramspeck
Canfield	Hill	Randolph
Cannon, Fla.	Hinshaw	Rayfiel
Carnahan	Hobbs	Reece, Tenn.
Celler	Holmes, Wash.	Reed, Ill.
Chapman	Hook	Reed, N. Y.
Chelf	Howell	Resa
Chenoweth	Huber	Riley
Chiperfield	Izac	Rizley
Clements	Jackson	Robinson, Utah
Clevenger	Jennings	Robson, Ky.
Coffee	Johnson, Ill.	Rodgers, Pa.
Cole, Kans.	Johnson, Ind.	Roe, Md.
Cole, N. Y.	Johnson,	Rogers, Mass.
Combs	Luther A.	Rogers, N. Y.
Courtney	Jones	Rowan
Cox	Kearney	Ryder
Daughton, Va.	Kee	Sasser
Dawson	Kelley, Pa.	Schwabe, Okla.
Delaney,	Kelly, Ill.	Shafer
James J.	Keogh	Sharo
Delaney,	Kerr	Sheppard
John J.	Kilburn	Sikes
Dickstein	Kilday	Simpson, Pa.
Domengeaux	Kirwan	Slaughter
Drewry	Kopplemann	Smith, Maine
Durham	LaFollette	Snyder
Eberharter	Larcade	Somers, N. Y.
Ellsworth	Latham	Sparkman
Elsaesser	Lea	Spence
Elston	LeFevre	Sullivan
Engle, Calif.	Lesinski	Talbot
Feighan	Link	Taylor
Fellows	Lyle	Thomas, N. J.
Fenton	McCormack	Thomas, Tex.
Fernandez	McCowan	Tolan
Flannagan	McDonough	Torrens
Flood	McGehee	Towe
Fogarty	McGregor	Traynor
Forand	McKenzie	Vinson
Fuller	McMillan, S. C.	Wasielewski
Fulton	Maloney	Weaver
Gallagher	Mansfield, Tex.	Weichel
Gamble	Marcantonio	Wells
Gary	Martin, Iowa	Welch
Gavin	Martin, Mass.	West
Geelan	May	Wickersham
Gerlach	Miller, Calif.	Winter
Gifford	Morgan	Wolcott
Gillespie	Morrison	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gillette	Mott	Woodruff, Mich.
Goodwin	Murdock	Woodrum, Va.

NAYS—124

Abernethy	Crosser	Hull
Andersen,	Cunningham	Jenkins
H. Carl	Curtis	Jensen
Andersen,	D'Alesandro	Johnson, Calif.
August H.	Davis	Johnson,
Angell	Dolliver	Lyndon B.
Arends	Dondero	Jonkman
Barrett, Wyo.	Doughton, N. C.	Judd
Bland	Dworschak	Kean
Bonner	Ellis	Keefe
Brown, Ga.	Engel, Mich.	Kefauver
Brumbaugh	Ervin	Kinzer
Bryson	Fallon	Knutson
Buck	Fisher	Kunkel
Buffett	Folger	Landis
Bulwinkle	Gearhart	Lane
Bunker	Gillie	Lanham
Byrnes, Wis.	Gore	LeCompte
Campbell	Gossett	Lewis
Cannon, Mo.	Graham	Ludlow
Carlson	Gross	McConnell
Case, S. Dak.	Gwynne, Iowa	McMillen, Ill.
Church	Henry	Mahon
Clason	Heseltan	Mansfield,
Cole, Mo.	Hoch	Mont.
Colmer	Hoeven	Mason
Cooper	Hope	Michener
Crawford	Horan	Miller, Nebr.

Mills	Robertson, Va.	Sundstrom
Monroney	Rockwell	Taber
Mundt	Russell	Talle
Murray, Tenn.	Schwabe, Mo.	Tarver
Murray, Wis.	Scrivner	Thom
Norrell	Simpson, Ill.	Thomason
Pace	Smith, Ohio	Tibbott
Pickett	Smith, Va.	Trimble
Poage	Smith, Wis.	Vorys, Ohio
Ramey	Springer	Vursell
Rankin	Starkey	Whitten
Rees, Kans.	Stefan	Whittington
Rich	Stevenson	Wigglesworth
Robertson,	Stigler	Winstead
N. Dak.	Sumners, Tex.	Wood

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1
Voorhis, Calif.

NOT VOTING—78

Andrews, Ala.	Gibson	Outland
Bates, Mass.	Grant, Ala.	Patman
Bennet, N. Y.	Gwinn, N. Y.	Patterson
B'oom	Hall,	Pfeifer
Boren	Edwin Arthur	Richards
Bradley, Mich.	Hancock	Rivers
Brooks	Hand	Roe, N. Y.
Buckley	Hare	Rogers, Fla.
Camp	Hart	Rooney
Case, N. J.	Hays	Sabath
Clark	Healy	Sadowski
Cochran	Hoffman	Savage
Cooley	Hollifield	Sheridan
Corbett	Holmes, Mass.	Short
Cravens	Jarman	Stewart
Curley	Johnson, Okla.	Stockman
De Lacy	King	Sumner, Ill.
Dingell	Lemke	Wadsworth
Dirksen	Luce	Walter
Douglas, Calif.	Lynch	White
Douglas, Ill.	McGlinchey	Wilson
Doyle	Madden	Wolverton, N. J.
Earthman	Manasco	Woodhouse
Eaton	Morrow	Worley
Elliott	Norton	Zimmerman
Gardner	O'Brien, Mich.	
Gathings	O'Toole	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall against.

Mr. Outland for, with Mr. Voorhis of California against.

Mr. Cravens for, with Mr. Hays against.

Mrs. Norton for, with Mr. Hare against.

General pairs:

Mr. Bloom with Mr. Short.

Mr. McGlinchey with Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. Buckley with Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Manasco with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Pfeifer with Mrs. Luce.

Mr. Patman with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. O'Toole with Miss Sumner of Illinois.

Mrs. Woodhouse with Mr. Lemke.

Mr. Roe of New York with Mr. Morrow.

Mr. Hollifield with Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Curley with Mr. Gwinn of New York.

Mr. Healy with Mr. Dirksen.

Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts.

Mrs. Douglas of California with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.

Mr. Madden with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Rooney with Mr. Hancock.

Mr. Jarman with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.

Mr. Walter with Mr. Bennet of New York.

Mr. MICHENER changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have a pair with the gentleman from California, Mr. OUTLAND. Were he present, he would vote "aye." I have voted "no." Therefore, I change my vote from "no" to "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this morning in the course of my

remarks I asked unanimous consent to insert a newspaper article. The reporter tells me that his notes do not show a ruling by the Chair. I therefore renew the request at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION RELATIVE TO TREATIES

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution (H. Res. 254) which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House in the engrossment of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the making of treaties, is authorized and directed, in the last sentence of section 1 of the proposed article of amendment to the Constitution, to insert after the word "against" the following: "advising and consenting to the", so that such sentence shall read as follows: "In all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against advising and consenting to the ratification of the treaty shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and two-thirds having voted in favor thereof the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I asked unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a speech by Governor Laney, of Arkansas. I am advised by the Printing Office that this will require two and one-half pages at a total cost of \$130. I ask unanimous consent that the extension may be made notwithstanding.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PLUMLEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and insert two editorials.

Mr. RICH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. BIEMILLER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. POWERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. MUNDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include House Concurrent Resolution 40 from the State of Michigan.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a radio story on the Philippines.

Mr. LAFOLLETTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from This Week.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION—FAVORS HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 60

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 73 yesterday I was unable to answer to my name. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye." It was my privilege, during debate on the measure, House Joint Resolution 60, to speak in behalf of its passage. The House very properly should join the Senate in acting on treaties between our Nation and other countries.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—JUVENILE COURT OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress a communication from the judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia, together with a report covering the work of the Juvenile Court during the fiscal year 1943-44.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 10, 1945.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from Indiana and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3109, with Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, this is the legislative appropriation bill.

I should like to state in the beginning that we have had a most harmonious session in our subcommittee, although the session a few minutes ago might be interpreted otherwise by some, but the committee itself on both sides of the

aisle, the subcommittee on legislative appropriations, has had a very friendly cooperative group of meetings. We were fortunate on our side of the aisle in having the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] as a member of this committee, and he was of great assistance. The chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] is also a member of this subcommittee. He was not able to be present much of the time due to his continuous attendance at meetings of the deficiency subcommittee. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. CURLEY] is also a member of our subcommittee. On the minority side the ranking member of the subcommittee is the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON]. Serving with him are the gentleman from Missouri, [Mr. PLOESER] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT]. They have been very faithful, intelligent, and cooperative and I wish to thank them publicly for all they have done to bring this bill into its present condition. We have been fortunate in having as the clerk of this committee, Mr. Orescan, who sits at the table. Only a member of a subcommittee can appreciate the importance of the work of the clerk, for it is on him we rely to dig out the facts and do the hard, laborious detail work, and Mr. Orescan has done that most satisfactorily.

The Budget Bureau, which I mentioned a few moments ago, has no function with reference to this bill except to send it up here. The estimates go to the Budget Bureau so that they may be included in the full budget which is presented to Congress, but they have no review powers, they cannot recommend, they simply do not interfere with our affairs.

The bill we have before us today contains appropriations for quite a few activities which are not really a part of the legislative branch of Government so far as lawmaking duties are concerned. In this bill, for instance, is the Botanic Gardens, certainly not a legislative function, per se. It includes also the Library of Congress in the amount we are asking you to appropriate. It includes also the Government Printing Office, a great business concern. These amounts are not appropriations chargeable to this coordinate branch of the Government, the legislative branch. Furthermore, we provide for the operations of the Architect of the Capitol. He is in charge of the mechanical and structural care of many buildings. So when you analyze this bill, we have operated in a most economical way, and it is an amazing fact that we can run this third part of our Government, the legislative branch, on the very small amount we are operating on as of today.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. I would like to ask the gentleman a question about the second item in the bill, making an appropriation for the office of the Vice President. We have no Vice President at this time and, as I understand it, will not have until the next Presidential election. Why is it necessary to appropriate for salary of the Vice President and for clerical assistants?

Mr. O'NEAL. I may say to the gentleman that so far as the Vice President is concerned, or any items of the Senate, we do not touch them at all and the Senate does not touch any of the House items. By mutual forbearance, as we may put it, we automatically pass all of the Senate items without question, believing they are capable of handling their own affairs, and we in turn expect the Senate not to touch any of the House items. That has been nearly universally the case. When this bill reaches the Senate, it may do what it pleases. There may be some expenses for the office of Vice President when there is not a Vice President, but that will have to be decided by the Senate, not by the House of Representatives.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. There surely will not be a salary for Vice President?

Mr. O'NEAL. The Senate will take it out then, but we do not attempt to question their items.

The total amount in the bill is \$50,722,000. Of this amount \$20,000,000 is the working capital for the huge Government Printing Office. They merely have the use of that sum and must return it after the year is up. It does not represent an expense or loss; it is merely working capital and it reduces the amount of this bill so far as the actual outlay is concerned to \$30,000,000 plus.

The part of this bill chargeable to the Congress itself for its entire operation is a little over \$25,000,000 and the amount for the House of Representatives is approximately \$13,000,000. As was stated this morning, one or two department travel items would exceed the total cost of the operations of the House of Representatives. I am perfectly confident that we are operating in a most economical and fair minded way.

Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to go through the entire bill. It is pretty much the same as we have had before. The Members understand the functions of the various parts of this legislative branch and the divisions that get their money under it. The report is before you, the hearings are before you and most of you know about the work of those receiving funds under this legislative appropriation.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I want to commend the gentleman for the excellent presentation he is making in connection with this legislative appropriation bill and the explanation he has given. May I ask the gentleman, how does the amount recommended in this legislation compare with the amount appropriated for the last fiscal year?

Mr. O'NEAL. If the gentleman will look on the back of the sheet he will see that there is appropriated a little over \$200,000 more in this bill than the estimates. As I say, we have operated very economically, but there are three or four reasons why there are these slight increases. It is not below the Budget estimate and it is a little more than we operated on last year.

As I stated a moment ago, the first part of the bill deals with the Senate items. As a matter of courtesy we pass those

matters over to the Senate and they act on them, and we feel that the Senate will treat our items the same way as they have done in the past.

We have had a few extra expenses which I would like to explain. Every 6 years we prepare a revision of the United States Code. The Committee on the Revision of the Laws, under the leadership of the chairman the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] has done a remarkable piece of work, and now is the time to prepare the 6-year code. The gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] has recommended to us the expenditure of \$150,000 for that purpose. He is an excellent chairman, and he made a splendid presentation, and the committee very gladly recommends to you that \$150,000 be made available to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws for this very necessary work.

We have increased a few salaries. You will find them listed in the report. May I say to you that there is nothing more needed in the Congress than for a thorough study to be made of the entire salary structure on the Hill. Many salaries here are too low. There may be some that are too high. There are some jobs on this side where the men in the other body, performing similar work, are paid more than they are here. In the same way, there are jobs over on the other side where the employees in the House are paid more than the Senate employees. It is a thing that has grown, and it is out of balance, and it needs a very thorough study.

We gave an increase to the committee reporters. The committee reporters have been paid less than the floor reporters. We put all but two of the committee reporters on the same basis as the floor reporters, because we thought it was equitable and fair, requiring the same type of ability, and probably equal, if not more, work.

There is a provision in this bill, by a vote of the Committee on Appropriations, giving to the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations an extra clerk, as well as the ranking Member on the minority side. Four of those subcommittees already have clerks, and due to the fact that this is the only means we have of going into the appropriation item, that is, to have someone make a real search, it was felt that it was sound business, and in the interest of economy, to provide a clerk for each subcommittee.

I will not relate all of the multitudinous duties of the Architect. As I say, the report of the hearings will disclose that. He is charged with the mechanical care of the buildings, of the grounds, of the powerhouse, as well as 13 buildings, some not related to the work on the Hill. We have to give him the money with which to operate, and we believe that he is operating economically and in a very satisfactory way.

The Library of Congress is a most interesting part of the Government's operations. The Acting Librarian, Dr. Evans, is doing an excellent piece of work.

I know of nothing in the whole Government set-up that is more appealing than the work of the Library of Congress. I will not attempt to tell you all about it. I presume you know that it is

perhaps the greatest library in the world today; its duties are multifarious. It is not just simply a library. There is a copyright office over there. They distribute cards to all the libraries in the country. The Library needs the interest and cooperation of Congress to help it to continue to grow.

We have given the Legislative Reference Service an additional \$50,000 in this bill. The Library of Congress was started as an instrument to assist Congressmen in their work. That was the primary object of the creation of the Library of Congress. The department over there which now does that work is the Legislative Reference Service. For several years Congressmen have been urging us to give additional funds to the Legislative Reference Service. The Library proper would not make that request until this year because it was, after all, they said, for the service of Congress, and if Congress wanted the increase, it should come in and recommend it. This year several Members of Congress have come before our committee and urged the committee to provide \$100,000 for the Legislative Reference Service in addition to the normal appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 additional minutes.

We provided \$50,000 for the Legislative Service.

We also gave the Library an increase of \$392,000 over the normal amount for acquisitions for the Library. That is \$325,000 less than what they requested. Many libraries provide even larger sums than that for acquisitions for the library.

This great Library of ours has an opportunity now at this period of the world's history to bring material to this country and to this Library, which they will never have the opportunity to bring again. It takes money to go out and get them. We have provided a reasonable amount by way of increase for that purpose. I think it is a wise expenditure because we can pick up many things now that we will never be able to get again.

I should like to go into the Government Printing Office work somewhat in detail but I hardly think time will permit of it. It is one of the great business organizations of the Government. As you probably know, the amount in this bill is merely to pay for the amount of printing done at the Government Printing Office for congressional printing. Every department in the Government goes to the Government Printing Office to get its printing done and must pay for it, and we on the Hill must do the same thing. The amount we have here is the amount it will cost to print what we need to have printed for the purposes of the legislative branch of the Government.

We come now to the item we discussed this morning. I do not know that it is quite necessary to go into it in any detail. I should like to state in just about 3 minutes why I advocated and why I am enthusiastically for this proposal.

I think it is a matter of common knowledge that every Congressman is forced to pay out of his own salary a large amount of money for expenses in behalf of his district which would not be

chargeable to him if he were in private business or in almost any other public position. Every Congressman is in travel status. He is required to retain a residence in his home district. Until a few years ago a Congressman could spend a large part of his time at home, but in recent years this burden of expense has increased greatly and he is away from home for nearly the entire year. This means that he, the same as anyone else in travel status, has hotel and other expenses in much larger amount than ever before.

If a man in private employment is sent away from home his expenses are paid. If a man in a Government office travels on Government business his transportation costs are paid, and in addition he receives a per diem to take care of his other expense. Every Army officer and Navy officer traveling on Government business receives subsistence and other expense allowances. Almost every governor and mayor has an expense allowance. In my opinion, and I say this advisedly because I have talked to many people in my own district and elsewhere, the thinking people of this country are more than willing to have a Congressman paid a reasonable amount for the expenses he incurs by the nature of his work in behalf of his district.

The people of this country are willing to have a salary of \$10,000 paid to their Congressmen. There has been no argument about that. I do not believe that they as a group understand that out of that amount, which, gentlemen, belongs to him and his family, he must pay out at least \$2,500 as expenses necessary for the proper conduct of his congressional business. A man maintaining a home certainly has extraordinary expenses in coming to Washington. Who can deny that? It simply means that he maintains two homes. His travel allowances, in most cases, will pay the cost of taking his family to Washington and back one time. If you figure it out, you will see that is just about what his travel allowance is. A Congressman is entitled to bring his family with him. All the rest of the travel that he does must come out of his pocket. He is called upon many times during the year to discuss the erection of a hospital, or make a speech, or attend to something else with reference to the work in his district. He has so many long-distance calls to make, as all of us know, for which there is no repayment and which he must assume.

To be perfectly frank with Congress, I am interested in this matter, as I stated a moment ago, chiefly because I believe that there is no finer group of men in America than those in the American Congress. From my 10 years and more of experience in Congress, I believe that 60 to 70 percent of the men in Congress are dependent upon their salaries entirely. If they are required to pay out of their salary, which properly and justly belongs to the family needs, a large sum of money by way of expenses, they can hardly meet their budgets. I say that after talking with many men. If a major sickness strikes the family of a Congressman, in a large number of cases, it would amount to a desperate tragedy financially. I be-

lieve that. Due to the expenses which they incur and must incur by the nature of their business, they have not a sufficient margin to pay any unusual expenses. The result to 70 percent of the men in this House would be a very serious matter. Due to the fact that necessary expense items are taken from their salaries, it leaves such a small amount that they are unable to save anything from their salaries. And when they are facing a time when they must leave Congress, they will have no margin built up to carry them over a period of readjustment. The frank truth is that most Congressmen when they leave Congress endure humiliating experiences in their efforts to find a job to feed their families. There is no retirement fund, and there is no margin to use for the future.

Since I believe these things, I have urged my subcommittee to place in this bill \$2,500 to help the situation in a small way. It is not a salary increase. I doubt the advisability of a salary increase at this time because of the Little Steel formula. But it is saying frankly to the American people that because of the extraordinary expenses of a Congressman, he should be relieved of those special and extra expenses which he incurs out of loyalty to his district. In my opinion, the public believes that a man has his salary to apply to his personal uses, and I further believe that the thinking people of America are heartily in favor of some plan that will relieve Congressmen from the specter of financial embarrassment.

May I say to those on this floor who are against this provision that I could readily take the position before the people of my district that I am unwilling to do anything to help the Congressmen. That is not a difficult thing to do. But I preferred, knowing the condition of many Members of Congress, to speak frankly and say that I have recommended that these unusual expenses be paid by the Government. I also believe that in doing so we will not only be doing right, but will do much toward aiding our country in having more independent thinking on legislation.

From my personal knowledge, we have lost several of our ablest men because of this situation. I know men in this House today who are seriously considering retiring because they feel they cannot continue to make the personal sacrifices required of them. All of us know that men in public life, and Congressmen particularly, by virtue of their work, are called upon to make these large outlays for expenses.

However, in the case of other positions in which we appropriate large sums such services are reimbursed, and Congressmen are not.

I therefore recommend to this committee that we face the proposition honestly and fairly. I am sure everyone here knows that the statements made by me are true, and I trust that this committee will support the action of the subcommittee.

In the report you will see a statement made as to the tax status of this proposition. If it is an expense, and a man takes it as such, in my opinion, and I think it is the opinion of the subcommit-

tee, it is in the same position as your mileage and your stationery account. You can say on your tax blank, "Mileage fully expended; stationery fully expended; expense allowance fully expended."

In my opinion, that would be the result as to taxation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I think the gentleman has made a very good statement, but at this particular time, when everything is going to be required of this Congress and the President of the United States to cut down on departmental expenses and on departments, would it not be the proper time for the Congress to lead the way in the matter of economy?

Mr. O'NEAL. Let me ask the gentleman, who is an employer and is a very fine, substantial businessman, if you send a man out to travel for your company, would you think it would be proper to pay his expenses?

Mr. RICH. I would, of course.

Mr. O'NEAL. I consider it exactly on all-fours with that proposition.

Mr. RICH. I appreciate the position the gentleman takes, and I quite agree with him, except I cannot feel that I can do it at this time.

Mr. HINSHAW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield.

Mr. HINSHAW. I would like to say that if ever this is the time when Members of this House need to and want to serve their constituents better than ever before. Very important things are happening not only to industry but to private individuals at home which need our help here. If we do not have the tools with which to do it, meaning in this case money for expenses, then how can we do a good job?

Mr. O'NEAL. I appreciate that very much.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has again expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] such time as he may require.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I recognize from personal experience that everything the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] has said about large increases in expenses of Members of Congress is correct, but I seriously doubt if this is the proper time to propose and approve special appropriations to meet such expenses. I voted against the rule which made it impossible to strike the Members' expense item from the bill on a point of order, and I shall vote to strike this section from the bill when the paragraph is reached.

I am not attempting to criticize any colleague for his vote in favor of the \$2,500 expense allowance for Representatives. Each one must naturally decide what is proper. However, it seems to me that there can be no justification for the expense item or any salary increase at a

time when our country is at war and when all of the people are called upon to make sacrifices. Instead of approving this allowance for Members, we should be curtailing every nonwar appropriation, and husband the country's resources for the inevitable day of reckoning, which will come as sure as we are here today. The future financial stability of our country means more to all of us than this appropriation to pay a part of each Member's expenses while on duty in this body, and I therefore strongly urge that the expense appropriation be stricken from the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, this bill deals with the salaries paid to Members of the House of Representatives. This morning, in an attempt to help earn my salary for the day, I wrote to the Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Director, War Mobilization and Reconversion, a letter which reads as follows:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., May 10, 1945.
The Honorable FRED M. VINSON,
Director, War Mobilization and Reconversion, the White House, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR JUDGE VINSON: Now that VE-day is here and the ban has been lifted on horse racing and curfew has been lifted on night clubs, may I ask that you kindly direct lifting of the bans on the following:

1. Regular conventions and conferences of the various churches.
2. Regular conventions of patriotic organizations, such as the American Legion, American Legion Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Auxiliaries, Spanish War Veterans, etc.
3. Regular conventions of various fraternal organizations.

In my state of South Dakota these conventions will not place any noticeable demand on transcontinental railroads that are carrying troops. The principal railroads serving points within the State are not transcontinental lines—with one exception.

At all of these conventions in the State churches, patriotic organizations, and fraternal orders will not equal the total demand of one major track event, like Pimlico or the Kentucky Derby.

Reference to a map will disclose that intrastate travel to the central points within the State of South Dakota will not interfere with the movements of troops or war supplies to the west coast.

All of these organizations serve a constructive purpose and will contribute to national strength.

Your early consideration of this request will be appreciated so that plans can be allowed to go forward, as many of these groups planned to hold their meetings in June.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS CASE.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Mr. Chairman will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. ENGLE of California. Will the gentleman add to that list the gold mines which have been closed for almost 2½ years, which have watered up and are completely depreciating? They should be opened now.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think the L-208 order should be rescinded, and I was glad this morning to add my signature to the letter written to the gentle-

man addressed to the War Production Board asking that L-208 be rescinded.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I appeared before the Rules Committee and opposed the procedure of the Appropriation Committee. If the Appropriation Committee is to continue in its practice of legislating on appropriation bills the legislative committees of Congress might just as well fold up.

Only a few weeks ago the Rules Committee gave the Appropriation Committee a rule waiving all points of order on the agricultural appropriations bill. If one is interested in constructive legislation, I feel time will show that this was an unwise rule.

In our State the members of the State legislature are prohibited from increasing their own salary during their term of office. This should be the Federal law.

In 1939 10,000,000 people were unemployed and agricultural products brought from 45 to 60 percent of parity. Has the country become prosperous since that date?

I realize the legislative situation here today. I do not expect to see a roll call on the passage of this bill. I voted no on the rule and I shall vote no if there is a roll call on the bill.

(Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. PLOESER].

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, first of all I wish to pay my compliments to the chairman of this committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL], and to the ranking minority member, my leader on the committee, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON], to the other committee members and to the clerk of the committee for the arduous and splendid work they have done on these hearings. The Appropriations Subcommittee of Congress has a sort of dual capacity. It was not designed so, but it has become so by practice in recent years and cannot deny the responsibilities. In addition to having the responsibility of appropriating for the Congress, the House and the Senate, the Library of Congress, and the activities on Capitol Hill, such as the Government Printing Office and other activities, the committee falls into the routine of being a sort of management group to which the various persons who are charged with the management of these grounds and the operation of the Capitol come throughout the year for consultation. Our committee serves therefore not only as a committee on appropriations but it serves in the capacity of a management consultant all the year around. It is because of that and because of no clear-cut definition of the duties of the Committee on Accounts so as to include all of these many functions which are not ordinarily considered as the responsibility of an appropriating committee that this committee frequently has had to come before the House with

portions of a bill which were either subject to a point of order or could be made in order only by a rule.

Under normal circumstances I do not condone the practice of placing legislative items in an appropriation bill; however, in the situation presented to the House today I do approve of the controversial item because of the dual responsibility of this committee. I was one of two members of the committee, the other being the chairman, who went before the Rules Committee of the House and asked that a rule be granted waiving points of order on this bill.

Rule was granted without objection.

There are several items in the bill against which points of order may have been made had it not been for this rule which has just been adopted by the House on a vote of about 2 to 1. I am going to state to the committee the argument I made to the Rules Committee on behalf of one portion of the bill over which there is so much controversy.

First, may I say, Mr. Chairman, that I doubt whether the controversy runs more than skin deep. I am rather of the opinion that the portion of this bill which makes provision for an expense allowance for each of the Members of the House is practically the unanimous opinion of the Members. I am going to do a little straight political talking now. I hope all of you will listen and accept it in the spirit in which I make the statement. Some Members might be tempted to voice objection to this portion of the bill in the belief that their constituents would not approve or condone their action otherwise. But let us review the day-to-day, year-to-year experience of every Member of the House. A man runs for Congress with the full knowledge that his salary, if and when elected, will be \$10,000. He runs for Congress on the assumption perhaps that his incidental expenses of office and his direct expenses of office, such as clerical hire, will be paid by the Government. He is elected to the Congress and when he arrives here he learns that he has a limitation on clerk hire and a restriction on the number of clerks he may hire. I agree with the provision covering clerk hire if it is ample to serve the needs of every Member of the House. We found in recent months, though, that the \$6,500 allowance and the three-clerk allowance was not ample. The House, therefore, in its wisdom saw fit to increase that amount and to increase the number of clerks that might be employed.

I do not mind telling the Members of the House that prior to the date of that increase, as one Member of the House, I had to pay out of my own pocket in the 4 years I have served as a Member for additional help because the allowance was not sufficient to give adequate service to my district of almost 600,000 people.

In addition to that, the Member learns when he arrives here, and this will take you back but a very few years, that he has what is known as a stationery allowance which not so long ago was \$200. He is furnished his office space, his desks, file cabinets, three typewriters, possibly one or two lamps and one telephone. If he needs a waste basket in his office, and

he does need one, he has to buy it. Of course, he can charge it to this \$200 stationery allowance if he wants to until it is exhausted. Every nickel's worth of pencils, stationery, and equipment of every kind he pays for himself. He can charge it against his stationery allowance to the extent and to the limit of \$200.

Beginning in 1940, this Congress has been almost in continuous session, and \$200 did not begin to defray the expenses of the stationery account of the average Member of this Congress. So it was increased to \$500. Even then it did not begin, with all of the arduous duties being piled upon a Member by virtue of continuous session, and by virtue of the load of the war, to pay for his expenses in the stationery bracket. We increased the allowance then to a total of \$700. I do not mind telling you that in the case of a few of us who represent large districts \$700 does not cover the items which are directly and properly chargeable—and I am speaking for my own district in particular—to a stationery allowance.

This is something the public is not aware of. Every Member of this Congress pays for every long-distance telephone call that he makes. He pays the rent for the additional office in his home district. He pays for his telephone there, and all other expenses. If the traffic on his single telephone outlet in his Washington office is too great, and he is compelled to put in another telephone, he pays the telephone bill for the second telephone. He pays for about two-thirds of his telegrams, all of his cables, all of his printing.

Does the public know that? Generally, they do not. He pays all of his traveling expenses in excess of the 20 cents a mile allowance once per session. The reason for the 20 cents a mile allowance once per session is that he might bring his family to and from Washington and also, if you please, bring his office staff to and from Washington. Now, if you have a staff of three or four and a family of four, and can do it on 20 cents a mile, I wish you would tell me how. I have never learned. I do not mind telling this House that my traveling expenses last year to and from my district on business of the Congress, directly incidental to the affairs of my district and to my representation of that district in the Congress, exceeded the amount of the expense allowance in this bill today. I paid them.

I deplore the attitude that the Congress should be niggardly with its own service to the very point of impairment of its efficiency, or should be niggardly with its own service because any one individual would think there was misrepresentation as between the Congress and the public.

Four weeks ago I advocated—and I released it to the Associated Press—that some such expense allowance should be made in this bill. It was printed in my home-town newspapers. Since that time I have spent several days at home. Let us be honest with one another. I have not had one piece of mail on the subject. In the several days I spent at home people stopped me on the street and said, "Why, we are amazed to learn that all of those expenses are not being paid for,

We were always under the impression that they were. They should be."

I do not mind admitting to this House and to the constituents of my district that over and above the salary that the Government has paid me in the 4½ years that I have been here, I have lived on a much lower level than I had been accustomed to prior to that. And I do not complain about that. I have contributed from my own funds to the amount of about 43 percent of the total salary I have received from the Government. I am not complaining about that except to say that it is a dishonest premise on which to conduct the financial affairs of this Congress.

Just 2 weeks ago the Members of this House voted for the naval appropriation bill.

Do you think after we voted the \$15,000 salary to the Secretary of the Navy we said, "Now, we will give you a few hundred dollars for your stationery and office expense account, but from there on out, my friend, you pay your own bills"? Of course we did not. Every Member of this House who was present not only voted to equip the Secretary of the Navy—and every other member of the Cabinet, and practically every department head in the entire Government—with a car and a chauffeur and with an unlimited office expense allowance, but we put no restrictions on the number of employees he can have in his office, because he alone knows what he needs most to conduct his business efficiently. We have confidence in him. If he does any traveling, we pay all the expenses of that travel. Whatever his office expenses may be, we pay them. That is true of every Cabinet member. That is true within reasonable limitations—and there is certainly a most reasonable limitation in this bill—of every single department of the Government. If any employee of this Government, regardless of his wage scale, is sent upon official business and has to travel any distance whatsoever, the expenses are borne by the Government. The people have assumed and believe that ours are, and if nothing more came from this bill but a thoroughly honest exposition of the facts to the country the bill would serve a very worth-while purpose.

I happen to be a businessman, I will frankly tell you, I would not have been able to serve under the salary allowance here in the past 4 years if I had not been in such a position that my little business at home made a contribution in order to keep me here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. Let us be honest about it. I am a poor man as the general qualification would run. You are saying every day that you fail to allow adequate expenses for the Congress, that this is a club for the rich, because only they can afford to make a contribution in addition to the \$10,000 salary, unless they have some other little income along the side which helps to make up the deficit. The man who has to live on the \$10,000 salary here and pay the di-

rect and incidental expenses of his office which are not chargeable to any man's salary either lives a life of hypocrisy or he is staying away from his bill collectors by one reason or another, or he is going broke and has not awakened as yet to the fact. You know, some people can be broke for years before they know it.

In my business, if I send a man from the city of St. Louis to Kansas City, and his salary is \$10,000 a year, do I say to him, "Brother, take the railroad fare and your hotel bill and your other expenses out of your salary if you want to work for me"? Well, if I did, how long do you think he would work for me? Not very long. And if he did accept those conditions, I think I would soon want to fire him, because I would know he was pretty stupid.

I say to you, those of you who may feel timid about voting for this, that you have already voted the same allowances, the same expenditures, in greater amount to every department of the Government save only one, and that is the Congress. I do not mind reminding you that there is only one department of the Government that is truly the people's branch of the Government and that has a right to function efficiently the same as any other, and that is the Congress.

Why, my people at home would think less of me if I did not face this thing honestly. I heard it said on the floor by the gentleman from Ohio this morning that his people do not want a \$3,000-a-year Congressman. I do not know whether my people have ever rated a Congressman on the basis of dollars per year, but I say to you they want a man who deals with them honestly. If I voted anything but "yes" on this provision in this bill, I would certainly not be dealing with them honestly. That would not satisfy my conscience. And, yet, I could, by virtue of a little additional income, go on serving in Congress, because I can just barely make that contribution. But I happen to know that 70 percent of the Members of this body cannot make that contribution. Because I am not willing to talk about the personal affairs of the Members, I am not going to say any more than that. But remember that fact.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. I yield gladly.

Mr. RICH. I possibly have the wrong name to be one of the opponents of this provision in this bill.

Mr. PLOESER. I mentioned the word "rich," but I did not mean the name "Rich."

Mr. RICH. The gentleman made the statement awhile ago that anyone who opposed this bill did so with the idea that he was thinking about what the people would do in the next election—or inferred that.

Mr. PLOESER. I did not say everybody.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman admits I never gave that one thought.

Mr. PLOESER. I believe the gentleman. I have here a list of all the departments—not all of them, but a number of them, the top ones—with the various expense allowances that have been made for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN].

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

(Mr. ERVIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to talk a little bit about this thing called the F. E. P. C. and the effect it would have upon private enterprise and local self-government. First, I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee for his kindness in yielding a few minutes of time to me.

In view of the few minutes that he has yielded and in view of the statement I am about to make, I regret that I will not be able to yield any part of this time to anyone because, if I should, I would not have the time to finish my short statement.

Mr. Chairman, I had occasion to talk about this thing called the F. E. P. C. on Friday of last week, but there is one phase of the subject I did not get to cover because of the limitation of time. Today I want to talk about the F. E. P. C. and private enterprise and local self-government.

I would like to offer a short plan for the consideration by the individual Members of Congress in passing upon this question of the F. E. P. C. When I first began to practice law I heard an old judge say one time that he thought that in order for a man to be a good trial judge, he ought to spend at least a week in the penitentiary and a week in jail to see how prisoners fared when they got there. On that same basis, I think it would be a very fortunate thing if Members of Congress had to engage in interstate commerce, because oftentimes, when Congress gets ready to put a piece of legislation into operation, we put it into operation under the interstate-commerce clause.

Not only that, I think it would be fortunate if Members of Congress could go out and operate a farm, a manufacturing plant, and a mercantile establishment. Then, when we got ready to legislate on matters that would affect people in those lines of business we would have a better knowledge that would help us in the consideration of proposals.

Of course, we cannot do that. We stay here practically all the time. So, in view of the fact that we stay here practically all of the time, there is only one substitute for our being engaged in interstate commerce, and that is to go home frequently and confer with some of our constituents about these matters.

The plan I wish to suggest to you is this: We are going to have a recess probably during July and August. I do not want us to be in a hurry in voting on this F. E. P. C. bill. Just about the time we have a recess, in July or August, this is what I would suggest that the individual Members do. I would like for each Mem-

ber of this House to send a telegram to about 25 of his best friends and say "I want you to meet me at my house or my office. I am going to arrive on a certain day. There is a matter pending in the Congress that I want to talk to you about. Some people think it is going to be very beneficial to the public. It is going to relieve all employers of a lot of troubles. I want you to meet me there."

Of course, they will come to meet you. I want to make some suggestion to you as to those to whom that telegram should be sent. Of course, you cannot send it to all of them, because everybody would be regulated by F. E. P. C., but you can pick out some representative people, and here are the ones I would suggest that you pick out:

In the first place, send it to the president of the central labor union in your own town. He is probably a good friend of yours. I suggest you pick out your best friend who is a contractor, either a contractor who is engaged in construction work or one who is engaged in furnishing materials used by the Government.

I suggest that you send the telegram to your local postmaster. You can invite your postmaster, because, after all, he is probably a very good American, but if you want somebody of your own political faith, invite somebody of your faith who works in the post office in a supervisory position.

In addition to that, I would ask you to invite the heads of the local agencies of your Federal Government. Invite the secretary of your merchants' association, the head of the county grange of your county, your favorite newspaper publisher, your banker, your favorite manufacturer, some good white woman who is working in industry in your community, some member of the railroad brotherhood, some man in the trucking business, either as a driver or the owner of a trucking business. You might invite the Governor of your State. If he cannot be there, tell him to send a representative, because this bill would have a vital effect on him. Ask him to send somebody if he cannot come. Invite your local county officers—the sheriff of your county and the clerk of your court, and the other county officers; the county farm agent; the head of the county welfare department; the head of the local health department; the chief of the fire department and the chief of the police department. Invite the post commander of the American Legion or the post commander of some other recognized veterans' organizations. Ask him to bring with him a couple of veterans of the World War, one from Iwo Jima and one from some German concentration camp, because that fellow from the concentration camp will know what you are talking about when you explain with this proposition. He has been in a concentration camp already. When you meet these people you will probably see an uninvited guest there. Some people have not been as friendly with that uninvited guest as we might have been in recent years. He will be a fellow who will have some bandages on his face. He has been bruised. He will probably have a footprint on the rear of his trousers. He has been kicked around. He will be a guest in your home or office and you will ask him, "Who are

you? I did not send you a telegram." He will say, "I am the fellow who would like to be the forgotten man, but I am not forgotten. I have been regimented. I have been regulated by bureaucrats. I have been red taped. I am the average, humble, American citizen who is engaged in small business."

You could say, "What are you doing here?"

He would probably answer:

"Well, I heard that you had some kind of proposal that is going to relieve us of a lot of trouble and the Lord knows we need relief. Now, what is this proposal you have here that is going to relieve the American people of so much trouble?"

And you could say: "We have a bill pending in Congress which would provide an over-all employment agency. We propose to fix it so you won't have to worry about whom your employees are going to be."

Then he would probably say: "Let's learn more about it. You mean to say we are not going to have anything to say about it?"

And you can reply: "A large part of it is going to be done for you. It will have to go through the bureaucrats in Washington, but they think it is a good thing for you."

Someone present will probably say:

"Well, tell us how the bill reads and what effect it is going to have on the people."

Then you can say: "Well, my friend, there is a provision in it which regulates labor unions; there is a labor union section in the bill. Then, there is another provision in it that talks about the immunities of the citizens of the several States under the fourteenth amendment. You see, under that section of the bill, this special bureaucracy we are going to set up would result in the Government employees being selected by the F. E. P. C. for the Federal departments and agencies. Then there is another section in there that relates to contractors. Any man who is in construction work for the Government or who is furnishing goods and materials to the Federal Government will have the help of the F. E. P. C. in selecting his employees. The F. E. P. C. is going to help select the employees of everybody engaged in interstate commerce who has as many as six employees."

About that time the Governor of your State and the sheriff of your county and your local school board are going to ask you: "Well, under what provision of the bill are you going to help select the employees of the State and local governments?"

You can say: "There is no way you can escape. The F. E. P. C. is going to do that under the interstate commerce clause, because your States, counties, and cities are engaged in interstate commerce in the purchase and sale of goods. Your State highway departments are engaged in interstate commerce in the construction of interstate highways. They are going to control you under that clause. Then, there is another clause. They are going to get you under the contract clause."

But someone will say: "We have no contract with the Federal Government,"

Then you can say: "Yes; you have contracts with the Federal Government. There are different kinds of contracts. There is the contract that is either formal or informal; there is the contract that is either written or unwritten; there is the contract that is entered into voluntarily, and there is the contract that is imposed by statute."

What is this contract that is imposed by statute upon us, upon the States, counties, cities, and towns of America?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman from North Carolina 5 additional minutes.

Mr. ERVIN. Every time the Federal Government appropriates financial aid to the States, counties, cities, and towns, certain conditions are attached. That is a statutory contract imposed by law on the States, counties, cities, and towns that spend that money. They must spend it according to the way it is appropriated, and there must be certain employees to spend it. Who are those employees? This special bureaucracy will help to select those employees for the States, counties, cities, and towns.

Then there is the catch-all clause in this for the States, counties, cities, and towns, that is, the immunity clause. Under the immunity clause the proposed bill states that the F. E. P. C. shall have the right to help select the employees for any State or any instrumentality or creature of any State. The F. E. P. C. would help select all the State, city, county, and town employees under that provision of the law.

And, about the time you are explaining that to the crowd that is assembled, one of them is going to rise up and say: "Well, Mr. Congressman, what worries me, if they are really going to help select the employees of every creature of any State, is whether they can do that with a little corporation that is engaged purely in local commerce, that does not operate across State lines, the kind that the Supreme Court held in the N. R. A. case that could not be regulated under the commerce clause?"

And you can say: "Yes, they did hold that under the N. R. A. case, but we are going to do it under this catch-all clause, we are working now under the immunity clause. This is a different clause we are working under now. We are working under the immunity clause."

"Well, do you mean that I have to test that thing out in court?" he will ask. You can reply: "Oh, yes; you may have to go to the Supreme Court; you may have to spend \$25,000 and go broke, proving your right to stay in business."

Mr. Chairman, if we adopt that plan we are going to have some protests. Every Member of Congress will have some protests about this. The Central Labor Union will ask you: "What effect is that going to have on my business? We do not have any employees. We are all members of the union." We can tell him to disband his central labor union, that the union will not have to meet because the F. E. P. C. will make all of its rules and regulations." That is what we can tell them.

Then the secretary of your merchants association will probably say: "The average merchant in our town is pestered to death now. How will it affect us?" We can say to him: "We think it is good for you anyway and we are going to give it to you and your merchants."

The master of the grange will ask: "What effect will it have on the farmers?" Take, for instance, the Wisconsin farmers who ship cheese and milk in interstate commerce. Take the corn farmers in Iowa who ship out corn, as well as farmers in all States. "We are going to help select his employees too."

What about the white woman who is working for someone. She is going to tell you: "Look here, I believe I want my employer to select my fellow employees. We do not want some bureaucracy in Washington doing that." But we can tell her: "You can do much better work when the employees are selected for you by a bureaucratic agency in Washington." She will want to know whether business does not have some rights. I used to read in the textbooks that a man had the right to run his own business and property as long as he does not injure somebody else. But that is not true under this new scheme. There will be special rules and regulations to choke private enterprise to death.

The Governor of your States will probably say: "Look here, I do not want somebody outside of the State to help select employees of my State." The Congressman can say: "We cannot help that. We think this is going to be good for you, too."

The next inquiry will be: "What kind of a crowd is going to enforce this kind of a bill?" Well, they will have all sorts of power, every conceivable power. They will have the right to prepare and issue their own rules and regulations. The proposed bill would give that bureau the right to issue regulations. They will have the right to inspect your records, they will have the right to seize your records, they will have the right to act as prosecutor, judge, and jury. When you have a hearing before the F. E. P. C. you will not have the statutory right of cross-examination. Of course, it would not do you any good anyway. You will not have any appeal at all on the facts. You will only have an appeal on points of law. Then, there is the old weapon of fear. They will put the fear of F. E. P. C. into the people. Do you know that the F. E. P. C. would have the right to overrule those acts of Congress that appropriate money for the aid of States, counties, cities, and towns?

The temporary F. E. P. C. boasts that it has settled most of its cases by negotiation. Hitler's gestapo was never armed with stronger weapons than those which would be vested in the permanent F. E. P. C. under the proposed bill.

The permanent F. E. P. C. would be armed with the instrumentality of fear. All Federal officers who employ personnel would be afraid of losing their jobs if they disobeyed the F. E. P. C. States, counties, cities and towns would be afraid of losing Federal financial aid, if they disobeyed the F. E. P. C.

Farmers, merchants, newspapers, bankers, small business and private en-

terprise would be afraid of having to reinstate employees with back pay, of being in contempt of court, of being fined \$5,000 or of being imprisoned for 1 year, if they disobeyed the F. E. P. C.

Contractors would be afraid of being blacklisted by the F. E. P. C.

If any Member of Congress should explain this bill to his best friends, as I have suggested, there would arise in that group, in all probability, an American soldier who has been a prisoner in a German prison camp, who would say: "I do not need to hear any more about this bill. I know what it is. It is similar to the concentration camp from which I have just been released. I do not want any more of it."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Wood].

Mr. WOOD. I have been very much interested in attempting to analyze the language of the provision of this bill which seeks to make available to Members of Congress an additional \$2,500 annually from the Federal Treasury. Permit me to quote the exact language of that provision of the bill:

There shall be paid to each Representative an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his duties.

Such is the language into which we, as the elected Representatives of a sovereign people, are now called upon to breathe the breath of legislative life at a cost to the taxpayers of America of \$1,642,500 to June 30 next year.

Before voting ourselves this gratuity from public funds is it not proper that we should inquire, at least whether or not this language means what it says? Just what expenses do we have "related to or resulting from the discharge of our official duties" to which we can apply this fund? I have searched diligently through the hearings had before the committee reporting this bill, and I find its pages strangely silent as to such expenses. Neither does the report of the committee which accompanies this bill here give any enlightenment as to the nature and character of such expenses. Failing there to obtain any information as to the identity of such expenses let us turn to sources more personal to ourselves and tell the people of America exactly how the record stands. We are furnished free office space, including fuel, lights, water, complete furnishings, typewriters, supplies, and stationery allowances which few, if any Member, is using in full. Our ordinary official mail is franked and costs us nothing, and we have an allowance of \$65 per annum for air mail and special-delivery postage, which this bill increases to \$75, and all of our official telegrams are paid from Federal funds. We are furnished from public funds \$9,500 per annum for clerical and stenographic help, \$3,000 of which was added on by the last Congress. In addition to this we are paid 20 cents per mile of travel from our homes to Washington and return once each session of the Congress. Is it not then, in order to

inquire what "expense" is really referred to in the bill as being the object against which this bounty is to be applied?

We are all agreed, I take it, that living expenses and, particularly residential rentals, have reached unprecedented levels in this area, but we knew that before we came here on January 3, and besides these are matters of personal rather than official expenses, and if these expenses are to be used as a basis for argument in favor of the enactment into law of this provision of this bill then the language used in the bill amounts to a subterfuge and smacks strongly of legislative dishonesty.

If the time is at hand when the extremely high tax burden we are forced to bear, coupled with the unparalleled increase in the cost of living here in Washington has, in the opinion of a majority of the Members of this Congress, brought about a condition which justifies and demands an increase in our compensation, then, in the name of common honesty, let us not insult the intelligence of the American people by undertaking to dress it up in a lot of high-sounding and misleading language but let us call it what it really amounts to—just a plain salary raise. And before we do this let us begin with the men in the fox holes with guns in their hands, fighting our battles and sacrificing their lives for our liberties all around the world at a salary of \$50 per month. Let us first amend the laws governing these regulatory wage-hour, manpower and price-control boards, so that the man on the farm, in the shop, and in the factory and the mines—the man who sweeps your streets and the woman who washes your cuspidors, may also receive an increase in compensation. As for my part I desire to sound a solemn warning that the time is near at hand when the people of America are going to demand that this Congress get back to earth in the reckless handling of public funds, and that we bring to bear upon proposed legislation designed purely for our own benefits a little more consistency and a little more sincerity than the language of this provision of this bill offers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. O'NEAL. May I ask the gentleman if he is charging this committee with duplicity and subterfuge?

Mr. WOOD. No.

Mr. O'NEAL. He made that statement.

Mr. WOOD. I did not make that statement. I say it smacks strongly of it. If you are going to predicate your argument on the fact that your living expenses are increased here, then your bill smacks of subterfuge and dishonesty.

Mr. O'NEAL. The gentleman made the statement that it was a dishonest approach to it, that it was subterfuge and duplicity.

Mr. WOOD. I beg the gentleman's pardon, I made no such statement. The statement I made was that if the argu-

ment upon which this bill is to be based is that living expenses in Washington have increased, then the bill smacks of subterfuge and dishonesty.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOOD. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman has yet to hear anyone on the floor of the House make the argument he is now building up in his imagination.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

(Mr. WOOD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

OPPOSED TO SALARY INCREASE FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Chairman, I want to register my disapproval of that part of H. R. 3109, which has for its purpose making available in equal monthly installments to Members of Congress the sum of \$2,500. I realize, Mr. Chairman, there are many legitimate expenses that a Member of Congress must incur in serving his district for which he is not now compensated. Such matters as telephone calls, telegrams, payment for printing bulletins, and copies of the G. I. bill of rights, tax bills, and so forth, and explanations of these which are valuable to ex-servicemen and income-tax payers, must now be paid by Congressmen out of their own pockets. Also, Mr. Chairman, a Member of Congress, if he properly serves his district, must make frequent trips there to attend meetings and meet personally the people in his district. Many Congressmen are required to maintain two residences, one in his district and the other in the Capital. All these are expenses due solely to the nature of his office and must be paid by the Member himself.

However, Mr. Chairman, there is another side to this question which causes me to oppose this provision. Congress has been called upon to help hold the line. In doing so, it has denied salary advances to many white collar workers, in spite of the increase in the cost of living. Congress can hardly increase its own salary and not do likewise with others. The time is inopportune. Our country is already having economic chills. We are financially sick. The national debt keeps on increasing. Now is the time for retrenchment and retreat in national spending. We should not dip into the Treasury for an increase in pay, which this really amounts to, even though we may call it an expense account.

Mr. Chairman, this bill, regardless of its wording, is really an increase of 25 percent in the salary of a Member of Congress. If Congress is going to increase salaries of its Members, it should be made effective 2 or 4 years from now but certainly not at this time. I, there-

fore, Mr. Chairman, must oppose the passage of H. R. 3109.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the provision contained in H. R. 3109 which would allow the sum of \$2,500 per year as an expense allowance for each Member of the Congress.

Mr. Chairman, it is my desire to make clear my position in this matter. I do not question the sincerity of those Members who urge the necessity for this legislation, but for myself, I am opposed to it for the following reasons:

First. Recently the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin considered the question of allowing the Members of the legislature an amount to cover expenses while in attendance at sessions. The bill was overwhelmingly rejected and newspaper comment was almost unanimously opposed to it. Therefore, I must assume that my constituents have spoken in this matter and I yield to their judgment.

Second. This is no time to be voting expense allowances for ourselves. It is true that many Members need this extra money in order to meet the heavy monetary demands of this office; for many it is a considerable sacrifice. But, Mr. Speaker, when I attempt to justify my sacrifices with those of my son and my daughter, I find no basis for comparison.

Third. It is my opinion that a straight salary increase bill should be submitted to the Congress when the war is over when the subject can be considered under more normal conditions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, at the proper time I shall submit an amendment to strike from this bill the item that permits the allowance of \$2,500 to each Member of the House.

I do not think we ought to get into a discussion of the question about subterfuge or anything of the kind. I have the highest respect for those Members of the House who are in favor of this allowance.

Let us clear up another thing or two. I come under the category of those described awhile ago who do not have an independent income. I am also one of the Members who represents one of the large districts, I am proud to represent one of the largest districts in the Middle West. Further, I am also one of those Members who maintain two homes. I have a home out where I live and I also pay rent here in Washington.

I call your attention to the fact that this item for \$2,500 is an allowance to each Member of Congress to use for his expenses, for almost whatever he wants to use it for except, of course, that he is expected to use it in line with his duties as a Member of Congress.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I cannot yield.

I recall very well that the gentleman, the Member at Large, stood here and explained that we would have to itemize every week or every month, or something of that kind. There is nothing in the bill that provides that at all. Read it for yourself. If he wants to do that, well are good. I am not saying the Members would not use this money for expenses, but you will find that you cannot use it for house rent and then try to get it exempt from taxation, because that will not happen. Of course, any regular expenses you have now are exempt from taxation. I realize the report makes that statement, but you will find out that you cannot make it exempt by a committee report. That is not the way to do anyway. The idea of making a committee report say it is tax exempt is a new one to me. It is, and should be, either exempt or not under the law. You will find out the Internal Revenue Bureau will decide that question and not the committee report. That is my own opinion.

Mr. BENDER. That would be proper.

Mr. REES of Kansas. This allowance, or whatever you call it, should not be exempt just because of a committee report. The items for which it is used are either exempt or not. Why try to write in a committee report a special statement that this item is not subject to taxes?

This proposal does not come at a very opportune time. It is the worst time it could come, as I see it. I know there have been a lot of allowances to people employed in Government—too much, in fact. We have been too free with our allowances, as far as that is concerned. We ought to allow what is fair and reasonable, but we have not checked as carefully as we should.

As the gentleman from Kentucky suggested, we are supporting too many chauffeurs and fine cars at the expense of the taxpayers of this country.

Here today we are asking that \$2,500 be allowed to us as Members of the House, but out in my community the wage board say they cannot increase the pay of laundry workers; in fact, they fined my laundry operators \$90,000 solely for paying laundry workers too much money. A bank teller in one of the banks in my community has been employed there many years. He has a wife and five children to support. He gets \$175 per month. The bank wants to increase his salary \$25 per month. The wage board says, No. That to do so is inflationary. Hundreds of thousands of white collar workers in this country are not receiving comparable wages because they must help "hold the line".

I see before me here Members of the House who have been insisting on holding the line. Today they say, "We are going to increase our allowance here \$2,500." It does not come with good grace, in my opinion.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I do not have time. The gentleman will have to take his own time to discuss this matter.

I say that this question comes to our attention at a most critical period in our history. We are spending money by the millions and billions to carry on the war,

We are going to retrench our expenditures as soon as it possibly can be done. I just do not believe that as Members of Congress, we ought to demand more money at this crucial time of increased taxes and increased sale of bonds to take care of the tremendous expenditures of our country.

We ought to forego that thing now. If it is a little more expense, let us forego it for the present at least and not dip into the Treasury for \$1,650,000 as provided in this bill. Legislation will be submitted to provide for increases for employees of this Government amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Some of it undoubtedly should be allowed, especially those in the smaller brackets, but some Members on the floor will say they think too much money is being expended. Yet, we stand here today and say, "Well, so far as we are concerned, we think at least we are entitled to the extra \$2,500." I have the utmost confidence in the distinguished gentleman from Missouri. I know he is acting in good faith. I know he believes in what he has said. He is sincere with respect to this matter. But it just happens he and I differ as a matter of judgment with respect to this legislation.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 additional minute to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished Member from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman was talking about increases in Federal salaries. Can the gentleman point out to me any employee of the Federal Government whose expenses are not paid, that is, those expenses which are incidental to the conduct of his office?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I will say this to the gentleman, that we have these employees of the Federal Government who are away from home.

Mr. PLOESER. Well, can you or can you not?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Yes; the employees who work for the Federal Government who are down here on jobs that are temporary or war jobs.

Mr. PLOESER. All of their expenses are paid whenever any are incurred in the performance of their duties.

Mr. REES of KANSAS. The gentleman knows there are thousands in all the various departments of Government down here who are not allowed money to pay their rent or expenses for living in Washington. It has been suggested this money may be for rent expenses.

Mr. PLOESER. This is not for the payment of rent. Why does the gentleman insist on the matter of rent?

Mr. REES of Kansas. They are not allowed expense money for themselves—why, certainly not.

Mr. PLOESER. I assume then the gentleman will not use this because he does not need it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Oh, the gentleman understands my statement very well. Of course I need money, just as much as he does. That certainly is not the question. He certainly would not infer, after the statement he has made, this allow-

ance is on the basis of need. I know he does not mean that.

I have tried to make clear to him and to this committee, that this is a most inopportune time to take an extra \$2,500 for each Member, in all \$1,642,000, when we might forego this additional payment. We are in a critical time. We are still spending billions for war and other Government expenses. We are taxing and being taxed to the limit to do it. We are selling bonds to carry on the war expenses. Before long we are going to have to cut some of our Government expenses. There are a lot of them we should be reducing long before now. Expenses that have nothing to do with the prosecution of the war. I feel we can well set the example eliminating this appropriation this afternoon.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL].

(Mr. HULL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HULL. Mr. Chairman, when the gentleman from Kansas presents his amendment to strike out that provision on page 16 providing for the extra allowance of \$2,500 for Congressmen, I intend to be one of those voting for it.

So far as I know, there is nobody in Congress at present who did not know at the time he was a candidate a year ago, or less than a year ago, what the emoluments were and what he expected expenses to be when he got here. If there is anybody in Congress who less than a year ago was out before the people as a candidate for Congress on the declaration that he wanted a salary increase of 25 percent immediately after his election, I failed to have read that announcement.

There is a perfectly proper way in which the salaries of Congressman can be increased. It can start right now. Every Member in favor of increasing that salary can get up and make an announcement that in 1946 he will be a candidate for reelection upon a proposition that salaries of Congressmen must be increased. If there shall be a majority of Congress elected in 1946 in favor of increasing salaries, let the bill be then presented. Let it go to the appropriate committee. Let the country discuss it. Let hearings be held, and then bring it under a rule which will enable amendments to be offered, and let the House act upon it. I do not favor such an increase, but that would be the right and sensible way to bring before the House and the country the question of salary increase.

Mr. Chairman, I am heartily opposed to this measure and the method. Repeatedly, in considering even smaller appropriations in the past few weeks, we have heard the declaration that "the bottom of the barrel" has been reached; that it was necessary to economize on every civilian expenditure in order to carry on the war and keep down the national debt. That is the cry that has been raised upon almost every little appropriation bill that has been brought

up. Now it is proposed by this bill to give \$1,600,000 in extra allowances to the Members of the House. It does not seem sensible to me.

I have not read all the political platforms for 1944, but I have read the platforms of the two major parties. I have been unable to find anywhere in those platforms a declaration that Congressmen needed an increase in pay. I do find in those platforms a declaration that all civilian expenditures must be reduced to the minimum to protect the national credit and to win the war. That is in both platforms, but somehow the platforms are silent about the necessity of increasing the salaries or emoluments of Members of Congress.

I earnestly hope that the provision of adding \$2,500 annually to the salaries of House Members will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPPARD].

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I am going to deviate for a moment and perhaps by taking your minds to some other issue, a cooler atmosphere may prevail before the afternoon is completed.

On January 1, 1935, a young Georgia boy became a House page. His name is W. J. Strachan. We all know him as Jimmie.

The Committee on Appropriations in June 1940 asked for the detail of a page, and Jimmie was recommended and employed.

He is a fine-looking, splendid, clean-cut young man and immediately won the esteem and affection of the members of the committee.

After Pearl Harbor Jimmie responded to the general urge to join the colors and enlisted in the Navy. After boot training and later a trick as an enlisted-man instructor at the naval training station, Newport, R. I., he applied for aviation training, was accepted, and has been pursuing the usual educational and practical courses.

The day before yesterday Jimmie received his wings. He is now an ensign and a naval officer aviator. It is a great compliment to Jimmie, and it is a great compliment to the class of boys who serve here as pages.

I want Jimmie to know that the House is proud of him and that we all wish him all success and a speedy return after a job well done.

Mr. Chairman, in the remaining part of my time I would like to address myself to the bill that is presently before the Congress.

I feel that perhaps some of the splendid gentlemen who have an adverse opinion to the committee and to those of us who are supporting the contentions involved in this legislation have permitted their temperaments to go somewhat afield.

I defend the right of every Member of this House and every citizen of this country to express himself on any subject, but I deplore the charge that subterfuge has been employed by any Member of this House or any member of the Appropriations Committee, either by direct allegation or by innuendo. In my opinion, about the only time that subterfuge

will be prevalent in any manner in connection with this legislation will be when those gentlemen who have used that terminology go down to the pay window and take the money. I say to you frankly that insofar as I am concerned I sincerely trust that those who are now publicly declaiming the fact that the Congress is entitled to have its just expenses, as all other departments of Government, will permit their conscience to be the controlling factor when this money becomes available and not take it. But endorse their check and return it to the Government.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. TIBBOTT].

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Chairman, the legislative appropriation bill before us today is the result of many days of hearings and untiring efforts to remedy, if possible, certain inequities in the legislative branch of the Government. For my part, it has been a pleasure to work with our distinguished chairman the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] and all other members of our subcommittee forming as they do a cross-section of independent and sound thinking.

It is my opinion that if we are to accomplish national unity we must have a governmental organization that represents national economic unity. The way we are directing ourselves, at this time, represents national disunity. If we can only have a big and united government, we can expect to remain free and keep our country free. It seems to me that it is quite generally conceded that the struggle for economic power is reaching a climax and that the day of the showdown is near at hand.

We in this country have made ourselves think that we are rich and powerful by counting dollars instead of the things which dollars represent. We have so many people who do not realize what money is and little if anything about saving it. There are so many who accept money for what it will buy and who care not at all whether his money comes to him as paper standard by the Government, or in coin representing a certain weight of silver. The mystery in money comes when one confuses money with things and tries to make money do what money cannot do.

From statistics we know that the number of rich is very small; that the number of persons who are well-to-do and comfortable is still small; and that the persons with slender incomes are the most numerous of all.

The purpose of any economic system is to foster and maintain the prosperity of the Nation and the well-being of the individual citizen. The Public Treasury is like an individual. What an individual earns by hard work, he is likely to watch with care, to conserve, and to invest. Our economic freedoms need guardians, but also they need guides. If the actual facts of our Nation can be obtained, it would seem utterly reckless to gamble the life of the Nation upon the correctness of any set of theories springing from purely hypothetical premises. Theory is a useful method of speculation on the mean-

ing of things, but it is not a substitute for exact knowledge.

After the war is won, practically everyone in the land will be a creditor of Uncle Sam. In the event there would be a great inflationary rise in prices, who will get hurt? The answer is the Government creditors. Who will they be? Obviously, all of us. Whether we are of different political beliefs, we should put our Federal finances in order and leave nothing undone. This should be done to avert the general ruination of our financial structure.

While I am not attempting to foretell the future, yet it seems that we must go in the direction of conservative ways of thinking and doing. That would mean toward individual initiative, private enterprise, and maintenance. As I see it, we must get away from the growth of Government domination and political management of the economy in centralized Washington. It is the opinion of many that the post-war spirit will bring progress toward reforms in government at a greater speed than the pell-mell rate of spending which we have experienced in the past decade.

We are going at a pace that kills us—spending the money of the people whom we represent. We are kidding ourselves into believing that we can continue to appropriate vast sums of money over which we are the duly elected representatives of those who have placed a confidence in us as guardians of their interests. It is my candid opinion that we should slow down a bit in appropriations which are not essential to our war effort, for after all we must be true to our trusts. A change of pace would be a great tonic for our nervous energy in reckless spending.

In conclusion, I desire to refer briefly to the Library of Congress. In fairness to those who are handling its many burdens and who testified before our subcommittee, it can be said that the leadership of this institution requires one of broad vision and great learning. The Library of Congress, the greatest in the world in many respects, gives great service to all who desire and seek information. Its management should be placed under the ablest librarian. It is my judgment that this should be done immediately if it is to function economically.

(Mr. TIBBOTT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON].

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. Chairman, I wish to assure you there is no feeling of animosity in my heart toward anyone who holds views different from mine on this particular matter. In fact, I believe we have one of the finest subcommittees, that dealing with the legislative appropriations, of any in the House; but I, too, will urge this House and this committee to proceed cautiously in taking this step. I do it for several reasons. It has been stated here that we do certain things for the executive departments that we do not do for ourselves. I like to think of the legislative department of this Government as a separate and distinct branch. We do not fit in the same cate-

gory as the executive branch of the Government. Those are individuals we can hire and fire. The people elect us, and we are responsible to them directly. We must not follow the leadership of any other branch of the Government. As statesmen we must lead. Everyone is familiar with the increased cost of living and higher taxes.

I wish to say very frankly that one of our difficulties is brought about by the higher taxation. On a net income of \$10,000, 1939, a married person with one dependent paid a tax of \$415. This year on the same income he pays \$2,585. Who voted those taxes? We voted those taxes, and they are the same rate as are paid by every other citizen in the country. In other words I do not think we should begin talking about tax burdens having increased in the last few years, because we voted those taxes and the folks back home have the same burdensome taxes as we do.

Furthermore, I think this is the greatest inflationary step we can take. I hate to see this legislative body do this, because we must be in position to resist great increases in the cost of Government if we are to avoid runaway inflation. Demands will be made upon us that will be hard to resist. If we vote this out I do not see how we can in all sincerity and honesty vote to hold back all other similar requests.

I do not believe we as Members can vote an item for expenses that will be tax free. The Bureau of Internal Revenue will determine that. While you may list these items—and there are items that will be deductible—I am afraid many Members are under the impression that we can write into this bill congressional intent and upset general rules of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The matter of deducting expenses for living while away from home is a matter for the courts to settle. There are such cases in court today. There is a difference of opinion in the courts as to whether these certain items are deductible. I do not believe we can make special exemptions but believe they must be general. I am opposed to this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

(Mr. CARLSON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. BARRETT].

(Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Mr. Chairman, we are here as the Representatives of the people and during this debate I have been endeavoring to determine just what the people back home might think of this proposal to vote ourselves this expense money. I have come to the conclusion that they would be opposed to it.

Most of us came down here charged with the duty of reducing the expenditures of Government. About 9 years ago some one made the statement that this country was practically insolvent. We owed at that time about \$36,000,000,000. The President took cognizance of the statement and made this reply in effect:

"I have talked to the best bankers in this country, men in whom I have the highest confidence, and they tell me that this country can stand a public debt of \$80,000,000,000."

Now, if the best bankers of the country thought that we could stand a debt of only \$80,000,000,000 then, where are we today with a debt of nearly \$300,000,000,000? If we vote for this raise in salary or payment of expenses, whatever you want to call it, of \$1,600,000, we certainly place ourselves in an embarrassing position. We cannot in good conscience vote to hold the line when others are involved. It seems to me that we cannot fairly refuse to grant an increase to others who may ask for one. It seems to me to be a most inopportune time to even consider such legislation. I shall oppose that provision in the bill.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman is going on the assumption that this is a salary increase and, of course, he may assume that if he cares to. The fact remains, however, that every employee of the Government who has any traveling to do for the Government or incurs any expenses in connection with his duties has those expenses paid by the Government. Is that not true?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. I rather think there are many officials of the Government who are not wholly compensated for expenses paid.

Mr. PLOESER. Name one instance besides that of the Congress.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. Well, I think many officials are allowed a per diem for travel expense on official business who are required to pay out more than they get.

Mr. PLOESER. Expenses due to the work of their office are not paid? Name one.

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. There are many in the executive branch of the Government who do not get all their expenses, while traveling on official business, as I am advised they get only \$6 a day.

Mr. PLOESER. Does the gentleman get \$6 a day?

Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming. The gentleman gets 20 cents a mile for travel for one trip a year but if I want to go out for public meetings that is on my own expense.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wyoming has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BENNETT].

(Mr. BENNETT of Missouri asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I voted today for the rule which would make in order debate upon H. R. 3109, the regular legislative appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946. This bill, in addition to the customary provisions to provide for operation of the Congress, sets up a \$2,500 annual expense account for Members whose salaries have not been raised

since 1924, when Congress met only a few months each year, prices and income taxes were low, it was not necessary to maintain two homes hundreds of miles apart, and other conditions of congressional service were quite different from what they are today.

Many cogent arguments have been advanced in support of this measure. I think it goes without saying that all Members could use the money on official duties connected with their offices and for which they are now paying out of their personal funds while every other official of the Government has similar expenses paid from an expense account such as is proposed to be set up here. Even so, after listening to the debate, I have decided to vote against the proposition. I think that the whole structure of Federal employees' compensation and retirement needs review. We are here attempting to start on this job in a piecemeal fashion and while the country is engaged in war. A committee on reorganization of the needs of Congress is now conducting studies of the needs of this institution and what it requires to meet its responsibilities properly. I make the further point that we would be able more intelligently to pass upon this question when we have received that committee report.

I shall support the amendment to be offered to strike this provision from the bill. If that fails, I shall vote to recommit the bill, and if that fails I shall vote against the whole bill. I realize, of course, that the Democratic Party has a majority in this House and on the committee which reported this bill, and that pleas for economy have fallen on deaf ears in this Congress for 12 years.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER].

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman from Wyoming who just preceded the gentleman left the well of the House with the statement unanswered that the Members get 20 cents a mile when they travel. I want to correct that because the Members of Congress know, as the gentleman meant to say but did not, that the Members receive 20 cents a mile for one round trip to cover the expenses of their entire family and for the travel of their personnel and office staff.

Mr. BENDER. I may say that my travel bill for 1944 was over \$2,000, and I received \$187 from the Government to apply toward those travel expenses.

Let me say this: I have listened to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the author of the Ruml plan. I cannot comprehend how some people on one day give you one kind of an argument, and then on another day take a wholly different line of attack and expect you to swallow what they say hook, line, and sinker. The gentleman talked about inflation. Another gentleman talked about salary increase. Another one talked

about reducing the cost of government. I think all of these observations are superfluous. There is nothing like that involved here, and if I thought there was, I would be against this bill; and if any Member of this Congress would take this money and use it or expect to get it as a part of his salary, I am sure he would be wholly out of order in voting for this bill.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman referred to the fact that several Members called this a salary increase, and charged them with perhaps not acting in good faith. Now the gentleman says that there is nothing in here that will increase a Member's salary.

Mr. BENDER. Absolutely nothing, and if I do not have a legitimate expense which I can justify in connection with my duties as a Member of Congress, then I have no business taking this money.

Mr. RICH. I appreciate that, but the money that the gentleman will spend for the conduct of his office, for instance, as he stated a while ago, buying those books, he would now put into the expense account, would he not?

Mr. BENDER. Yes.

Mr. RICH. That is right.

Mr. BENDER. Absolutely. I would be justified in using that \$100 that I must now use out of my own resources for books or for pamphlets for veterans, giving them information that they require. Of course, they should be provided by the Government. I am amazed that these books are not provided by the Government. They are far more useful than an agricultural year book or some of these other booklets that we get that are of no particular value.

Mr. RICH. But we do provide you with a certain quantity.

Mr. BENDER. But the quantity is not sufficient.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. If this measure should pass, then, as I understand, this \$2,500 additional expense money would be paid direct to the Members. Suppose the bill passes and you receive the \$2,500 in one year and you do not use all of it as expenses, what would you do with the remainder?

Mr. BENDER. Then I have no right to keep to it, or any part of it if not actually used for official governmental expenses.

Mr. SPRINGER. Would you turn it back to the Federal Government?

Mr. BENDER. That is exactly right. That should be done.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. For the edification of the gentleman from Indiana as to what the committee believes they have done, and what the committee intended to do, may I say this: This money is made available. You do not have to draw it each month unless you need it, and you should not draw it unless you need it for ex-

penses. That is the intent of the committee.

Mr. BENDER. It is not only the intent of the committee; here is the language of the bill:

An expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments.

Is that clear? There is nothing in the proposal relating to a salary increase. Nothing is said about a raise in pay. Any Member who makes that kind of a statement must be doing it for home consumption and to make political capital for himself back home.

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DINGELL. There is no compulsion in the bill, is there?

Mr. BENDER. None at all.

Mr. DINGELL. A Member does not have to take it, does he?

Mr. BENDER. He does not have to take it at all, and if he does not use it for official business he should not take it.

Mr. DINGELL. I will wager right now that those who are shouting loudest against it will be the first ones to take it.

Mr. BENDER. Since 12 o'clock I have had two long-distance calls relating to O. P. A. matters, calls that I am paying for. There is no reason, when constituents are concerned about an O. P. A. ruling or regulation and as a last resort appeal to their Representative in Congress, why a Representative should absorb the charge when it is official business.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. SPRINGER. I notice that the bill provides, "There shall be paid to each Representative and Delegate".

Mr. BENDER. That is right.

Mr. SPRINGER. That means that the money will be paid to them. On page 16 it is provided further "to be paid in equal monthly installments." This means that that payment will come to each Member just as his salary check comes.

Mr. BENDER. This is to be used for official business; not for hotel bills; not for lunches or dinners for our constituents. Only for legitimate expenses in connection with the performance of our work as Members of this House.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. It has been said on several occasions during the course of the debate that this is tax-exempt. The gentleman just read the section of the bill in point, and the bill says nothing on the subject of taxes. If this money should be accepted by a Member and not be spent for proper expenses, it certainly would be the assumption of the committee that that portion which was not spent would be taxable, and therefore not allowable, either. Further, the committee said they did not believe it was taxable

when it was spent for expenses. That was the sole purpose of the committee, contrary to any misinterpretation by some who have insisted on making that point, which does not exist either in words or in fact in the bill.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. There has been a lot of talk about there being something wrong about it if you vote no and take the dough. If this proposal were to cut down the salary or expense allowances of Congressmen and a Member voted against it, does the gentleman think such a Member could still collect the old higher salary? Would he not be bound by the law to accept the reduction? Of course he would be bound by the law that was passed by the majority as to his salary, whether it went up or down.

Mr. BENDER. That is right.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. The insinuation was made that those who are opposed to this provision now should not take any of the expense money if the provision is passed. I do not agree with that in any sense of the word. If this provision goes through, the Members who are opposed to this legislation at this time are just as much entitled to that money, if they have the expenses, as any Member of the Congress, and they have a right to take it.

Mr. BENDER. I trust this money will be used only for legitimate and official expenses. When you use this money for official business, I am sure many Members will be giving better service to their constituents. I wish everyone of you could read not only the bill but the report of the committee on this legislation. Then you would have more clearly fixed in your mind what this legislation attempts to accomplish.

This bill was considered in the regular way. I was very glad that its consideration was postponed for a week. This legislation was scheduled for action a week ago today. But because there were some of these extravagant statements about salary increases made on the floor of the House and elsewhere, the committee itself and the Committee on Rules and the leadership of the House delayed the consideration of this matter for a week. This is not a partisan matter. There has been no subterfuge. There is no attempt to fool anyone. The only thing we are talking about here is legitimate governmental expenses. If it is not to be used that way, then it should not be used and it should not be drawn by any Member. Any Member who draws on this money and is not using it for Government expenses, for regular expenses, is certainly violating the law. Whether or not it is tax exempt is entirely a matter within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. RYTER].

Mr. RYTER. Mr. Chairman, I take this occasion to bring to the attention of the membership of the House and to

present for your studied reflection a resolution recently passed by the Connecticut General Assembly memorializing Congress to reaffirm the tenets of the Atlantic Charter. This memorial gives voice to the serious and great apprehensions of the people of Connecticut through their chosen representatives, as a result of the disquieting recent developments concerning the fate of our first and great ally, Poland. Some time ago a similar expression had been transmitted to this body by the people of Massachusetts.

The resolution is as follows:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
January session, A. D. 1945.

House Joint Resolution 316

Resolution memorializing Congress for reaffirmation of the tenets of the Atlantic Charter in regard to Poland

Resolved by this assembly:

Whereas England declared war on Germany to guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Poland; and

Whereas the President of the United States, in enumerating the aims of the United Nations, declared against any territorial acquisitions by the United Nations; and

Whereas Poland, alone and unaided, for more than 6 weeks stemmed the Nazi hordes at the outbreak of the war, and from the very first shot has been a valiant and honored ally; and

Whereas on August 14, 1941, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Great Britain by joint declaration announced to the world certain common principles of national policies of their respective countries; and

Whereas thousands of Americans of Polish extraction have fought and died in this and every other war under the American flag; and

Whereas the morale of our men and women in the armed services is being impaired by this violation of Poland's inalienable right to preserve intact her territories: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut hereby petitions the President of the United States and the United States Congress to reaffirm the tenets of the Atlantic Charter in order that our ally, Poland, shall remain territorially intact as a free and independent member of the United Nations; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of the State of Connecticut, to the President of the United States and to all Senators and Representatives from the State of Connecticut now serving in the National Congress.

Passed house of representatives, April 11, 1945.

Passed senate, April 11, 1945.

In the Crimean Conference, we reversed our policy of delaying the settlement of political questions until after the war and had agreed to participate in the settlement of these issues as they arose. As a result of this change of position there had been expressed much apprehension which subsequent rapidly developing events have proven to be not entirely without merit.

We had not only agreed to participate but proceeded to immediately participate in the attempted solution of some of the most vexing problems whose happy solution would have immeasurably contributed to the peace of the world. In this regard a marked departure from the principles of the Atlantic Charter was noted. We have veered sharply from our course toward the goal toward which in

the words of Mr. Churchill, in which he characterized the aim of the Atlantic Charter, as, "The goal toward which the British Commonwealth and the United States mean to make their way."

This goal was urged upon and accepted by all the freedom-loving peoples of the world and ourselves as the great objective of the new world order for the successful achievement of which the United States entered into this war. That the Atlantic Charter portrayed our desires was evidenced by the wide and unanimous acceptance given to it by the United States not as a mere aspiration but as an assurance of things yet to come. We continued in our desires and remained steadfast in our convictions that the successful achievement of a permanent peace must rest upon a foundation made solid and secure by the combination of two vital and necessary ingredients, each as equally important as the other, and without the one, the other in and of itself is incapable of securing a permanent peace to the entire world. These two ingredients were a just peace and the establishment of an international agency for the maintenance of a just peace.

Our concept of what was a just peace had been embodied in the principles of the Atlantic Charter which became the battle cry of all the United Nations. In it was embodied the bill of rights of the entire world; in it was the salvation of the entire world. This peace was to be secured by the establishment of an international organization implemented with the necessary force and empowered to take the necessary speedy action to prevent any future disruption of the peace of the world. Toward both of these two essentials we had made notable progress. The first, by the Atlantic Charter, and the second, by Dumbarton Oaks.

Prior to the advent of Dumbarton Oaks, the entire foundation of the United Nations rested upon the Atlantic Charter. All of the members comprising the United Nations signed a pledge not to negotiate a separate armistice or treaty and this pledge was preceded by a formal adoption and reaffirmation of the Atlantic Charter by all the signatories in the pledge. Since the signing of this pledge and the military successes on the various battle fronts, differences have arisen between the members of the United Nations and these differences became greater and greater until a vast chasm was precipitated by the recent Greek and Polish situations. These differences were so greatly reflected in the Dumbarton Oaks Conference that they presented an insurmountable obstacle to a full and adequate understanding. Such events have greatly disturbed the American people to such an extent that they began to despair whether a permanent peace is attainable.

We have witnessed a gradual and disastrous drifting from our original aims, with the result that our determination for a strong international organization for the maintenance of permanent peace is constantly being weakened. There must be a return to the fundamentals, and the Atlantic Charter and the Dumbarton Oaks must supplement each other,

Not so many hours ago we all joyously received the news of VE-day. But there was no VE-day in Poland, which for more than 5 long years has expended all its treasures and manhood in resisting the Nazis hordes. It was the first nation to have called a halt to Hitler's demands and to stand its ground and give battle to a vastly superior enemy. "For your freedom and ours" once more became its battle cry. "For your freedom" the hour has struck. How long yet must they wait for theirs. We must not fail her again for if we do the future peace of the world will be a mocking failure.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I regret to take the position in opposition to the allowance in this bill of \$2,500 per year for the use of paying the expenses of Congressmen. The reason I regret to oppose this measure is because I realize that a salary of \$10,000 a year, when one takes into consideration that the average Congressman has to keep up the expenses of his home where he resides and, in addition, is compelled to pay his expenses here in Washington, which are extremely high, and when you add to this various other expenses in serving the people of his district which he alone must bear, the net, if any, one may save out of his salary for his services is very small, especially after \$2,000 or more in income taxes is also deducted from his \$10,000 salary.

In support of this allowance of \$2,500 per year, proponents have pointed out that this additional allowance which, in fact, is equivalent to an increase in salary will help to retain valuable men here in Congress who otherwise feel that they cannot make the sacrifice to stay here, and that it may attract more capable men to the Congress. There is some justification for this thought.

In an effort to be fair, I have given some of the reasons for the justification of this additional expense, but now I want to point out some objections to the legislation which prevents me from supporting the measure.

I am willing to agree that salaries of Congressmen should be at a sufficiently high level as will, in fact, attract men and women to this body who have demonstrated their ability in professional, business, and other lines. I believe it might improve the work of this body, yet I seriously question if at this time such a move should be made. For the past 2 years our Government has been trying to avoid inflation by placing a ceiling on commodities, labor, and, in fact, profits. We Members of Congress have insisted on attempting to hold the price-level lines on commodities and labor as nearly as possible at a fixed point to prevent inflation. The war now is only half over and there is greater danger of inflation now and for the first 2 years after the war, than the period we have passed through. For many months there has been a concerted move to break the Little Steel formula with the view to

a further raise in labor costs. Within a few weeks this body will be called upon to extend the Price Control Act and it will be our constant obligation to attempt to hold the price of commodities and labor at a point where we can avoid ruinous inflation during and after the successful conclusion of the war.

If the Members of Congress, regardless of how justifiable the move is, should effect an increase in their expense allowance at this time, I fear it would weaken their position in an effort to prevent inflation in the future. Such a move might help touch off an inflation that would do great damage to the country. I doubt the wisdom of such a move at this time, and I cannot support it.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of the time, 8 minutes, to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I listened with interest to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HULL] who said he had no notice of what we were going to do today; that he had no notice of any attempt to increase any allowance to the Members. I must deny that. I have attempted to spearhead a movement to give us greater emoluments for over 4 years. I offered bills to that effect in the Seventy-seventh, in the Seventy-eighth and in the Seventy-ninth Congresses.

The gentleman from Wisconsin said he defied anyone in this House to rise and say that he appeared before his constituents prior to election on this issue. I am willing to rise in my place and say that I did appear before my constituency and tell them in no uncertain language that the Membership of this House is entitled to far greater consideration, when it comes to salaries and allowances; that they should have a salary of \$12,500 and they should have an allowance beyond what they are now receiving to the extent of \$2,500.

The gentleman from Wisconsin said the bill is not open to amendment. Under the rule we adopted, the bill is open to amendment. He said there were no hearings. We have a book full of hearings with reference to the appropriation bill for the legislative branch.

So why should we be pinchpenny when it comes to ourselves? Why! last week we gave to the railroads \$20,000,000 a month without even batting an eyelash and now some of us are getting unduly excited because we are voting ourselves \$1,340,000 a year which, as I indicated before, amounts to but 1 cent per person per year.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. In a moment.

Those who are speaking against this bill, deep down in their hearts, of course, know that we who are the proponents will get all the blame but they will take the gain. I should like to offer an amendment to the effect that any Member who votes against this bill would be denied taking the expenses of \$2,500 a year. Then watch how many votes there would be for this bill.

I am reminded of a story that comes out of the prohibition period. There was a prohibitionist who got very ill and he said to his wife: "Mary, go down in the

cellar after I get into bed and you will find down there an old trunk. Dig deep into that trunk and you will find a fine bottle of elderberry brandy. You bring that upstairs, and get the tallest glass you can find in the kitchen, fill it clear up to the top and, Mary, no matter what I say or do you make me take it." That is what is going to happen right here. We are going to pass this increased expenditure and these Members who vote against it do so, saying, "No matter what I say, no matter what I do, you just make me take it." And they are going to take it.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICH. We have increased the tax on \$10,000 salaries to more than \$2,100 in the last 5 or 6 years. What are your constituents going to say when they learn their taxes have been increased to the extent that ours have been decreased by this exempt expense fund?

Mr. CELLER. I may tell the gentleman that my constituents reelected me several times on this very issue. I was unafraid then and I am still unafraid to appear before my constituents.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WOOD] said this was a gratuity. It is not. It is not, of course, a gratuity; it is only an allowance for expenses actually incurred, and will not be paid unless the expenditures have been made. He also said that our telephone calls were paid for. That is not actually so. We are only allowed telephone service within the District of Columbia. The gentlemen in the body at the other end of this building are accorded about 10 free long-distance telephone calls a year. But we show timidity. Those who vote against this bill show little courage. I say to the Members, Mr. Chairman, have a little courage to do that what is right.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman must be mistaken. I do not believe the Members of the other body are reimbursed for long-distance telephone calls.

Mr. CELLER. If I have made a mistake in my statement in that regard I shall be very glad to correct it. If they get it we should have it.

The gentleman from Georgia said that the provision was dishonest. That is the word he used. He stated that the wording of that section of the bill was rather ambiguous. I have read it carefully. It is plain and simple, it is crystal-clear. It simply states that if you have expenses to the extent of \$2,500 and you have actually made those expenses, that money will be given back to you by the Government.

The Surplus Property Act provides that Government bureaus shall have preference in securing surplus property.

Among the items that are declared surplus we find electric typewriters, mimeographing machines, adding machines, teletype machines, telautograph machines, and telephone extensions.

But try to get a telephone extension; try to get an electric typewriter which will make your work easier and remove some of the burdens from your secretary. You will have to pay an enormous amount for an electric typewriter if you get it.

Why should we not have those appliances in our office to make our work easier? Why should we not have the privilege of using the \$2,500 to purchase an electric typewriter? You go to an office of any consequence today and you will not find the old-fashioned typewriters. You will find these new gadgets and we should be possessed of them. Time marches on and we should not be compelled to use horse-and-buggy appliances and machinery in a radio-electronic age.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. All time has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

For 3 additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any State which has a population of 10,000,000 or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for 2 additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any State which has a population of 5,000,000 or more inhabitants but less than 10,000,000, \$30,000; in all, \$48,000: *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled, and shall be employed only during the period of the emergency.

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I only wish that I was endowed with the intellectual skill to properly portray the dangers involved in this legislation for additional funds for Members.

The future of the world depends upon the stability of the dollar of the United States and upon the public respect accorded the Congress of the United States. Those two things mean more to the future of human liberty than anything else in the world. I would therefore like to discuss the dangers to both that are inherent in this proposal—dangers that may never come to pass but which could get out of control like the fire when Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern in Chicago and a large part of that great city burned down. We cannot foresee the repercussion of this seemingly small action.

A few days ago I received a statement from the great life insurance companies of America. The report begins:

Sixteen of the Nation's leading economists, participating in a symposium of the Life Insurance Companies in America, agree that inflationary pressures are currently at the high point of the war period and that greater efforts will be needed to keep this threat from getting out of hand.

It is doubtful whether the present control program can keep these forces in check without being strengthened.

What are the greater efforts needed. This analysis names many, but I call attention to this one—"to resist pressure for higher prices and higher wages."

I am not an expert on the purely political effect of this bill. I do not think that is important as an individual Member. I know that many of the arguments in favor of this raise are meritori-

ous, and in the ordinary course of events, if we were living in ordinary times, they would justify its passage. But we stand on the threshold of the greatest job that Congress has ever faced in its history; a job, on the success of which depends the future of the United States and the world as well. That job is to restore something close to balance between governmental revenues and expenditures.

During the bond sales campaign in the month of April 1945, the bond redemptions were 48 percent of the sales. That means something. That means that there are rumblings of disquiet over the country; that people are getting worried about the inflationary pressures that are present in this country; and if those emotions ever get out of control, this Congress will have a problem on its hands the like of which this world has never seen. You remember that day in 1929 when private credit broke down, and as a result of that break-down the world has never been the same for a great many people. If the public credit of the United States should ever break down, the world will never be the same for most of us.

We are taking a chance on that danger in this bill, in my humble opinion. I do not think we can trifle with that kind of a possibility.

In yesterday's papers Raymond Moley had this to say: "Germany is down, but the fight against inflation must go on." That fight is in the hands of this Congress.

Congress is not like the ordinary individuals when they want more income. We are like an engineer of a train. We must be careful every minute. The people in the back of the train can carouse, become careless, and do as they please, but the engineer of the train does not dare do that. Congress is the engineer that should prevent ruinous inflation in America.

What did Mr. Burgess, president of the American Bankers Association, say, when he was before the Banking Committee?

"No campaign among the people and no price controls will be adequate to curb inflation unless the Government itself sets an example and puts its own house in order."

My colleagues, that is the job we have ahead of us. I hope that this Congress will not take this risky action at this time. The timing of this action could not be more illy conceived. When we should be fortifying ourselves by self-restraint for the colossal task ahead, we are abandoning our defenses.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I quite agree with the gentleman who just preceded me that the country is looking to the Congress of the United States to lead us today. We are going to have much that the people of this country will be looking to us for. Unless we are wise and prudent we shall not do the things that are uppermost in the minds of the Members of Congress; that is, the things that are best for our country at this time.

I want to read you a letter I received in reference to the salary increases to show you what some of the people back home are thinking:

Representative ROBERT F. RICH.

DEAR SIR: I see by the paper where you oppose the bill to be presented next week calling for \$2,500 additional office expense accounts for Congressmen.

I feel sure you are in a position to know whether or not this additional expense account is needed. However it may, or may not be, I simply can't understand why an expense account of \$2,500 should be granted in addition to a good salary, while a man like myself, who has lain bedfast since 1917, almost 28 years, must try to live and keep his self respect on \$365 a year. We, my wife and I, have never received a penny from the Government, State, or county. We have struggled all these years to be self-supporting and keep our home together. But the way has always been rough in a financial way.

If this bill for the \$2,500 should be presented, it might help their thinking to let them know how some people in this good old America do struggle to keep going. And possibly such knowledge would cause them to see whether there was a way provided for the dollar-a-day helpless, and if there isn't a way, in the name of God see that there is a way, without bringing shame and embarrassment on the helpless trying to live as I believe Americans should live.

When you get letters like that it makes you think and you should think and think hard. When you have people in your own employ and people back home who you know are in worse circumstances than Members of Congress, you have a feeling for those people. If you talk economy and vote more expense money it just does not make sense. You voted a tax increase in a \$10,000 salary from \$415 tax to a \$2,585 tax and you are no better than any other person who has to pay that tax. Today is the day of sacrifice for all.

We talk about the dollar. You want a great big dollar like this one I hold in my hand. [Holding an imitation dollar a foot long and 5 inches wide.] That is the dollar you are looking for, a great big one that looks like five or six for what it will purchase. But when you come to buy something with it, you find out it is a small dollar like this, a little rubber dollar, and that it will not amount to much if anything. That is what you are building up in this Nation, something that looks large, but actually you are tearing it down so that it just will not stretch. If it will not work with the Members of Congress it will not work with the people back home.

The time is here when you must be the leaders of men, when you must be the men who are guiding the destiny of our Nation. Unless you act wisely and judiciously, unless you do the things that are right and sound and just among all people, you will find that you are not going to be regarded as men qualified to be Members of Congress, and rightly we should not be under those circumstances. Remember the Golden Rule. Do your own sacrificing till we get this country in better shape in every way than it is now.

This President started to cut down Government expenses; I want to help him. What will he think when he has to approve this bill? What will the people back home think of their Congressmen who vote for this bill at this particular time with the increase of \$2,500 ex-

pense money? We will tell better November 1946.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to the provision in this bill which seeks to give each Member an additional compensation of \$2,500 each year. I do not join with those who have criticized the committee which brought in this legislation. I have the very highest regard for the chairman and every other member of the committee. I am fully aware through personal experience of the fact that Members of Congress have many expenses for which there is no allowance and that there are many in and out of Congress who feel that Congressional salaries should be increased. But this is not the time or the place or the way in which we should increase our compensation.

There has been a great deal said here today about this being expense money, but that is all beside the point, in my opinion. This bill states that there shall be paid to every Member of Congress this additional sum of money, and that means that as far as the country is concerned we are increasing our pay in that amount no matter what it is called in the bill.

The greatest menace this country faces today is inflation. I do not believe there is anyone who will dispute that assertion. We are winning the war, but no one knows how we are going to come out on inflation. The big fight there is still ahead. We have kept down inflation pretty well so far. We have held the line. But if we pass this bill, Congress will be the first to break the line. How can we refuse to adopt legislation which may be presented any time from now on which has the effect of giving to any individual in the Government service an increase in pay when we have failed to hold the line ourselves? How can we refuse to pass legislation to do away with the Little Steel Formula or oppose any other attempt to break the line when we ourselves have been the first to do so? What are you going to say to your constituents or to pressure groups of one kind or another when they say to you, "You broke the line." I do not believe if I voted for this legislation I would have a very ready answer.

Let us not forget also that the biggest increase in expenses any of us have had has been the increase in taxes, an increase which is borne by every other citizen in this country. The tax we pay on our salaries at the present time is something over \$2,000 more than it was before the war. If we pass this legislation, we are putting ourselves in the position of giving ourselves an allowance sufficient to absorb the extra tax which we are paying for the purpose of carrying on the war. Can we in good conscience refuse to give the same relief to anyone else who may come in and say, "I am entitled to an increase in my pay in an amount sufficient to take care of my increased taxes." If we pass this legislation, it means we are unwilling to make our share of the sacrifices which every individual in this country must

make at this time if we are to win the war and the peace. I do not believe we can do it in good conscience.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, whatever we say about the pending provision with respect to increasing the compensation of Members of Congress and the method under which we are considering it, I should like to make two observations. In the first place, I believe in stabilization. If the salaries of Members of Congress are to be increased, I would oppose increasing them more than the so-called Little Steel formula; or 15 percent, the amount that we have increased the compensation of legislative or congressional employees. Secondly, there is a mistake which Congress has made in not providing for credit for the expenses in Washington of Members of Congress in previous legislation. That mistake was not of very great moment until 1939 and subsequent years. Twice a year we passed revenue laws which increased very materially the income taxes on incomes of \$10,000. Now we know that the failure of Congress to provide for a credit for our expenses including rent, hotel room, and other similar expenses in Washington is a mistake that has been brought home to us.

I propose to meet the issue directly. The proposed amendment in the bill would virtually increase the salaries of Members of Congress 50 percent. It is urged that we are entitled to the same credits that business is entitled to. I agree. My solution of this matter, for whatever it be worth, is this: First, I would provide that Members of Congress be given a credit under section 23 of the Revenue Code for their rental and other expenses in Washington not to exceed \$2,500 per year. That would provide for a definite, automatic allowance for our living expense in Washington, to cover a mistake that we have made in previous years in not providing for that expense. We ought not to shirk the responsibility. We should not leave it to the court or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. We could well afford, and I think the country would be willing to approve, and for us to provide a definite deduction of \$2,500 because of our maintaining two homes.

Secondly, if we are to increase the salaries of our employees and other Government employees, I would provide for an increase of \$1,500 a year in the salaries of Members of Congress, with a definite deduction of \$2,500 for their expenses in Washington, because they are called upon to maintain two homes. We would thus meet the issue directly. We could not be charged with having increased our salaries 50 percent when we are insisting upon stabilization and maintenance of the line.

So when we reach the provision under consideration, about which we have been talking, I will offer a substitute for that, to provide for a compromise of this matter, to increase our salaries by \$1,500, or 15 percent, and give us an automatic de-

duction for living or rental or hotel room, and similar expenses in the sum of \$2,500. I will offer that as an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code. I believe in all the circumstances, we will correct a mistake that we should have corrected years ago, and at the same time maintain the stabilization line by not increasing, either directly or indirectly, the salaries of Members of Congress more than 15 percent.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman brings about a salary raise of 15 percent and he brings about an allowance for expenses, which is proper, but he fails yet to say that anybody but Members of Congress should pay those expenses of the office, which should properly be borne by the Government.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I get the gentleman's point. The purpose of this \$2,500 is to pay that expense, whatever it may be, because of our having to maintain two homes.

Mr. PLOESER. No, not two homes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. We retain our homes in our districts and we must provide hotel accommodations or apartment accommodations in Washington. We thus maintain two homes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we have had very full discussion of this entire matter. No doubt we will have a few amendments offered. I think every Member here has made up his mind and knows what he is going to do. I am now asking for this time to inform you that when we reach that portion of the bill, which will be shortly, I am going to ask unanimous consent that the debate be limited to a reasonable length of time so that we may have a chance to settle the matter, and do it promptly and expeditiously without tiring out the whole membership of this House.

My only purpose in speaking now is to announce that as soon as we reach that item I am going to ask unanimous consent to limit the debate. I think everybody has spoken who desires to speak, and it seems to me it is not necessary to go on, and on, and on, with the argument.

I shall make that request when we reach that paragraph in the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I wish to state my position on this proposal to provide an additional \$2,500 labeled "Expense account for Congressmen." First, however, I wish to answer the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] who made a statement to the effect that those of us who oppose this item would nevertheless take the \$2,500 if it passes. I wish to say to the Congress and to my constituents that if this passes I will not take any part of it. This is wrong and I believe that most Members of the House know that it is wrong.

This \$2,500 will be exempt from taxation. It is class legislation if ever there was class legislation; and I wish for my country's sake that the item were withdrawn.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. No; I do not care to yield just now; I would rather finish my statement first; then I will yield.

In the first place, I think the Committee on Rules did wrong by placing the provision in the rule which prohibits the making of a point of order against the item in question.

What are the people of the country going to say about this? They are going to say that the Congressmen raised their salaries by \$2,500. And I must say that, so far as I am concerned, if I took that money I would have to admit that my salary had been raised by \$2,500. I do not care to speak further on this, Mr. Chairman. I agree with the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT] who made that splendid talk and told us that it was our duty to stand between the inflation that threatens this country and something in the way of a sound and safe economy. If this provision passes we shall have weakened our position to stem the great pressure by the bureaucracy, which is constantly increasing, for more and more appropriation of funds to keep it going.

I dislike to take this position; I do not do it because I like to, but I feel it is my bounden duty to do everything I possibly can to stem the threatening inflation.

I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. The gentleman from Ohio is certainly sincere in his position or he would not take it, but he made the statement that this would be exempt from taxation. On what assumption did the gentleman make that statement?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I have just talked to one of the men in the Internal Revenue Bureau and he told me that because of the manner in which it is set up it would for all practical purposes be exempt from taxation.

Mr. PLOESER. But if it were salary it would not be exempt. If it be truly expenses it rightfully should be exempt, should it not?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I would rather not discuss that further.

Mr. PLOESER. That is the meat of the whole debate today. I feel that the gentleman should answer.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. If the gentleman insists upon an answer I will give him the answer.

Mr. PLOESER. I would like an answer.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me that I may answer?

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. On the question of whether or not this money is taxable the report itself says it shall not be taxable.

Mr. PLOESER. That is very true because we intend that it be used for expenses only. Make no mistake about that intention.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. I am not questioning anybody's intention at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

(Mr. SMITH of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last seven words.

Mr. Chairman, I certainly do not want to criticize the committee. The committee has worked out a very sound, fair arrangement of a very difficult problem that should have been solved a long time ago. I wish it had been done before the war. Had we raised our salaries or anybody else's salary while civilian goods were plentiful, it would have added to the standard of living—unless the increases were so excessive as to result in unemployment—because there were goods to be bought with the additional money. When we raise salaries generally during a time like the present, when we have a controlled economy and do not have an adequate supply of consumers' goods, we do not bring about an increase in the standard of living, we only bring about an increase in the cost of living. I believe that in normal times, when additional wages result in additional buying power that it is well to keep wages just as high as the productive ability of the wage earner will allow. In other words, in normal times the higher the wage scale, the higher the standard of living, so long as the worker is able to contribute more in the way of new wealth than the amount of his wages. At any time that his wages get so high as to amount to more than the wealth that he creates, he will find his employer suffering a loss by reason of his employment, and if that employer is a private individual or corporation, he will soon be unemployed.

We are not, however, living in a free economy. We are fighting a war. As long as that war goes on, we cannot increase the supply of a multitude of articles that we, as civilians, want without reducing the supplies needed by our armed forces. Therefore, more money in circulation will not raise the standard of living of our people, but it will raise the cost of living. No one should want to raise the cost of living. I have therefore felt that this is an unwise time to raise anybody's salary or income. Last December I was the only man in the House of Representatives on a roll-call vote to vote against a general pay raise for postal employees. Of course, some of the low-paid postal employees need a raise, and I wish I could have seen my way clear to give it to them.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. There were four Members who voted against that.

Mr. POAGE. I am talking about the last vote. There were four the first time this matter was before the House. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RUSSELL], and I then voted against the proposal. That was probably a year ago, but there was a vote on this proposition last December, and at that time I was

the only man in the House of Representatives who voted against it.

Mr. TARVER. I have never voted to increase the salary of postal employees.

Mr. POAGE. That is correct. I am sure the gentleman from Georgia has consistently fought this wartime pay increase, but the gentleman was not here the last time this matter came before the House. The roll call vote was, I believe, something like 232 to 1, and I well recall being the 1. I voted a sincere vote at that time because I believed then and I still believe that had we given that increase which many people wanted and which many people needed, it would have resulted in a complete break-down of the control of wages throughout the Nation because I cannot believe we can raise Government employees' salaries and at the same time deny the right to private industry to do the same thing. If we allow that kind of break-down, it is perfectly patent that we break down all price control. The result is bound to be an inflationary rise in the cost of living that will take away from the intended beneficiaries all of the proposed benefits.

Personally, I do not look upon this as a salary increase. I think the committee has very fairly stated it. It is honestly a proposition to take care of legitimate expenses. The gentleman from Missouri has correctly said it should not be taxable. But I do not think we should pass it because the public will believe that the Congress is trying to secure for itself something which they think it will not give to other individuals.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. The Government today does give it all to their employees.

Mr. POAGE. That is right. The Government does pay these expenses for all other employees of the Government, but the public does not understand that.

Mr. PLOESER. Therefore we would not be passing anything for ourselves that we had not already done for everybody else.

Mr. POAGE. I fear I have not been able to make myself clear. In my opinion, the allowance for expenses is thoroughly deserved and were it not for the fact we are engaged in a war and are operating under a controlled economy where increased incomes must necessarily result in increased prices rather than an increase in the standard of living, I would vote for this proposition. I think the proposal by itself is fair, but I think the time selected for bringing it up is very inappropriate. When the Congress does anything that the public looks upon as giving itself a special privilege the psychological result is as bad as if that special privilege actually existed. I realize this is no special privilege. I realize the necessity and the justice of the claim just as I recognize the justice of the claim of some of these postal employees; but I also recognize that the effect on the economy of the Nation will be just as bad as if it actually were a salary increase. Inflationary advances in the cost of living are often the result of what the people think, not the result of sound fact. Inflation is always

brought about by what people think. People are going to think of this as a salary raise. It does not make any difference whether it is a salary raise or not, it will have the same evil effect on public thinking and will have the same unhappy inflationary effect. We must maintain the confidence of the people in the Congress. To do so, I am willing and I know you are willing to make some sacrifice.

I am not going to ask others who are in less fortunate positions than I to forego wage increases in order to help hold the price line and then jeopardize that line for my own benefit, no matter how much I would like to have this allowance. I feel this is a most unfortunate time to bring this matter up. We should let it lie dormant until after the period when we fear inflation, then we should do justice by the Congress as well as by everybody else. I voted against the rule making this bill in order. I shall vote against allowing these expenses at this time. When I can conscientiously vote to raise the compensation of the great bulk of Federal employees, I will vote for this measure. So long as I cannot see my way clear to vote additional money to people who I know need it more than I do, I am certainly not going to vote, even indirectly, to raise my own pay. I fear that the inflationary effect of this action will be far more serious than the condition you seek to correct. No man's salary can escape the destructive effect of inflation. No one can expect to get enough salary increase to offset inflation.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I have a very genuine regard for the sincerity of my colleague from Texas. He indicates the expense proposal is justified but that the people generally will misunderstand our action and feel there has been a salary increase. I believe there is a responsibility for my friend, when a misapprehension appears among our citizenry, to clarify that atmosphere. He can do much to dissipate the confusion that may exist.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

There shall be paid to each Representative and Delegate, and to the resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$1,642,500, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: Page 15, line 25, strike out line 25, and on page 16, strike out lines 1 to 9, inclusive.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a perfecting amendment, and I submit that the amendment I propose to offer should be considered before the amendment to strike out.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I do not yield to the gentleman to offer a perfecting amendment, and I hope that this will not be taken out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. It will not be taken out of the gentleman's time.

The Clerk read as follows:

Perfecting amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: Page 15, strike out all of line 25 and on page 16 strike out all of lines 1, 2, 3, and 4 down to and including the word "installments" in line 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"There shall be paid to each Representative and Delegate and to the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico after January 2, 1945, an additional annual salary of \$1,500 payable in equal monthly installments.

"Section 23 (a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to deductibility of trade and business expenses) is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: For the purposes of this chapter, in the case of an individual holding an office as a Member of the Congress of the United States of any State or Territory, his home shall be considered to be his place of residence within the State or Territory from which he is such a member, but the deduction allowable for the taxable year by reason of this sentence shall in no event exceed \$2,500, and shall be applicable only with the respect to the taxable years after December 31, 1944."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand that the amendment is being offered. It has merely been read for the information of the Committee. I did not yield to the gentleman for the purpose of offering an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia is still entitled to 5 minutes on his amendment. The gentleman from Kentucky is now making a point of order against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. O'NEAL. I shall be glad to reserve the point of order if the gentleman from Mississippi desires to speak on his amendment.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No; I do not ask the gentleman to reserve the point of order, but if the gentleman is going to make a point of order I desire to be heard on it.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment goes far beyond the provisions of the bill. There are provisions in the amendment which deal with subject matters not even closely related to the bill. For example, it has the language, "his home shall be considered to be his place of residence within the State or Territory from which he is such a member, but the deduction allowable for the taxable year," and so forth. Certainly the provision reading "his home shall be considered to be his place of residence within the State or Territory" does not confine it to the purposes of taxation but would affect many, many laws on the statute books today not in any way related to taxation. The gentleman's amendment is not in any way confined to taxation, and so is not a perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I have no disposition to detain the Committee or the Chair in respect to the point of order, but I would be less than frank if I did not state that the provision in the

bill under consideration is a modification and an amendment of existing law. It only modifies section 23 of the Internal Revenue Code by making the allowance for expenses free from income tax. That in and of itself constitutes, without saying so in so many words, an amendment to existing law, to make the \$2,500 stipulated in the bill free from income tax.

For my part, I cannot see the difference between actually reciting the existing law and referring to it and amending it and nullifying its provisions to the amount of \$2,500 by a committee report giving the intent of Congress to exempt it from income tax, or making it an allowance free from income tax.

With respect to the other item of \$1,500, I am perfectly frank to say that the whole purpose of the \$2,500 provision is to increase the salary or the compensation of Members of Congress. While we do not refer directly to the statute fixing the salary at \$10,000, I submit that we do indirectly increase that compensation.

I have offered this amendment in order to bring this provision of \$2,500 here within the language of the revenue code covering expenses generally, to place expenses of Members of Congress on an equality with trade and business. I submit the matter to the Chair with the statement that the language of my amendment is the language approved to allow Members credit for their expenses.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The resolution that was adopted in connection with this bill merely waived points of order against the bill and the provisions contained therein. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi proposes legislation on an appropriation bill and is not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

One item in the bill is an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum, which in no sense of the word is a raise of salary. The gentleman from Mississippi includes in his amendment to that provision matter that evidently is not germane to the bill. Therefore, the Chair sustains the point of order.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further perfecting amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia yield for that purpose?

Mr. TARVER. No. I think the gentleman should offer his perfecting amendment after the consideration of the amendment I have offered.

The CHAIRMAN. It is within the province of the gentleman from Georgia to decide whether or not he shall yield. The gentleman may now proceed.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for the purpose of a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman if it is not taken out of my time.

Mr. O'NEAL. I assure the gentleman it will not be taken out of his time.

Mr. Chairman, it is my feeling, although I may be wrong, that practically everyone who wants to speak on

this bill has spoken on it, and probably everyone has made up his mind. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman confine that to the amendment now before us or to all amendments to this paragraph?

Mr. O'NEAL. It applies to all amendments to this paragraph and all amendments thereto.

I have asked unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 30 minutes.

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, that does not prevent the offering of any amendment?

Mr. O'NEAL. No; it does not prevent the offering of any other amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, it is pretty easy for Members in the heat of debate to say things they do not mean which reflect upon the integrity and purposes of their colleagues. I shall not participate in any attack upon the motives of those who are supporting this provision or of those who are opposing it. I have served something over 18 years in the House of Representatives and I have never been associated with a body of men and women in whose honesty of purpose and in whose integrity I have more confidence. There are logical arguments not connected with demagoguery of any kind or description, not connected with any sort of selfish interest, which may be advanced for or against this proposition. I have entertained the viewpoint for the several years of this war that expenditures in connection with civilian affairs of the Government ought not to be increased during the period of the emergency. In pursuance of that viewpoint, I have voted against increasing the salaries of postal employees, although no portion of my constituency is more nearly composed entirely of my loyal friends than are these postal employees. I have voted against increasing the salaries of all Federal employees, as has been done for the emergency period until June 30 of the present year and will probably be done for a further period. I have voted against an increase in secretarial hire for Members of Congress and against the increasing of the salaries of the clerks of the Committee on Appropriations. I have not failed to realize that the salaries which are paid to these various types of employees, as well as the salaries which are paid to the Members of Congress, do not buy in actual value after taxes are paid very much more than two-thirds of what they were capable of buying prior to the beginning of this war.

I know there are many arguments which can be advanced in favor of increasing the salaries of Federal employees and in favor of increasing the salaries of Members of Congress, but I have felt with the casualties in this war approaching the million mark, with the boys fighting and dying while being paid \$55 per month on the battlefields in the

Pacific and as they have been dying in Europe, we ought to be willing to make some sacrifice. So I am in the attitude of saying to you that while under normal conditions you might well be entitled to this consideration, yet conditions are far from normal. As a matter of fact, neither we nor anybody else in this country have made very much sacrifice in this war except the boys who have actually been doing the fighting. With a national debt approaching \$300,000,000,000 I appeal to you to sacrifice something that, under ordinary circumstances, you might be justified in asking for, to take this little share of our national sacrifice to yourselves and not to increase your compensation in this time of emergency.

If you take that position, then you can take the position of voting to hold down other salaries in the Government, other expenses, adhere to the Little-Steel formula and perhaps hold the line against the great threat of inflation which I conceive to be very grave indeed. But if you vote for this I do not see how you are going to justify yourselves in voting against any of the several propositions to increase Federal salaries, which you are going to face within the next week or so, nor against any proposal which would have the effect of increasing salaries and wages for millions in industry proportionately to this increase for yourselves.

I have no criticism to make of the position of anybody else. I moved in the committee to strike out this provision, and in maintaining consistency in my position I am moving to strike it out here.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a preferential amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: Page 15, strike out all of line 25, and on page 16 all of lines 1, 2, 3, 4, and down to and including the word "installments" in line 5, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 23 (a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to deductibility of trade and business expenses) is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new sentence as follows: 'For the purposes of this chapter, in the case of an individual holding an office as a Member of the Congress of the United States of any State or Territory, his home shall be considered to be his place of residence within the State or Territory from which he is such a member, but the deduction allowable for the taxable year by reason of this sentence shall in no event exceed \$2,500, and shall be applicable only with respect to the taxable years after December 31, 1944.'"

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment. I make the same argument on the point of order that I made on the last amendment offered by the gentleman, namely, that that part of his amendment which says his home shall be his place of residence within the State or Territory, might affect provisions of law far beyond anything contemplated in this bill and is plainly legislation on an appropriation bill, and not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, the ground of objection is certainly all-

inclusive. It apparently covers many different amendments.

This amendment is an exact copy of half of the amendment that I previously offered. I offered an amendment to increase salaries \$1,500 and for a deduction as expenses for \$2,500.

The previous amendment provided for an increase of \$1,500 in the congressional salaries and for a deduction not to exceed \$2,500 for expenses of Members of Congress made necessary by their being required to maintain a residence in Washington while maintaining a home in their district.

It is true that the salary increase would apply to the statute fixing the salaries at \$10,000. It was not embraced directly in the provision under consideration. My amendment also provided for deduction for expenses including rental, apartment, and other official expenses in Washington. That part of the amendment was certainly germane to the provision under consideration. I have therefore rewritten the amendment and eliminated the increase of salary, as I maintain that the increase in salary can be provided in other legislation that will shortly come before the House for increasing the salaries of congressional employees.

The provision under consideration is an amendment of section 33 of the code. Nothing is said in the provision about its being exempt from taxes. It is true that the report of the committee states that the \$2,500 is to be exempt from taxes. I think that the House ought to be definite. My amendment is germane to the provision under consideration. It makes definite provision for allowing up to \$2,500 for expenses. It is a direct approach.

I believe it to be germane. I should like to add that the language of the amendment is not original with me. It has been approved in bills that have been introduced that were prepared by the drafting service and that have been approved by attorneys for the Joint Committee on Taxation and Revenue. I have used substantially the language embraced in the bill introduced by the gentleman from Chicago [Mr. SABATH] who introduced H. R. 1627. Similar bills were introduced by the gentleman from Vermont [Mr. PLUMLEY], H. R. 2408, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS], H. R. 2319. The language of my amendment refers only to expenses of Members of Congress. So does the provision under consideration.

I have eliminated and I have stated that part of the amendment I offered just now to which a point of order was just made increasing the salaries by \$1,500 because I assume, Mr. Chairman, that that may properly come before the House in the next 6 weeks, when a provision to extend the present 15 percent covering legislative or congressional employees comes before the House. I confine my observations in response to the point of order and I will undertake to say that as I understand the point of order the gentleman from Kentucky makes the point of order on the ground that the amendment is not germane. I simply say this: That the amendment deals with the only law that is dealt with by the amendment in the bill to existing law,

to wit, it provides for definitely \$2,500 as expenses for Members of Congress.

The amendment I offer simply refers to the law and puts that expense on all fours with all other similar expense to all classes of citizens of the United States; and, if anything, it is more inclusive, because it would embrace all items of expense up to \$2,500 but not to exceed it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is ready to rule.

The pending appropriation bill contains a provision that would allow Members of Congress a sum not exceeding \$2,500 to pay expenses. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi would constitute legislation on an appropriation bill, legislation which comes within the province of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is not germane to the pending paragraph and, therefore, sustains the point of order.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much to interrupt the gentleman from Mississippi to call the attention of the gentleman and the Chair to the fact that time has been limited.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. But I happen to be one of those gentlemen who asked for time under the limitation.

The CHAIRMAN. For the information of the Members may the Chair suggest that nine Members rose. The time was limited to 30 minutes.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman from Mississippi has already occupied more than 2 minutes. If he is now to be recognized for an additional 3 minutes he will be receiving an undue proportion of the already limited time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair advises the gentleman from Illinois that the time consumed in considering the point of order was not deducted from the time set aside for debate.

The gentleman from Mississippi may proceed.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I have no desire to detain the Committee.

Personally, I have endeavored in my feeble way to offer my contribution to the solution of this rather difficult problem. The committee has considered it carefully.

It has been said that increases in the compensation of Members of Congress ought to be applicable to succeeding Congresses. That has not been true in practice. The last increase in salaries of Members of Congress was made in the closing days of the Sixty-eighth Congress, on the last day before the next succeeding Sixty-ninth Congress; so that the matter of the last increase we had was never submitted to the country.

My whole thought is that we ought to settle ourselves the matter of our deductions and our expenses, because we are called upon to maintain two homes. We should be allowed our expenses in Washington to the amount of \$2,500 as provided by the item in the bill, and as I have proposed in my amendments.

Let me further say that we ought not to increase our salaries more than 15 percent. The whole purpose of the provision in the bill is to allow Members of Congress \$2,500 for expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of their official duties. While the amendment does not so state, as shown by the report of the committee, it is intended that the allowances will be free from income tax.

I opposed the rule and unless the amendments that I have offered as a compromise are adopted, I will support a motion to strike out the provision. Personally I believe that we should provide for the same percentage of increase to Members of Congress that we have provided for our congressional employees. I think we ought to make a definite exemption of expenses for rental or for hotel rooms and similar expenses in Washington as we are required to maintain our residences in our districts. The provision, in the bill if exempt, is really, as I stated, a salary increase of 50 percent. Personally I cannot oppose other salary increases when I insist upon holding the line unless Members of Congress hold down their increases to 15 percent. Formerly Members of Congress spent substantially half of their time at home. For the past 12 years, during the emergency and during the war, they spend practically all of their time in Washington. The costs of living have increased. The sum of \$2,500 is a reasonable deduction for expenses. Personally I would prefer not increasing the salary, but if the salary is increased it should be limited to 15 percent. I proposed the amendments to which points of order were sustained in an effort to solve a difficult problem as a compromise. I believe my proposition far better than the provision in the bill. Unless such a proposal or a similar proposal is adopted, I shall continue to oppose the provision of allowing \$2,500 free from taxes, as it amounts to an increase of salaries from \$10,000 to \$15,000. I think the increase should be limited, as I have stated to 15 percent. At the same time, I believe we should have a reasonable allowance for expenses in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE] is recognized for 3 minutes.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, when I campaigned for election to my first term in this House I knew what the emoluments of the office were. I did not however know the expense incident to the office. I found that out during my first term here. So when I filed for reelection I had full knowledge of the amount that I could expect in remuneration, the amount that I must pay in income tax, the expenses incident to travel, the expense of living in Washington, the cost of entertaining constituents, the cost of maintaining two homes, and the many other expenses that a Member of Congress is obligated to pay. I knew

that the going was tough, yet I campaigned vigorously for reelection. I did not tell the voters of my district that I could not get by on the salary of the office. I knew that it would be most difficult for me to stay within my income and under those circumstances, I asked reelection.

That was my contract with the voters of my district. I did not tell them that I would need an expense allowance. For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I feel duty bound to vote against the \$2,500 expense allowance provided in this bill. I voted against the rule waiving points of order on this bill. I shall support the pending amendment to strike the item from the bill and if that is not successful I shall vote against the entire bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RUSSELL].

(Mr. RUSSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I am not unaware of the expenses which the individual Members of this body, as well as the other body, are obliged to assume in carrying on their duties in representing their respective districts; but I wonder whether or not we are doing the right thing.

We have just finished at least a part of one of the greatest wars the world has ever known and one of the most expensive wars that the world has ever known. It has cost us more money—I am making a rough guess but I believe I am rather accurate—than all of the wars heretofore have cost us. The people of America have made sacrifices and it should not hurt our conscience too much to make sacrifices here. We have gotten by some way. We can finish it and get by. We have been told that our indebtedness at the close of the war will be somewhere between 300 and 325 billion dollars. If you will take your pencil and calculate that you will see how much it means to each individual in the United States of America. You will also see the financial conditions that we are going to find ourselves in.

When I came to Congress I came on a platform of an economy program; in fact, I promised my people such a program when I asked to come here to represent them. I have tried to be almost 100 percent consistent in carrying out that promise. I have voted against most of the raises, although there were one or two cases wherein I thought the equities of the occasion demanded a raise and I supported those instances, but in most cases I voted against them. I am keeping two homes also; I am a long way from home and I appreciate the expenses involved, but, Mr. Chairman, I am ready to sacrifice a little more until we win this great conflict, until the chaos is over. This is no time to upset the boat, as a gentleman who preceded me stated. This is no time to raise salaries, because if we do we are opening the floodgates and you will see the effect of it within a few days. Every concern in the country will throw into our faces the statement: "Yes, you raised your own salaries. Now it is time to raise ours."

Every paper I pick up contains something in reference to this matter. Where are we going to get the money? Let us be consistent and support the pending amendment. The pending amendment is the Tarver amendment which seeks to strike out that part that raises the salaries of Representatives and Senators, and I am supporting that amendment. I voted against the rule that waived points of order against this raise, and now there is no way to defeat the same except by the amendment pending, which I hope we will support, and strike out this provision raising the salaries of all Congressmen.

Three hundred billion dollars indebtedness is not to be laughed off. That amount is so enormous that I cannot see how it can ever be paid, and yet we seek to place more indebtedness upon the people. We do not have any money to operate our Government now except by borrowing same, and today there is being carried on in our country a bond drive where the people are being besieged to buy bonds, which of course is a loan of their money to support the Government in order that our Government might function and we can finish this war and bring it to a successful conclusion.

If these were ordinary times and our country was in good shape financially, I would not have any objection to passing the expense account as provided in this bill. But I believe it is our duty here to lead the way and show to the people that we are willing to do our part in sacrificing in every way that we possibly can. If we have the money, it is going to be our duty to help the returning soldiers; to help them rehabilitate themselves. And with that drain on our finances, as well as the insurance that we are going to have to pay for those who gave their all, is going to bring about a condition which I am fearful will erupt our financial structure. Let us not do that today. Vote for the Tarver amendment and strike this provision out of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, it is not my intention to criticize any Member who disagrees with me in my opposition to this proposal to provide \$2,500 a year for each Member of Congress.

I am probably the only one in the House who was here and fought on this floor against the pay raise in the Sixty-eighth Congress, mentioned by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. I opposed it at that time along with Mr. Eugene Black, of Texas, on the ground that it would increase the pay of Members of Congress for a term to which they had already been elected.

I realize that there is going to have to be a readjustment of wages, salaries, and farm prices at an early date. This is especially true as to prices of farm commodities, such as wheat, corn, and cotton, which are now far too low to enable the farmers to enjoy a reasonable measure of prosperity.

When the last war closed we had \$5,698,000,000 in circulation. At that time cotton was 35 cents a pound, wheat \$2.50 and corn \$1.75 a bushel.

Today we have \$25,899,000,000 in circulation and cotton is selling at about 23 cents a pound, wheat at \$1.75, and corn \$1.15 a bushel. There is bound to be a readjustment of wages and salaries, and especially of farm prices to bring them into line with the new price structure which this vast increase in the volume of money has created.

But here is my objection to this proposition now. There never was a time when Congress needed the confidence of the American people more than it does today. What I am afraid of is that the passage of this provision in its present form, especially at this time, will shake that confidence which means more to us and to the American people in this crisis than all the salaries and all the increases that could be paid to Members of both Houses.

I voted against the rule and I shall vote for the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] to strike this provision from the bill. If there is going to be a readjustment of salaries, let it be done to take effect at the beginning of the next Congress, and then you will not be subjected to the criticism that you have broken faith, so to speak, or shaken the confidence of the American people at a time when we are passing through one of the greatest crises in all the history of mankind.

So with that feeling I am compelled to support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia to strike this provision from the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I shall not use much further time. I submitted and sent to the Clerk's desk a similar amendment to that of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] that is to strike out all that part of the bill allowing each member of the House an additional \$2,500 per year. Of course, I shall support his amendment. This simply is not the time for Congress to be increasing the allowance of expenses or salaries, either one. It does not come with any too good grace, I am afraid, for us to spend \$1,600,000 here on ourselves when we are asking others to hold the line. Let us set the example and save the money, forego the use of it now. We are in a war crisis. We are taxing and taxing. More and more bonds must be sold. I know in the aggregate it does not seem so much, but to take it now is not the thing to do.

I called attention before on this floor to the fact that we are not permitted under regulations now to increase the salaries of the white collar workers throughout this country who are not getting as much money as they are entitled to, yet we step in today and ask for an increase for our own expenses. Let us let it go. Let us pass it for the present; at least, let us not take it up at this crucial time. Wait, at least, until the picture is brighter and our financial condition is better. I hope you will vote to eliminate this item from the bill.

I have sent an amendment to the Clerk's desk to be offered in event the House votes down the amendment now

under consideration. It cuts the allowance from \$2,500 to \$1,000. If you are not willing to knock out all the \$2,500, then support this one that will save \$1,000,000 of this appropriation. I do not think the \$1,000 should be allowed but it will save \$1,000,000, and leave more than enough money to take care of the expenses you are talking about today. I would withhold the amendment until after the vote on the one pending, but under our parliamentary situation, I will not have a chance to talk on it after the vote now pending. The House should defeat the whole thing and save the \$1,640,000. If the Tarver amendment is defeated, I hope on roll call—if we may have a roll call—you will vote against the bill and let the committee bring in a bill with this section stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE of South Dakota: On page 16, line 2, strike out "1945" and insert "1947"; and in line 5, after the period strike out the balance of the paragraph.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Will this amendment be regarded as a perfecting amendment, to be voted upon before the Tarver amendment, or will it be voted upon after the Tarver amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. It is a perfecting amendment and will be voted on before the Tarver amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Personally, I should prefer to have it the other way, because I should like to have the vote come first on striking out the entire paragraph. However, under the parliamentary situation I do not know how to do that. This amendment is in the nature of a perfecting amendment and will be voted upon first.

I do not care to take time to argue the merits of the matter because that has run through the debate all during the afternoon. This is what the amendment does: It leaves the legislative language setting up an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum but makes it effective only after January 2, 1947. In other words, it would not be effective for this term of Congress, and no one would get it until after the succeeding election.

The second part of the amendment strikes out the portion of the paragraph that provides the appropriation in this bill.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. Does not the gentleman attempt there to appropriate several years in advance?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. No; it simply is a legislative provision.

Mr. PLOESER. I know the gentleman is one of the finest parliamentarians in the House, but I wonder if he has not

overstepped the bounds in his amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Even if that were true, no one made a point of order against the amendment.

Mr. PLOESER. I am not making a point of order, but the gentleman admits that it is subject to a point of order.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. The gentleman does not admit that. The amendment changes the date but shrinks the period covered and does not expand. I think it is in order. At any rate, the point of order would come too late.

I think it is clear what the amendment does. It gives an opportunity to pass on the issue raised of whether or not this should be effective now or after a succeeding election.

Mr. PATRICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. PATRICK. This is a bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes; but the rule adopted made in order the legislation in this paragraph, and this is a germane amendment to change a date in the legislative part of the paragraph and to strike out the last sentence carrying the appropriation. It is clearly in order and places a debated issue before the membership.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, has the gentleman's amendment been offered or read for information?

The CHAIRMAN. It has been offered. It is a perfecting amendment.

Mr. O'NEAL. I wanted to make a point of order against it. I must make a point of order against it, certainly.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the point of order comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Dakota has already debated the amendment, and the point of order comes too late.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, I cannot support that section of H. R. 3109 which has for its purpose the allowance to Members of Congress of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of official duties.

There is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, but that these expenses have tremendously increased in recent years. But at the same time we cannot turn our backs on the Little Steel formula or the hold-the-line order of our late and lamented President. Without this order our economy would have been engulfed in a state of inflation such as the Nation has never known. Members of Congress have thus far set a wonderful example for those who would break the Little Steel Formula. They must continue to set that example.

We all knew when we came here in January what our salaries and allow-

ances were to be for the 2-year term. This additional allowance is nothing more than a raise in salary. I am not willing to vote an increase in our salaries effective during our tenure of office. If we do this there is danger, great danger, of the hold-the-line order becoming only a memory.

I voted against the rule which prevents this section from being stricken on a point of order. I shall vote for the amendment to strike the allowance from the bill.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WINSTEAD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] which seeks to strike out the allowance provision for payment of expense of Congressmen incurred by the increased duties of wartime conditions, due to almost continuous sessions, additional travel to and from the district, telephone bills and various other expenses. I realize that many people are under the impression that Members of Congress are allowed these and other expenses, which in reality we pay and are not allowed deductions of them on income-tax returns.

Regardless of needs, however, I have consistently voted for economy in Government and to maintain the Little Steel formula and feel that this is an inopportune time to pass legislation of this nature. If there should be need for this legislation to justify its passage, it has always been my contention that the proper approach is to make it effective for the following session, to give the people a chance to vote for the ones who would participate in the benefits. I voted against the rule which would permit consideration of this section of the bill. I am now supporting the amendment which strikes out the provision for the payments of expenses of Members of Congress, if it fails I expect to vote against the bill. This is no time to bring up this kind of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN].

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations I opposed and voted against this provision for payment of congressional expenses in the committee consideration of this measure. I also voted against the rule making in order its consideration.

I cannot take issue with my friends and colleagues who have discussed the amount of expense they have incurred in connection with their service here. From personal experience I know that we all have the expense of two homes, extra mileage, telephone calls, and many other expenses, much of which has been brought about by the almost continuous sessions. I also appreciate the fact that it is not recognized by the people back in our districts. In most instances they feel that those expenses of telephone, ex-

tra mileage, hotel bills, and other necessary expenses are now paid.

However, since we accepted this term of office with the provisions of law well known and the amount of compensation well fixed in our own minds, I do question the wisdom of making this increase in allowance of expense incurred on official business at this time. Certainly we will be in better position to keep down inflation in voting on other measures if we adopt the Tarver amendment striking out the provision for paying expenses incident to service in Congress.

I have always made the statement in discussions in my own area and elsewhere that if I ever saw fit or thought it wise to increase the salary of Members of Congress I certainly expected to vote that such increase take effect with the next succeeding Congress and not during the term of office during which the vote was cast, so that the people in our respective districts would have an opportunity to pass on and select the man they wanted for this office with the increase in salary to take effect after such election. Since I have been a Member of the House I have tried to keep down the expenses of Government. I cannot feel that, in the present emergency, where we are trying our best to hold the line against inflation, we, as Members of Congress, should vote for the payment of official expenses, even though those expenses are much larger than formerly.

I am in favor of the Tarver amendment striking out the provision and hope it will be adopted. Unless this provision for payment of expenses is stricken out I expect to vote against the bill.

(Mr. WHITTEN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, in ordinary times there could be no valid argument against the passage of some such provision as this for the necessary expenses a Congressman incurs in performing his duties—such as the many long-distance calls necessary in handling governmental affairs for his constituents, trips to and from his district, the additional expenses required to maintain residence in Washington as well as in his home town, and so forth. In my judgment, this ought to have been done long ago—not so much for the sake of the Congressman as for the sake of the country. It is poor economy to elect a person to so important a task and then not give him the tools to do it well. We would not dream of asking any other officials or public servants to pay out of their own pockets expenses incurred wholly in the performance of their official duties.

Yet in wartime with all the inevitable and understandable pressures to break the line against inflation, a provision which is eminently just to a particular group may have serious repercussions, psychological if not financial, on our delicately balanced wage and price set-

up with results injurious to our whole economy. At a time when there is terrific inflationary pressure in this country, and when we are tasking all groups in our population to hold the line, I believe we here ought to hold it too, and make no changes in our own allowances. We need to tighten our belts a little more and a little longer until this crisis is past, just as so many millions of citizens are doing, either voluntarily or involuntarily. I could not in good conscience vote for this expense money for a Congressman's work and then vote against increases in salaries or reductions in taxes to persons or groups whose actual condition is worse than that of most of us. Therefore, I must vote to strike this provision from the bill, and if that fails and the allowance of \$2,500 a year is granted to begin retroactively on January 2, 1945, then I cannot accept the money, at least during this term of office.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Chairman, heretofore today we had a chance to vote by yea and nay vote on this subject when we voted on the rule making this legislation in order for consideration and I voted "no" on that vote. By that vote I indicated that I am against this legislation and in favor of the Tarver amendment now pending.

I think this is not the proper way to bring this matter before the House. It should come in on a straight-out vote for increasing the salary. This is a sort of a left-handed way.

On February 22, 1945, I introduced a bill that would have, I think, covered this situation better than this method. I maintain that if Congressmen are entitled to consideration by reason of unusual expenses that they should be allowed a tax deduction in the amount of expense incident to the office which they incur such as the expense for housing and lodging and so forth. At present the Internal Revenue Bureau holds in effect that a Congressman lives in Washington. I maintain that a Congressman really lives in his district. My bill would have clarified that situation and done it in a fair way.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. FLOESER] for 4 minutes.

Mr. FLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I am in hopes that the House will quickly defeat the amendment now pending. I think we have thoroughly debated it. I also think every member has had a fair opportunity to be heard on this bill this afternoon. We have now spent some 5½ hours on this bill, a longer time than we probably have ever spent on a legislative appropriation bill in the history of Congress. I think those who have presented the point that this increase is unjustified have had their day in court, and I am sure that we who have presented the point that the expense allowance is wholly justified have had our day in court. So I am hopeful that

the House can finish the bill and adjourn for the day within the next few minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL] is recognized for the time remaining.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, now that we are about to conclude our consideration of this matter, I trust no one will consider the Case amendment very seriously due to the fact that we would thereby be legislating beyond the power we possess. Unfortunately, the point of order that I made against the amendment was held to have been made too late. But I trust that the Committee will not adopt that amendment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes, indeed.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Even without my amendment, if this legislation should be approved in the form in which it here appears, would it not be in effect from now on, including the year 1947 and thereafter?

Mr. O'NEAL. It becomes permanent law; that is correct.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. That is correct. That is my understanding of it.

Mr. O'NEAL. It becomes permanent law. May I say I believe we probably had unnecessarily heated debate here today. I feel very confident there is no one who can say this matter has been slipped through the House or that there was any evasion or dodging of the question. Men may have different opinions. That is their right. I have felt for some time, and I still feel, the Members of the House of Representatives are unduly burdened because of the work they are doing, with expenses over which they have no control but must incur in behalf of their districts. I have felt that the Members could not—that is, most of them—afford to carry that load. I have felt that if undue hardship fell upon them by way of sickness, it would present a tragedy in the lives of many of them. I have felt that many men looking forward to some time when they will leave Congress, not realizing we are carrying this extra burden, will not have one dime saved to carry on over a period of emergency. They may be in a position which is rather sad to contemplate. Feeling that, I have taken a great interest in trying to have this presented to the House, hoping that if the facts we present are true, the House would recognize it and stand up and vote to do something about it. The issue is with you. The question is whether or not we have made a case. If we have, I do not think any man need fear to vote what he really believes to be right in his heart. I trust this amendment of the gentleman from Georgia will be defeated and that the committee will be upheld in its position that a laborer is worthy of his hire and that this should be done now.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now recurs on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 68, noes 208.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which is at the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 16, line 2, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$1,000"; in line 6, strike out "\$1,642,500" and insert "\$657,000."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,630, and \$320 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be open for amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I object.

The Clerk read as follows:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, 2 reading clerks, and tally clerk, at \$5,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$3,600, to continue available, under the limitations of House Resolution 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk, \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$3,600; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,830; librarian, \$2,760; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at \$2,460 each; clerks—1 at \$2,460, 4 at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160 each; assistant in disbursing office, \$1,800; additional clerical assistance in disbursing office in accordance with the provisions of House Resolutions Nos. 585, 390, and 679, adopted December 16, 1942, December 20, 1943, and December 14, 1944, respectively, \$15,000; 3 assistants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$2,500; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; 3 messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560; laborers—3 at \$1,440 each, 10 at \$1,260 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400; 23 at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,010; operators and extra services of regular employees, when required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinetmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; 2 assistant custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all, \$205,550.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SLAUGHTER: On page 17, line 7, strike out "\$5,000" and in-

sert "\$7,000"; and strike out "\$3,600" and insert "\$5,000"; and in line 14, strike out "\$3,600" and insert "\$5,000."

Mr. SLAUGHTER. Mr. Chairman, I anticipate that the gentleman from Kentucky is going to make a point of order against this amendment, but I wonder if he will withhold it for a moment.

Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered to increase the salaries of the reading clerks is merely an effort to bring their compensation up to the same figure that the clerks in the other body receive for the same work. It seems to me it is only fair, for it is a matter of common knowledge that they occupy extremely responsible position, and extremely difficult ones. Every Member of this body knows what excellent service we receive from the clerks at this desk, particularly in the closing days of the session or when the work is hard, when it is not unusual to have 3, 4, and sometimes even 10 roll calls involving, as it does, the calling of a roll of 435 Members twice.

With all of the confusion that goes on in this Chamber and the fact that bills are amended not once but many times, these clerks by their diligence and accuracy manage to achieve a degree of perfection that is hardly believable. It does seem to me that it is only fair that we pay our own clerks as much for the hard work they put in here as the other body pays for people who work under conditions which are not nearly so difficult.

I sincerely hope the committee will accept this amendment.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I wish to call the attention of the gentleman from Missouri and of the membership to the fact that the reading clerks, these very efficient and faithful employees at the desk, have not had an increase in 20 years. Practically everybody else has had an increase. I question whether there are many Members of the House who can go up there and perform the duties they perform over their long hours. The strenuous work has ruined the health of more than one reading clerk since I can remember. I think this is a very fair amendment and ought to be passed.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I spent 10 years of my life as a clerk of a legislative body. If ever anybody was forgotten when salaries were raised, it was the clerk of a legislative body. It is of course an honor not easily earned, one, however, determined on the question of merit. These people have undertaken to do this work as a career for which all Members of Congress should be thankful. They should not, however, be penalized. It takes money to pay doctors' and grocers' bills and to raise and educate a family. We should not make martyrs of those who render these efficient services to us without which, although many do not know it, we could not operate. I am, therefore, in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SLAUGHTER].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Admitting all that has been said about the work that these clerks do, how does the gentleman justify doing this on a piecemeal basis, picking up two or three, and not giving consideration to the entire scale of House employees?

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I do not attempt to justify it on any blanket basis. It so happens that from my own personal observation I know what these particular employees do. I have no doubt but what there are others who are just as worthy and if some other Member wishes to offer an amendment he may do so.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GRAHAM. I am one of those who voted for the Tarver amendment against ourselves. But I am in favor of anything that can be done to help these men. The efficient, good order, and good conduct of this House could not go on without their untiring efforts. We have recently increased the pay of telephone operators and we have increased the pay of our own clerks. Why should not these men who make for everything that produces good order and success be granted a reasonable increase, especially when they have not had one in 17 years.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. I believe it might be pointed out in comity between the two Houses that the reading clerks here are not paid as much as the other body pays, and while we have at times in previous years given increases to a certain number and have picked out certain employees of the House, we have skipped over and passed over these employees, some of whom have been here for 40 years. In justice and in fairness to the job that these men hold, the reading clerks and the tally clerks' job here is much more strenuous than in the other body because we have 435 Members in the House whereas there are only 96 in the other body. Many times confusion over here creates a nervous tension much greater than would be the case in the other body. As one who yields to no other Member of this body as far as a desire to cut down expenses is concerned, I sincerely believe this is a worthy cause and that we should vote to increase the compensation of these employees. I hope the gentleman from Kentucky will not make a point of order against this amendment.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. There is no question but what my amendment is subject to a point of order if the gentleman from Kentucky cares to urge it. I am informed, however, that there are several increases in this bill which have not been authorized by law. Will the gentleman enlighten me on that point?

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I shall rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. SLAUGHTER. I asked the gentleman a question.

Mr. O'NEAL. I am not going to raise a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. Chairman, having been chairman of this subcommittee for a long time, I know some of the problems that the committee has which probably the average Member is not aware of. If you will look in this bill, you will find many, many positions in there that are out of line. Certainly these gentlemen are doing a fine piece of work. They are good friends of mine, too. I suppose there are from 50 to 100 in the bill out of line with comparable work, many of them underpaid. Many of them have not had increases.

I stated in my remarks made earlier today that I shall urge the Committee on Accounts to go into this whole salary structure. We not only have men who are underpaid, we possibly have some who are overpaid. Every time we get over to the Senate the Senate informs us that we have a man in the House to whom we are paying so much a month, that they have a man on a similar job over there to whom they are not paying that much. That is not right. Each side more or less brings up examples of maladjustment, and it is very difficult to do justice to everybody.

If you increase this item, there are other gentlemen waiting with amendments at three or four other places for increases. Possibly all of them are deserved. I think an intelligent approach to the matter is for the Committee on Accounts to be asked to go into the whole employment structure in the House and, with the Senate, work out a proper provision that will take care of everybody. For you gentlemen to sit back here and pick out some good fellow—and there are plenty of them up here—and say, "That is a boy that we would like to help," that just is not good business. I think it should be done in a businesslike way, and I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SLAUGHTER].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to address the House because of the fact that there are so many Members present. May I remind you that tomorrow the very controversial conference report on the State, Justice, Commerce bill will be brought up. That bill was very much debated when it was previously before the House, and it will probably be very much debated tomorrow. If you are absent, why blame yourselves if you miss several roll calls, because there is going to be something doing on this conference report tomorrow.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of the bill be considered as read, and that

amendments to any part thereof be in order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: Page 23, line 11, strike out "\$4" and insert "\$6."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, this proposed amendment relates to the compensation of pages in the House of Representatives. They are paid \$4 per day. Some of them come many hundreds of miles to Washington, paying, of course, their own traveling expenses. They pay \$15 per month to attend the pages' school, and some of them, to my knowledge, have difficulty in meeting their expenses out of the very meager per diem that is paid to them. It seems to me that today, when the House has taken steps to provide for more liberal allowances for itself, and when it has taken steps to provide more liberal compensation for the reading clerks, it is not inappropriate to ask that these 50 boys, who get only \$4 per day, may have their compensation increased to \$6 per day. Even then they will have barely enough to pay their living expenses, pay their tuition at the pages' school, and pay for their books and for their fare back home. There will not be a dime of profit in it at that.

I certainly hope that the House will adopt this amendment.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, here again is a case where we are beginning to write a pay-roll. I do not think it is the orderly way to do it. I do not think it is a business-like way to do it. By the action we just took it may be felt necessary to have another amendment to take care of some other men who are thrown out of line. I think you will find that another amendment will be offered right away to correct a situation that has arisen because of the fact that we have just adjusted those other figures. I think it is rather bad business to do it this way. I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia should be defeated.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. I think it should be explained to the House that some adjustments that were before the committee were taken into consideration.

Mr. O'NEAL. Yes.

Mr. PLOESER. The committee is fully aware of the fact that there should be other adjustments, but this is not the place to consider them without their having been considered over all and given thorough study. I hope no one will take advantage of this situation to try to rush a lot of water through a break in the dam.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 20, noes 56.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER: On page 23, line 11, strike out "\$4" and insert "\$5."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, this is just a meager increase of \$1 a day in the salary of these pages. Certainly it is justified if any increase whatever is justified to anybody. I hope that you will do this measure of justice to these boys.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, the same argument applies to this amendment that was made to the last amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia. This is not the way to do business, in my opinion, and I trust the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TARVER) there were—ayes 101, noes 57.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, by the direction of the subcommittee, I offer an amendment. I may say that this provision was considered by the subcommittee but through inadvertence was left out of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'NEAL: On page 23, line 23, after the comma following the word "each", insert "one at \$3,000, and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent," and following that, change the word "three" to "two."

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, the committee carefully considered this amendment. It was one of three amendments which they recommended and considered at one time. Through some inadvertence, this one was omitted. I suggest that the amendment be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LANHAM: On page 22, line 6, after the word "at" (first occurrence), strike out "\$1,470" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,400"; in the same line after the word "at" (second occurrence), strike out the figures "\$1,680" and insert in lieu thereof "\$2,100"; on page 22, line 7, after the word "at", strike out "\$1,620" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,920"; in the same line, after the words "all", strike out the figures "\$110,820" and insert in lieu thereof "\$132,900."

[Mr. LANHAM addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I rise in opposition to the amendment, not because I object in any way to giving these

men on the Capitol Police force what they are entitled to. Again, I say it is not the way to arrange for a pay roll, to sit in this Committee and then in response to an impassioned speech by someone, vote for increases which cause the whole pay-roll structure to be thrown out of balance and cause certain other people to feel they have been mistreated because you took care of one and did not take care of the other. Of course, I think something should be done to aid the Capitol Police force. Under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas you will put them on the same basis almost, not quite, with the Metropolitan Police. Well, the qualifications are not the same. The long training and all that goes to make competent, outstanding, fine policemen have not been applied in the same manner as far as the Capitol Police are concerned. We might as well be practical. As much as I would like to see these men helped, I think it is in the interest of the House and the whole pay roll to let this thing go before the Committee on Accounts or some committee to study the question as a whole and not vote in response to some enthusiastic and well-meaning man who knows of one case and does not know of another, and gets the whole watch so it will not run, from tinkering with one or two wheels.

I regret very much to suggest to this House that I think the wiser, sounder, saner, more businesslike way is not to vote just because some enthusiastic speech has been made, but to let this matter go over to the Accounts Committee and the proper authorities, to go into the whole subject, and bring back a bill that will be fair not only to those whom you want to help, but to those whom we have overlooked. I will be glad to cooperate in aiding the Capitol Police.

I hope the amendment will be rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. DINGELL) there were ayes 60 and noes 87.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee of the Whole House a few minutes ago, in its wisdom, and I take no issue with the action taken, as the majority rule is a procedure that we all respect and follow, increased the salaries of our reading clerks. I want to call attention to the fact that on page 16 the salaries of our Parliamentarian and assistant Parliamentarian are carried in this bill.

You will note that the base salary of the Parliamentarian is \$5,000. You will also note that the base salary of the assistant Parliamentarian is \$3,000. The result of the amendment adopted, of course, throws them out of line.

I do not believe I have to call to the attention of the Members of the House the importance of the position of Parliamentarian and Assistant Parliamentarian. I hardly believe I have to call to the attention of any Member of this House the valuable contribution made to

the proceedings of this House by our outstanding Parliamentarian, in particular, and also by his able assistant, Mr. Roy.

It is not my intention to ask unanimous consent to return to that part of the bill to consider an amendment which I think should be considered and adopted; but I do call the attention of the House to the situation that presents itself to two of our most valued associates, and express the hope that in the next deficiency bill the appropriations subcommittee on the deficiency bill and the full committee will consider this question and increase the salaries of these two fine, not employees, but officials in a sense, of the House of Representatives.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I gladly yield.

Mr. REED of New York. I agree with the sentiments expressed by the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts. I recall when he was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, one of its outstanding members, before he became majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Coming from one whom I consider one of the outstanding Members of the House, I appreciate the compliment the gentleman has just paid me.

Mr. REED of New York. The gentleman realizes, as perhaps few Members of the House can who are not Members of the Committee on Ways and Means, a committee of 25 Members holding sessions day after day and evening after evening, and even Saturdays, the importance of the minority clerk. We have a minority clerk to that committee. I am not going to ask at this time, but I want to express the hope just as the gentleman has that this minority clerk who is now very much underpaid—I think he gets around \$2,700 or something like that—be raised to a point that is consistent with the dignity of the office and the requirements of the office.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know of no one who works harder than the minority clerk and the clerk and employees of the Committee on Ways and Means. I agree with the gentleman that he should be considered.

But we all know what Lew Deschler does as Parliamentarian. Not a thing done in this House but what goes through his hands.

On my way home the other night at 7 o'clock I met Lew Deschler coming back into the Capitol to continue his work during the night. He is available at all times; and we all know that there is no one connected with this House who is more valuable to the proceedings of the House than our distinguished Parliamentarian. I hope that the proper subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations when they are considering the next deficiency bill will pass upon this question and will keep in mind what I have said and give these two fine assistants of ours the increase in salary they so richly deserve.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. The gentleman from Massachusetts is eminently correct in the position he has

taken. There is no one in this House who has more to do with its entire proceedings. Every bill, every amendment, every resolution goes through the Parliamentarian's hands. If anybody is entitled to a raise, certainly it is those in the Parliamentarian's office.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. I wish to add a word to what our colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] has said about the minority clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means. He is a highly efficient clerk. His father was at one time a very prominent Member of the House of Representatives, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means. He left that committee to become chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House.

To give you some idea of what minority clerks in particular mean to the House of Representatives and to the Committee on Ways and Means, it is only necessary for me to say that our previous very efficient minority clerk, Mr. Rapp, whom the gentleman from Massachusetts knew very well—

Mr. McCORMACK. I knew him and he was a very honorable young man.

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. He certainly was. A prominent law firm in the city of New York offered him something like four times as much as the House paid him in order to get his services.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the totals that have been affected by these various amendments be corrected.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GREEN: Page 22, line 17, after the comma, strike out "16 messengers at \$1,740 each" and insert "16 messengers at \$2,040 each."

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Chairman, in all measures of this kind there are always people who are forgotten when it comes to a raise in pay. The ones who play an important part in the House of Representatives are the doorkeepers, the men on the door, especially the front door, where they have to know and recognize every Member of the House and protect the House of Representatives itself. These men are entitled to a small in-

crease of \$300, making their salary \$2,040. Most of them come from outside of Washington and with the high cost of living are entitled to this increase.

Mr. McGLINCHEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GREEN. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. McGLINCHEY. I want to complement the gentleman from Pennsylvania for taking up this matter in reference to the doorkeepers who have responsible positions. They have to recognize every Member of the House and see that only those who are Members of the House are admitted. In my opinion they are entitled to an increase of \$300 per year.

Mr. GREEN. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN].

Mr. Chairman, the same argument applies to this amendment as has heretofore been made in reference to the other amendments. It is unwise to write pay rolls in this way, and I therefore trust the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GREEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GREEN) there were—ayes 17, noes 97.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having assumed the chair, Mr. JOHN J. DELANEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill, as amended, do pass.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. In its present form, I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COLE of Missouri) there were—ayes 179, noes 83.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a statement made by Mr. PHILLIPS before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. JENSEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial from the Stanton Zephyr.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two places and include in each an editorial.

Mr. LaFOLLETTE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a report by Hon. Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of New York.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. EARTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, due to having a most important previous engagement at the Department of State with the chairman of a special Agriculture Subcommittee of the House, of which I am a member, I was not present for the record vote on the question of whether or not the rule for consideration of H. R. 3109 should be adopted. If I had been present at the time of the record vote, I would have cast my vote against the adoption of the rule. I returned to the House shortly after this vote was taken and when a motion was offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] to strike from the bill the provisions allowing \$2,500 to the Members of Congress for expenses in connection with their official duties, I cast my vote for the amendment. I also voted against the final passage of the bill.

PROGRAM FOR NEXT WEEK

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the majority leader if he can tell us the program for next week?

Mr. McCORMACK. I shall be very glad to give that information.

Monday is District day. I understand there are three noncontroversial bills to be considered. I see the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia is here. May I ask him to advise the House as to the numbers of the bills and what they are?

Mr. RANDOLPH. The numbers of the bills are H. R. 2874, H. R. 2875, and H. R. 2995. As the distinguished majority leader says, they are not controversial, and I believe we can dispose of them speedily.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. They are unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. RANDOLPH. They are unanimously reported by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have asked the gentleman from West Virginia to give the Republican whip that information, and I understand he will do that. The information I am about to give now will also be given to the Republican whip.

After the District of Columbia business is concluded on Monday, there will be brought up the bill, H. R. 1690, dealing with agricultural extension work, on which there will be 1 hour of general debate. If that bill is completed in time, we will take up the bill, H. R. 2347, relating to guayule rubber. If the latter bill cannot be disposed of on Monday, it will have to be displaced on the calendar, because I am assigning to the program for Tuesday the bill H. R. 3035, the postal-salary bill, and following that on that day the bill H. R. 387, a bill amending the Nationality Act of 1940.

The business census bill, which was to have come up tomorrow but cannot be taken up then, has been placed on the program for next Wednesday.

Thursday and Friday have been set aside for consideration of the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. If there is any time left on Friday, the bill H. R. 2113, relating to the Federal Farm Loan Act, will be considered.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Tomorrow, the conference report on the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments appropriation bill will come up?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes; and I shall ask unanimous consent that the House meet tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I have no objection to that.

HOURLY OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Hook] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, the distinguished and able gentleman from Oklahoma will, I understand, propose an amendment to H. R. 1690 that, if passed and enforced, will check the spread of fascism in rural America. The amendment proposes simply to prohibit the use of funds appropriated by Congress to the Extension Service for the promotion and the activities of any private organization.

Unless one knows, as I know, what goes on in this country and in my own State of Michigan, between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service, including the county agents, one would think there would be no more opposition to this amendment than to an amendment against smallpox or the spread of fascism.

The fact that there is opposition to the Wickersham amendment proves the existence of the evil that it is designed to rout out and will rout out unless this House, by defeating the amendment, gives its approval and its blessing to a wholly sinister, disruptive, destructive, and thoroughly un-American and subversive set-up now existing between the Farm Bureau and the Extension Service in many of our agricultural States. It proves, to my mind, how far along the road to rural fascism we have already gone.

I am not choosing my words lightly, nor using them loosely, Mr. Speaker, when I say that H. R. 1690, as it stands, without the Wickersham amendment, will double the strength and the hold that the American Farm Bureau has upon the United States Extension Service, the land-grant colleges, and the State and county extension services. The bill provides for twelve and a half million more dollars annually for the Extension Service, which, when matched by State and county funds and piddling little sums contributed in some States by farm bureaus, will mean \$25,000,000 more—added to the approximately \$37,000,000 already being used by the Extension Service. I am not opposing the authority to appropriate additional funds for an Extension Service free and independent of the Farm Bureau. I would be for such additional funds.

But I am against giving additional funds, or authorizing later additional appropriations of additional funds, to a United States extension service that seems to be absolutely supine and helpless, completely deaf, dumb, and blind to the uses that are made of United States funds after they are paid over to the State extension services.

I know out of my own experience and observation, and from reports that are common knowledge among the members of this House, particularly the members from rural areas, that \$25,000,000 added to \$37,000,000 will, in effect, give the Farm Bureau a \$62,000,000 political machine with which it can, on the one hand, by the use of intimidation, coercion and

H. R. 3109

MAY 14 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legis-
5 lative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,
6 namely:

7 SENATE

8 SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

9 For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

10 For mileage of the President of the Senate and of
11 Senators, \$51,000.

1 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
2 others:

3 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

4 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
5 States, \$15,000.

6 Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President,
7 at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

8 CHAPLAIN

9 Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation
12 as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent
13 fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform
14 the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional
15 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; fi-
16 nancial clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the
17 position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial
18 clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and \$1,500 addi-
19 tion so long as the position is held by the present incum-
20 bent; Journal clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long
21 as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal
22 clerk, \$4,000; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,500 addi-
23 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
24 cumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk, \$3,540

1 and \$460 additional so long as the position is held by the
 2 present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and \$600 addi-
 3 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 4 bent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and \$420
 5 additional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 6 bent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of stationery,
 7 \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,600 and \$500 additional so long as
 8 the position is held by the present incumbent, one at \$3,360,
 9 one at \$3,180, one at \$2,880 and \$540 additional so long
 10 as the position is held by the present incumbent, two at
 11 \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640 each, clerk in disbursing office,
 12 \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the
 13 position is held by the present incumbent, five at \$2,400
 14 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740 each; assistant
 15 in library, \$1,440; special officer, \$2,460; assistants at the
 16 press door—one at \$2,200, one at \$1,900; messenger,
 17 \$1,260; laborers—one at \$1,980, one at \$1,620, five at
 18 \$1,440 each, one at \$1,380, one in Secretary's office, \$1,680,
 19 one \$1,560, one \$1,260; in all, \$153,920.

DOCUMENT ROOM

21 Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional
 22 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first
 23 assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assistants, at
 24 \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$19,220.

1 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

2 Clerks and messengers to the following committees:
3 Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
4 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
5 assistant clerk \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Approp-
6 riations—clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as
7 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant
8 clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position
9 is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800;
10 three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks
11 at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Control
12 the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900;
13 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
14 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Banking and Cur-
15 rency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
16 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Civil Service—clerk,
17 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; ad-
18 ditional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
19 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
20 at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
21 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two
22 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference Majority of the
23 Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant
24 clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Conference
25 Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-

1 880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,220. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant
 3 clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional
 4 clerks at \$1,800 each; additional clerical assistance at rates of
 5 compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee,
 6 \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 7 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 8 \$1,800. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 9 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; ad-
 10 ditional clerk, \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive De-
 11 partments—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 12 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Finance—clerk,
 13 \$4,200 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held
 14 by the present incumbent; special assistant to the committee,
 15 \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700;
 16 assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each;
 17 two experts (one for the majority and one for the minority)
 18 at \$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—
 19 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 20 880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; addi-
 21 tional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Immigration—
 22 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk,
 23 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Indian Affairs—clerk,
 24 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so
 25 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assist-

1 ant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—
 3 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 4 220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk,
 5 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two
 6 assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220.
 7 Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 8 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
 9 \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 10 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at
 12 \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk,
 13 \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 14 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Mili-
 15 tary Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 16 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks
 17 at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 18 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks
 19 at \$1,800 each. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 20 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,-
 21 220 each. Patents—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 22 assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—
 23 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks
 24 at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,-
 25 900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520; three

1 assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800.
 2 Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 3 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and
 4 Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
 5 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Buildings
 6 and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assist-
 7 ant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000; additional clerk,
 8 \$1,800. Public Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assist-
 9 ant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant
 10 clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk, \$3,900 and \$200
 11 toward the preparation biennially of the Senate Manual
 12 under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220;
 14 additional clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—
 15 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks
 16 at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; addi-
 17 tional clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$515,140.

18 CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

19 Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen
 20 of the committees specially provided for herein, as follows:
 21 Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at
 22 \$2,400 each; and seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each;
 23 such clerks and assistant clerks shall be ex officio clerks and
 24 assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator is
 25 chairman; seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for

1 each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assist-
2 ant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is
3 chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

4 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
5 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

6 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
7 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

8 Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one
9 for each Senator from each State which has a population of
10 three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

11 For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for
12 each Senator from any State which has a population of ten
13 million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional
14 clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any
15 State which has a population of five million or more in-
16 habitants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000:
17 *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition
18 to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled,
19 and shall be employed only during the period of the
20 emergency.

21 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to
22 Senators (including chairmen of standing committees)
23 at the rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator from each
24 State having a population of four million or more inhabitants,
25 \$90,720; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each

1 State having a population of less than four million, \$313,560;
2 in all, \$404,280.

3 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
4 change the number of employees in their respective offices
5 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
6 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
7 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
8 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such
9 offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided*
10 *further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph
11 at a rate in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action
12 shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically
13 fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,040 per annum:
14 *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chair-
15 men, before the day on which they are to become effec-
16 tive, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrange-
17 ments to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter
18 shall pay such employees in accordance with such cer-
19 tifications.

20 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph
21 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section
22 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
23 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
24 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical assist-

1 ants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such death
 2 shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective salaries
 3 for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*, That any
 4 such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll shall, while
 5 so continued, perform their duties under the direction of the
 6 Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby authorized and
 7 directed to remove from such pay roll any such clerks who
 8 are not attending to the duties for which their services are con-
 9 tinued: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to clerical
 10 assistants of standing committees of the Senate when their
 11 service otherwise would continue beyond such period.

12 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,567,080.

13 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

14 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
 15 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the mi-
 16 nority), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long
 17 as the respective positions are held by the present respective
 18 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
 19 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$480 addi-
 20 tional each so long as the respective positions are held by
 21 the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms
 22 and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,000 additional so long as the
 23 position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
 24 \$3,300, one \$3,120, one \$2,200, one \$2,120, one \$1,800,
 25 one to the secretary for the majority, \$2,280 and \$120

1 additional so long as the position is held by the present
2 incumbent, one to the secretary for the minority, \$2,280
3 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the
4 present incumbent; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,880; messen-
5 gers—three (acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,400 each;
6 thirty (including four for minority) at \$1,740 each; four at
7 \$1,620 each; one at card door, \$2,640, and \$240 additional
8 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk
9 on Journal work for Congressional Record to be selected by
10 the Official Reporters, \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780;
11 one, \$2,300; one, \$2,040; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, \$2,-
12 040; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the posi-
13 tion is held by the present incumbent; five skilled laborers,
14 \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,740
15 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the
16 present incumbent; four female attendants in charge of ladies'
17 retiring rooms, at \$1,500 each; three female attendants in
18 charge of ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office Building, at
19 \$1,500 each; telephone operators—chief, \$2,460 and \$280
20 additional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
21 bent; fourteen at \$1,620 each; laborer in charge of Senate
22 toilet rooms in old library space, \$1,200; press gallery—
23 superintendent, \$3,660; assistant superintendent, \$3,000;
24 assistant superintendent, \$1,920; messengers for service to
25 press correspondents—two at \$1,560 each, two at \$1,440

1 each; radio press gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; assistant
 2 superintendent, \$1,960; laborers—two at \$1,440 each, one
 3 at \$1,320, twenty-seven at \$1,260 each, three at \$480 each;
 4 special employees—seven at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages
 5 for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$4 per day each,
 6 during the session, \$15,204; in all, \$272,484.

7 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 8 tain, \$2,700; two lieutenants at \$1,740 each; two special
 9 officers at \$1,740 each; four sergeants at \$1,680 each; fifty-
 10 five privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$105,480.

11 POST OFFICE

12 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600; assistant postmaster,
 13 \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,280; twenty-
 14 six mail carriers at \$1,740 each; in all, \$56,460.

15 FOLDING ROOM

16 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long
 17 as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk,
 18 \$2,400; clerk, \$1,740; folders—chief, \$2,040; fourteen at
 19 \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,340.

20 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

21 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,
 22 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
 23 Vice President, \$4,000.

24 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates

1 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
2 installments, \$65,450.

3 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
4 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

5 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
6 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
7 \$8,000.

8 Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
9 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-
10 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
11 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Con-
12 tingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents
13 per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
14 appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence
15 expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Sub-
16 sistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as
17 amended.

18 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
19 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the
20 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as author-
21 ized by law, \$35,500.

22 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets
23 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

24 For materials for folding, \$1,500.

1 Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and
2 advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

3 Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the
4 Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9,
5 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress),
6 \$35,000.

7 Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and
8 equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for
9 official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at
10 Arms, \$8,760.

11 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
12 of labor, \$372,962.

13 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$970.

14 Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of
15 Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

16 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
17 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of
18 the Senate as authorized by law, \$9,376.66.

19 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
20 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to
21 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
22 obtaining and laying factual data and information before
23 the committee for its consideration in the discharge of its
24 functions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent

1 fund of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1946, \$50,000
2 in pursuance of the purposes set forth in said resolution.

3 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
4 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
5 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent
6 Expenses of the Senate, the initial three-minute toll charges
7 on not to exceed ten strictly official long-distance telephone
8 calls from Washington, District of Columbia, per month for
9 each Senator.

10 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-
11 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
12 mittees and offices of the Senate, \$26,900.

13 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
14 documents, \$2,000.

15 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

16 MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

17 For compensation of Members of the House of Repre-
18 sentatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident
19 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

20 For mileage of Representatives. the Delegate from
21 Hawaii and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.
22 and for expenses of the Delegate from Alaska, \$171,000.

23 There shall be paid to each Representative and Dele-
24 gate, and to the resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

1 after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per
 2 annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting
 3 from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal
 4 monthly installments. For making such payments through
 5 June 30, 1946, \$1,642,500, of which so much as is required
 6 to make such payments for the period from January 3,
 7 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be imme-
 8 diately available.

9 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
 10 others:

11 OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

12 Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks
 13 to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker,
 14 \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

15 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

16 Salaries: Parliamentarian \$5,000, and \$2,500 additional
 17 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and
 18 for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assist-
 19 ant Parliamentarian, \$3,000 and \$1,500 additional so long
 20 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger
 21 to Speaker's table, \$1,740; in all, \$14,740.

22 CHAPLAIN

23 Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and
 24 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 25 incumbent.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to continue available, under the limitations of House Resolution 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk, \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$5,000; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at \$2,460 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160 each; assistant in disbursing office, \$1,800; additional clerical assistance in disbursing office in accordance with the provisions of House Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and 679, adopted December 16, 1942, December 20, 1943, and December 14, 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assistants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$2,500; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at

1 \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560;
 2 laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260 each; tele-
 3 phone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-three
 4 at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as author-
 5 ized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,010;
 6 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
 7 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
 8 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent
 9 of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabi-
 10 netmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the con-
 11 struction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant
 12 custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer,
 13 \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation,
 14 maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all,
 15 \$216,350.

16 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

17 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following com-
 18 mittees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 19 janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 20 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; as-
 21 sistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed
 22 by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of
 23 the House of Representatives, \$48,740, and in addition, the
 24 unexpended balance for such purpose for the fiscal year 1945
 25 is continued available during fiscal year 1946; twelve

1 clerk-stenographers at the annual rate of \$1,800 each, one
2 for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations
3 having jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as
4 shall be designated by the chairman of the Committee on
5 Appropriations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the
6 subcommittees so designated, subject to the approval of the
7 chairman, and one for the office of the ranking minority
8 member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be ap-
9 pointed by him, \$23,400, of which \$1,800 shall be im-
10 mediately available. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,760;
11 assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Census—clerk,
12 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,760; jani-
13 tor, \$1,260. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
14 assistant clerk, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights,
15 and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition
16 of Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—
17 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Edu-
18 cation—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of the Pres-
19 ident, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—
20 clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; jani-
21 tor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
22 \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
23 \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
24 Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300;
25 janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,

1 \$1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 2 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—
 3 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. In-
 4 dian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 5 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 6 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 7 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 8 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 9 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;
 10 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 11 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 12 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 13 clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 14 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 15 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-
 16 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 17 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 18 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—
 19 clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 20 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 21 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260.
 22 Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor,
 23 \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assist-
 24 ant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760;
 25 janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk,

1 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public
 2 Lands—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 3 \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,
 4 \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant
 6 clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 7 sistant clerk, \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor,
 8 \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-
 9 American Activities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640;
 10 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—
 11 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260.
 12 Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000;
 13 assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk,
 14 \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560;
 15 two at \$1,260 each. World War Veterans' Legis-
 16 lation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; for an addi-
 17 tional amount for clerks of the committees pursuant to the
 18 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public, 512), \$22,880; in all,
 19 \$390,960.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

21 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 22 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assist-
 23 ant cashier, \$4,000; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each;
 24 Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600; special
 25 assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$2,400; pair clerk and

1 messenger, \$2,820; stenographer, \$2,500; skilled laborer,
2 \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all, \$41,200.

3 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
4 lieutenants at \$1,740 each; five sergeants at \$1,680 each;
5 sixty privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$110,820.

6 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

7 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;
8 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants
9 to the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at
10 \$3,000, and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—
11 superintendent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at
12 \$1,560; chief janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long
13 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messengers—
14 one chief messenger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as
15 the position is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messen-
16 gers at \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each;
17 laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at
18 \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloak-
19 room) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies'
20 retiring rooms at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' recep-
21 tion room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180
22 and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the
23 present incumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief
24 clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks
25 at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one

1 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
2 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
3 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
4 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
5 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the
6 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
7 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
8 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for
9 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day
10 each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
11 Lewis), \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the posi-
12 tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent
13 of document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
14 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;
15 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560;
16 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
17 in all, \$281,970.

18 SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

19 For the minority employees authorized and named in the
20 House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11,
21 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000
22 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the
23 present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each; one at \$3,600 and
24 \$300 additional while the position is held by the present

1 incumbent (minority pair clerk, House Resolution Num-
2 bered 313 of August 7, 1935) ; in all \$23,350.

3 Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding
4 room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913,
5 \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of
6 April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

7 Successors to any of the employees provided for in the
8 two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of
9 Representatives at any time.

10 Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110
11 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the
12 present incumbent; clerk, \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000;
13 two assistant clerks, at \$1,800 each; for official expenses
14 of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution
15 Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December
16 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all, \$13,540.

17 Conference minority: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300 addi-
18 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
19 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
20 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
21 to be appointed by the minority leader.

22 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
23 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
24 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
25 in all, \$3,480.

1 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
2 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
3 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each;
4 in all, \$4,000.

5 POST OFFICE

6 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
7 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100
8 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-
9 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
10 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at
11 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
12 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

13 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-
14 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
15 \$2,200.

16 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

17 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
18 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
19 clerk, \$2,000; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in
20 all, \$70,500.

21 COMMITTEE REPORTERS

22 Salaries: Four reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each,
23 and two reporters to committees, at \$6,500 each; clerk,
24 \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all,

1 \$58,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the sale
2 of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees reported
3 by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
4 as "miscellaneous receipts".

5 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
6 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
7 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
8 30, 1946, inclusive.

9 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

10 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
11 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto
12 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties,
13 as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

15 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
16 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
17 repair shops, \$55,000, of which \$5,000 shall be immediately
18 available.

19 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
20 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
21 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
22 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
23 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
24 sixth Congress), the reimbursement to the official re-
25 porters to committees for the amounts actually paid out by

1 them for transcribing hearings, and materials for folding,
2 \$86,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
3 shall be used to pay the salaries of three additional laborers
4 authorized in section 2 of House Resolution Numbered 385
5 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted December 17,
6 1943.

7 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings
8 of committees other than special and select committees,
9 \$27,500.

10 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
11 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

12 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
13 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of
14 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
15 authorized by law, \$35,500.

16 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
17 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
18 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
19 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
20 more than four from the House and not more than two from
21 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person
22 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
23 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
24 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
25 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a

1 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
2 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

3 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
4 service, exclusive of personal services, \$200,000.

5 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
6 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
7 for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress,
8 and for stationery for the use of the committees and officers
9 of the House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

10 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
11 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
12 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
13 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician
14 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
15 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
16 an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four
17 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
18 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940,
19 \$6,985.

20 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
21 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

22 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
23 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
24 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
25 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850;

1 and the maximum allowance per capita is increased by \$25
2 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.

3 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
4 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
5 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
6 person, \$30,000.

7 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
8 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928
9 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the
10 direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

11 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "For
12 preliminary work in connection with the preparation of a
13 new edition of the United States Code, including the cor-
14 rection of errors as authorized by the Act approved March
15 2, 1929", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropria-
16 tion Act, 1944, is hereby continued available until June 30,
17 1946.

18 For preparing and editing a new edition of the Code of
19 Laws of the United States of America as authorized and
20 directed by law (U. S. C., title I, ch. III), to remain avail-
21 able until expended, \$150,000.

22 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
23 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
24 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
25 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the

1 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
2 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
3 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
4 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of
5 congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
6 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the
7 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
8 recording and filing statements of political committees and
9 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-
10 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S.
11 C., 241-256) ; and for such other assistance as the Clerk
12 of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct
13 of the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no
14 part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the
15 annual salary of any employee of the House of Repre-
16 sentatives.

17 Speaker's automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
18 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
19 \$4,000.

20 CAPITOL POLICE

21 General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uni-
22 forms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of
23 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent
24 expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services per-

1 formed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police
2 Board, \$9,400.

3 Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police
4 Board to provide additional protection during the present
5 emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including
6 the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power
7 Plant, \$55,000. Such sum shall only be expended for
8 payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed
9 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service
10 of the Treasury Department, and the Metropolitan Police
11 of the District of Columbia, and the heads of such agencies
12 and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
13 thorized and directed to make such details upon the request
14 of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period
15 of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions
16 of the Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority
17 as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of
18 the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may
19 be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and
20 other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made to
21 the Federal agency or the government of the District of
22 Columbia, respectively, and any sums so reimbursed shall
23 be credited to the appropriation or appropriations from which
24 such salaries and expenses are payable and be available
25 for all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person

1 detailed under the authority of this paragraph or under simi-
2 lar authority in the Legislative Branch, Appropriation Act,
3 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
4 from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia
5 shall be deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during
6 the period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of
7 rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same
8 extent as though such detail had not been made, and at
9 the termination thereof any such person who was a member
10 of such police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with
11 respect to rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits
12 which is not less than the status of such person in such
13 police at the end of such detail.

14 One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police"
15 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
16 by the Clerk of the House.

17 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING .

18 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as
19 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
20 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
21 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
22 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing
23 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
24 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
25 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as authorized by law, \$90,000, of which \$42,000 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and \$48,000 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

For preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the statements for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the work.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services at rates of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no Architect; \$65,470.

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official

1 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
2 sum of \$750.

3 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
4 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
5 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by
6 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
7 \$300.

8 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

9 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
10 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
11 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
12 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,
13 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
14 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
15 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
16 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; main-
17 tenance and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
18 office vehicle; not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of tech-
19 nical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city
20 directory; not to exceed \$150 for expenses of attendance,
21 when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol,
22 at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related
23 to work under the Architect of the Capitol; and the com-
24 pensation of the position of supervising engineer shall be at
25 the rate of \$6,000 per annum so long as the position is held

1 by the person who was the incumbent thereof on May 15,
2 1941; \$317,200.

3 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
4 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
5 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of
6 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
7 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
8 and equipment or under contract without compliance with
9 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
10 \$109,000.

12 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, alterations, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
13 expenses, \$13,200.

15 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the subway system connecting the Senate Office Building with the
16 Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal
17 and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track,
18 and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$1,500.

21 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
22 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
23 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
24 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
25 and for personal and other services, including four female

1 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each,
2 for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building;
3 to be expended under the control and supervision of the
4 Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$349,500.

5 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including
6 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
7 and for all necessary services, \$427,000.

8 Capitol power plant: For lighting, heating and power
9 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme
10 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
11 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
12 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-
13 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
14 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
15 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
16 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
17 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
18 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in
19 connection with the maintenance and operation of the
20 plant, \$882,700.

21 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
22 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
23 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7),
24 concerning purchases for executives departments.

25 The Government Printing Office and the Washington

1 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
2 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
3 furnished during the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts so
4 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

5 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

6 MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

7 Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services
8 at rates of pay provided by law, \$97,800.

9 Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of em-
10 ployees and additional employees under the Architect of the
11 Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings
12 on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such
13 Architect, \$7,000.

14 General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expendi-
15 tures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the
16 jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor
17 improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies,
18 waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances,
19 and personal and other services in connection with the
20 mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings
21 and grounds, \$84,000, of which \$40,000 shall be avail-
22 able for necessary expenses for remodeling of space in the
23 annex for a cafeteria and for furniture, equipment, and
24 other items required for operation of same.

25 For furniture, including the purchase of office and library

1 equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$38,600, to
2 be expended under the direction of the Architect of the
3 Capitol.

4 BOTANIC GARDEN

5 Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding
6 \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard
7 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$80,200;
8 all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the
9 Library.

10 Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements:
11 For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operat-
12 ing, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the
13 nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining
14 thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees,
15 shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous sup-
16 plies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for
17 use by employees in connection with their work; not to
18 exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of
19 waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants,
20 not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not
21 to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
22 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
23 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; office equipment and
24 contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of in-
25 sect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of

1 materials, and procurement of personal services by contract
 2 without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair,
 3 maintenance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motor-
 4 trucks, and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
 5 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and
 6 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
 7 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
 8 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
 9 on the Library, \$20,000.

10 No part of the appropriations contained in this title for
 11 the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by con-
 12 gressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery
 13 stock.

14 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

15 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Librar-
 16 ian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal
 17 services, including special and temporary services and extra
 18 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
 19 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$1,777,000, of which
 20 \$135,000 shall be immediately available.

21 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

22 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
 23 register, and other personal services, \$299,800.

24 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

25 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ

1 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available,
2 in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins,
3 and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to
4 render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees
5 and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests
6 of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700
7 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day
8 or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$198,300:
9 *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000 of this sum shall be
10 used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest
11 of General Public Bills.

12 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

13 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed
14 cards and other publications of the Library, including per-
15 sonal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), ex-
16 pressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such
17 distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when
18 incurred on the written authority and direction of the Libra-
19 rian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees
20 engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and
21 for extra special services of regular employees at rates to
22 be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$227,900.

23 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

24 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of
25 Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several

1 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
2 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
3 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial
4 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
5 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
6 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
7 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at
8 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material
9 and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes
10 and digests of State legislation for official distribution only,
11 and other printing and binding incident to the work of
12 compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$35,000.

13 UNION CATALOGUES

14 Salaries and expenses: To continue the development
15 and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including per-
16 sonal services within and without the District of Columbia
17 (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services,
18 including extra special services of regular employees, at
19 rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary mate-
20 rial and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and
21 incidentals, \$44,700.

22 MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

23 To enable the Librarian of Congress to make preliminary
24 investigations and to prepare plans for recording, storing,
25 and servicing of motion pictures and still photographs, in-

cluding personal services, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and other necessary expenses, \$11,600.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, \$525,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the in-

crease of the law library, \$150,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$20,000.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding \$30,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000 for sound-reproduction records and for the maintenance and replacement of the Government-owned reproducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

PRINTING AND BINDING

General printing and binding: For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the

1 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
2 of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$319,000.

3 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright
4 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries
5 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
6 States courts involving copyright, \$20,000.

7 Printing catalog cards: For the printing of catalog
8 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
9 tribution of printed cards, \$260,000.

10 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

11 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,
12 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscel-
13 laneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental
14 expenses connected with the administration of the Library
15 and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for
16 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
17 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$26,600.

18 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellane-
19 ous supplies necessary for the operation of the photodupli-
20 cating machines of the Library and the making of photo-
21 duplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplications,
22 \$24,100.

23 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
24 of penalty mail for the Library of Congress as required by

1 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
2 \$12,500.

3 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

4 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal
5 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,
6 as amended, including special and temporary services and
7 special services of regular employees in connection with
8 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
9 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750) at
10 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$314,300.

11 For mail, delivery, including maintenance, operation,
12 and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle,
13 telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other spe-
14 cial clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and elevator
15 conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent ex-
16 penses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous
17 supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with
18 the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings,
19 \$22,800: *Provided*, That any appropriations under the con-
20 trol of the Librarian of Congress may be expended without
21 reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
22 5) in any case when the total amount of the purchase in-
23 volved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$500.

Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, but the Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such appointment a person in any of the three categories specified in such section 206 who possesses the special qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise meets the general requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
BINDING

To provide the Public Printer with a working capital for the following purposes for the execution of printing, binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compensation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees additional to those herein appropriated for, including employees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material

1 for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the
2 provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays and
3 Executive orders granting holidays and half holidays with
4 pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer to comply
5 with the provisions of law granting leave to employees with
6 pay, such pay to be at the rate for their regular positions
7 at the time the leave is granted; rental of buildings and
8 equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric
9 fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage
10 of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair,
11 and operation of the same, to be used only for official pur-
12 poses, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-
13 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of
14 the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writ-
15 ing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, tele-
16 graph and telephone service, furniture, typewriters, and
17 carpets; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000
18 for attendance at meetings or conventions when authorized
19 by the Joint Committee on Printing; stationery, post-
20 age, and advertising; directories, technical books, news-
21 papers, magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding
22 \$750); adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and
23 other machines of similar character; rubber boots, coats,
24 and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,000); equip-
25 ment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and build-

1 ings, and for minor alterations to buildings; necessary
2 equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency
3 room for the use of all employees in the Government Print-
4 ing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury
5 while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellane-
6 ous items authorized by the Public Printer; for expenses
7 authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Print-
8 ing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment,
9 material, and supplies and Government printing plants in
10 the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding
11 \$1,000) ; for salaries and expenses of preparing the semi-
12 monthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record
13 under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing
14 (chief indexer at \$3,480, one cataloger at \$3,180, two
15 catalogers at \$2,460 each, and one cataloger at \$2,100) ;
16 and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equip-
17 ment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing
18 of the work; in all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be
19 charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for
20 Congress including supplemental and deficiency estimates
21 of appropriations; the printing, binding, and distribution of
22 the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved
23 July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding
24 \$500,000) ; for the printing and binding of the supple-
25 ment to the Code of Federal Regulations for 1945, as

1 authorized by the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C.
2 311), \$100,000; the printing and binding for use of the
3 Government Printing Office; the printing and binding
4 (not exceeding \$3,000) for official use of the Architect
5 of the Capitol upon requisition of the Secretary of the
6 Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000:
7 *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working
8 capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended
9 balance not later than twelve months after the close of the
10 fiscal year 1946: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
11 the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
12 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of
13 \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part
14 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture
15 (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture).

16 Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the
17 foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by
18 the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so
19 recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate
20 of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public
21 Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously
22 ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this
23 appropriation is made.

24 During the fiscal year 1946 any executive depart-
25 ment or independent establishment of the Government

1 ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies
2 from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly
3 by check to the Public Printer upon his written request,
4 either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part
5 of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be,
6 and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance here-
7 with shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance
8 of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
9 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall
10 be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon
11 by the Public Printer and the department or establishment
12 concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work
13 that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received from
14 sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and condemned
15 property; and for losses or damage to Government property;
16 shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury
17 Department, of the appropriation made for the working
18 capital of the Government Printing Office for the year in
19 which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by
20 the Public Printer.

21 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
22 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
23 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
24 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
25 such detail be authorized by law.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent, and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40), \$1,045,000.

General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewriters, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains, books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage, carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sanitary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies, catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository libraries; in all, \$345,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the

1 Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That the
2 Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the quota
3 that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Definitive
4 Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Representa-
5 tive, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving during
6 the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written application
7 therefor.

8 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

9 PRINTING OFFICE

10 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
11 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required
12 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
13 \$353,000.

14 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
15 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
16 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12,
17 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved
18 June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases
19 for executive departments.

20 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for
21 printing and binding for the fiscal year 1946 within
22 or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads
23 of the various executive departments and independent estab-

1 lishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of
2 annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions:
3 *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discon-
4 tinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the
5 offices of the heads of the respective departments or inde-
6 pendent establishments for public inspection.

7 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this
8 Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private
9 vehicles.

10 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
11 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
12 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensa-
13 tion or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
14 different from that specifically established for such position by
15 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of
16 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided
17 herein shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and
18 the authority for any position specifically established by such
19 Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall
20 cease to exist.

21 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
22 in this Act shall be paid as compensation to any per-
23 son appointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member

1 of the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to
2 be prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police
3 Board: *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby
4 authorized to detail police from the House Office, Senate
5 Office, and Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol
6 Grounds.

7 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
8 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
9 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
10 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
11 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
12 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
13 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
14 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
15 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
16 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
17 advocates or who is a member of an organization that advo-
18 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
19 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
20 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
21 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
22 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
23 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the

1 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
2 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

3 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
4 Branch Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives May 10, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative
Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1946, and for other purposes.

MAY 14 (Legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1946

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE
SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
H. R. 3109
A BILL MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946, AND
FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland, *Chairman*

JOHN H. OVERTON, Louisiana

STYLES BRIDGES, New Hampshire

THEODORE F. GREEN, Rhode Island

CLYDE M. REED, Kansas

DENNIS CHAVEZ, New Mexico

JOSEPH H. BALL, Minnesota

BURNET R. MAYBANK, South Carolina

HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan

ABE MURDOCK, Utah

EVERARD H. SMITH, *Clerk*;

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1945

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met pursuant to call, in the Appropriations Committee room, Capitol, at 10:30 a. m., Senator John H. Overton (acting chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Overton (presiding), Green, Chavez, Maybank, Murdock, Bridges, and Reed.

Also present: Senators Taft and O'Mahoney.

Senator OVERTON. Gentlemen, we will proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. SHERIDAN DOWNEY, A UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA

ASSISTANT CLERK TO CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE

Senator OVERTON. We are glad to have you proceed now, Senator Downey.

Senator DOWNEY. Thank you.

Mr. Chairman, I am chairman of the Civil Service Committee. As you know, when a Senator is chairman of a committee, all of his clerks are carried as clerks of that committee. But I have no special clerk assigned to me because I am chairman of that committee. Mr. Thompson, our auditor, tells me that there is no other important committee or, at least, that there is no other chairman of an important committee—or as important as the Civil Service Committee—that does not have an extra clerk assigned to him by reason of his being chairman of that committee.

I have assigned one of the young women on my senatorial staff to do the work of the Civil Service Committee. It takes all her time. She writes probably 20 or 25 letters a day, answering inquiries and giving information, and she answers about the same number of telephone calls, attends to legislation, and, of course, attends the hearings of the committee. Sometimes I have to have additional assistance for her, out of my office.

The work in my office is very heavy. Although, of course, the larger States have some extra clerks, I find that the clerks that I can provide out of the allowance made to me as a Senator are not sufficient to do my work; and for many months I have been carrying either one or two girls out of my own pocket. At the present time I find it necessary to employ a girl beyond what my senatorial allowance will provide, and I am paying her \$225 a month.

The young lady who is doing the Civil Service Committee work happens to be a graduate of the Law School of the University of California and has been admitted to the bar. I am paying her \$3,180 a year.

In view of the fact that I am now carrying one clerk out of my own funds, and in view of the fact that every other committee, so I am advised by Mr. Thompson, does have a clerk, I am here earnestly beseeching that special allowance be made to me for a clerk at \$3,180, which is the amount I am now paying the clerk in the Civil Service Committee.

Senator BRIDGES. I think something of that sort is in line with giving additional assistants to Congress to do the job, and I think the Senator is justified in what he asks.

Senator DOWNEY. Thank you.

Senator Byrd, who is on my committee, told me he would support me in my request, because he knows the amount of work that is being done.

STATEMENT OF COLIN F. STAM, CHIEF OF STAFF, JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Senator OVERTON. Very well, Mr. Stam. Please state your full name and your present official position to the reporter.

Mr. STAM. Yes, sir. My name is Colin F. Stam. I am chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

Senator OVERTON. How long have you been engaged in the study of revenue and income-tax law?

Mr. STAM. I came with the committee about 1927. Before that I had some Government and private experience in taxation. But I have been up here on the Hill since 1927.

Senator OVERTON. Continuously?

Mr. STAM. Yes.

Senator OVERTON. All right. Do you have a statement to make?

EXPENSE ALLOWANCE TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. STAM. In response to the request of your committee, I have a short statement that rather summarizes the problem. First let me state the provision of the House bill, H. R. 3109, relating to the item of \$2,500 for each Representative and Delegate. It reads as follows:

There shall be paid to each Representative and Delegate, and to the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments.

The House report, which is in justification of this \$2,500 item, contains the following statement:

The bill includes an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum per Member. For many years Members of the Congress have been subjected to a myriad of expenses incidental to the efficient conduct of their respective offices. During the emergency period immediately prior to the war period and during the war period sessions of Congress have been almost continuous, with demand for service mounting. As a result, Members have been compelled to go to excessive expense which, in any other department of the Government or in normal business administration, would be paid by the department or business which is beneficiary

of such service. The expense has during the period of high war costs caused a heavy drain on the Members' personal finances, for matters not personal but directly incidental to public office. The committee, therefore, recommends that a reasonable average allowance for such pertinent expenses be made. The committee knows such action to be consistent with departmental appropriations and believes it to be consistent with the public intent and welfare. Since this amount is entirely for expenses incidental to office, it would not be income, therefore not taxable.

QUESTION WHETHER AMOUNT IS TAXABLE

The bill itself does not say anything about the expense money not being taxable; it is merely referred to in the report.

The problem which I think the committee will wish to consider is whether language of the bill would be sufficient, in itself, to exempt the \$2,500 from the income tax, if it is desired to extend this \$2,500 allowance to the Senate.

AUTHORITY IN INTERNAL REVENUE CODE FOR ALLOWING DEDUCTION OF EXPENSES

The Internal Revenue Code is the only authority for allowing the deduction of expenses. In the Internal Revenue Code we find these two provisions. First, section 48 (d) provides:

The term "trade or business" includes the performance of the functions of a public office.

That was put in prior to 1932, by Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, who was interested in the question of whether a Senator could get expenses for his ordinary office expenses, and at that time there was some doubt arose even as to that.

Senator OVERTON. What part of the Internal Revenue Code is that?

Mr. STAM. That is section 48 (d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Senator OVERTON. You have quoted it in full, have you?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

The section which allows expenses, under the Internal Revenue Code, reads as follows—it is section 23 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, and it is the section which is the authority for allowing business expenses, and it is the only authority of that sort in the income-tax law:

All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other personal services actually rendered; traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business.

Just a moment ago I quoted section 48 (d), which provides that "the term 'trade or business' includes the performance of the functions of a public office"—or, in other words, that the performance of the functions of a public office is a trade or business. So the authority for allowing these expenses, so far as Members of Congress are concerned, is derived from section 23 (a).

Senator OVERTON. You have not quoted all of that provision. Do you have the remainder of it? Or shall I supply it now, if you have not? I have it here, Mr. Stam.

Mr. STAM. Yes, if you care to do so. I have read just the pertinent part.

Senator OVERTON. But I think we might put in all of it.

Mr. STAM. Very well, Senator. Then let me say that section 23 (a), in full, reads as follows:

All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other personal services actually rendered; traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business; and the rentals or other payments required to be paid as a condition to the continued use or possession, for purposes of a trade or business, of property on which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he has no equity.

LIVING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS WHILE IN WASHINGTON
NOT DEDUCTIBLE FROM GROSS INCOME ACCORDING TO BOARD OF TAX
APPEALS

The Board of Tax Appeals in the *George W. Lindsay case* (34 B. T. A. 840), has held that "home," as used in this section, means the business location, post, or station; and that personal living expenses while in Washington and railroad expenses for trips between Washington, D. C., and Brooklyn, N. Y., to confer with constituents during sessions of Congress, are not deductible from gross income. It was concluded that the business location, post, or station of a Congressman was the District of Columbia, since section 7, 4 United States Code Annotated, provides that—

all offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia, and not elsewhere, except as otherwise expressly provided by law.

The position of the Bureau, which was sustained by the Board of Tax Appeals, in not permitting Members of Congress to deduct such expenditures, has, accordingly, remained unchanged.

So, Senator, under existing law, as construed by the Bureau and by the Tax Board, expenses for meals and lodgings in Washington, while a person is here as a Member of Congress, would not be deductible. The conflict arises from the different interpretations placed upon the phrase "while away from home," as used in the statutory provision above mentioned. The problem presented is whether the word "home" is to be construed in its usual domiciliary sense, or whether as used in the Federal income statute authorizing a deduction from income it must be accorded a different significance and shall mean a place of business, place of employment, or post or station of employment.

MILEAGE ALLOWANCE TO MEMBERS DEDUCTIBLE

Concerning the treatment for purposes of the Federal income tax of the mileage allowances of Members of Congress, the rule of the Bureau requires the inclusion of the amount of the allowances in reporting gross income. Mileage allowances actually expended by Members of Congress in traveling between their legal residences and Washington, D. C., on official business will be recognized as deductible expenses. However, the Bureau has held that traveling expenses in excess of the mileage allowances will be considered personal expenses, and not deductible, except that it has been the practice of the Bureau to allow such excess over the mileage allowances as a deduction if it was expended in the discharge of Government business.

Senator OVERTON. Permit me to interrupt you in that connection, please. I took up, not with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, but with the Treasury Department, the matter of whether a Senator or a Representative should get credit only for mileage actually expended; whether it was the intention of the Congress in allowing him mileage that he should keep an itemized account of his mileage and expenditures, and that the mileage should be allowed as income, and whether he should be allowed only what he expended, and that the rest should constitute a part of his net income. I took up the matter directly with Mr. John Sullivan. He advised me that it would not be necessary for a Senator or Representative to keep or make an itemized statement; that he should return it in his income-tax return as so much received, and then deduct it for deductions, whether he had actually expended it or not. I do not know whether he has a written ruling on that subject or not.

Mr. STAM. He issued an informal ruling to that effect. The excess over the mileage allowance would be allowed as a deduction if it was expended in the discharge of Government business.

Senator GREEN. Are you referring just to mileage?

Senator OVERTON. I am referring to mileage only. Before that, I had been keeping a fairly accurate account, as nearly as I could, of my travel expenses—in fact, I may say it was a very accurate account. When they were less than the mileage allowance, I returned them as income; that is, I charged myself with the total mileage, and deducted only the actual expenditures. But since that ruling, which was made several years ago, I have not done so. I put it in and deducted it.

Senator GREEN. The entire amount?

Senator OVERTON. Yes; I put in the entire amount and I deducted the entire amount.

Senator GREEN. But what do you do if you have more than that?

Senator OVERTON. The excess is deductible.

Mr. STAM. Even if it is more than that, you can deduct it if it was expended in the discharge of Government business. In other words, it is an excess over the mileage allowance.

TRAVELING EXPENSES OF MEMBERS WHILE ENGAGED IN PRIVATE BUSINESS OUTSIDE WASHINGTON DEDUCTIBLE

The next point relates to another Bureau ruling to which I will refer. It is also recognized that in addition to their congressional duties, Members of Congress are sometimes engaged in a business located outside of the District of Columbia, and incur traveling expenses in the pursuit of such business. Where such expenses are shown to have been incurred, they constitute allowable deductions under the provisions of section 23 (a) (1) (A) of the code. That is because you are away from home, which under the interpretation of the statute is regarded as Washington.

So let us consider a Member of Congress who is a lawyer, and who goes out to defend a case. He may have to stay at some hotel. He incurs expenses there. Under this ruling such expenses would be deductible, as well as his traveling expenses to and from Washington, between Washington and the place where he is trying the case.

Senator OVERTON. If he is engaged in any other business or pursuit?

Mr. STAM. Yes; if he is engaged in any other business or pursuit.

Senator OVERTON. The oil business, for instance.

Senator REED. I run a newspaper business at home, and I exercise control over it all the time. If I go out there, is that Government business or personal business, or what is it?

Senator OVERTON. It is personal business, but your expenses in going there are deductible if the trip is made in furtherance of your business or trade.

Mr. STAM. If you go home, for example, to handle some private business, and if you actually make expenditures for lodging or for traveling, under this ruling they would be deductible. But, on the other hand, if you merely went to your district and stayed in your home there, you could not deduct the equivalent amount of those expenses, if you actually did not incur them. Do you see what I mean?

Senator REED. You are helpful in your statement, which clarifies many things, but I must say that the rules of income taxation are not applied against anyone as severely as they are applied against the Members of Congress.

Senator BRIDGES. That is right.

Senator REED. It is the rules of income taxation which make me a loser, even though my income may have doubled. They apply a more severe rule against me than they apply against any business in this country. That is what I wished to point out. I do not wish to interfere with the witness' statement, but I should like to make that statement.

Senator OVERTON. I think a number of Senators would be interested in having a presentation of how these rulings occurred, and, then, of what the Tax Board has had to say about it, and the divergent views of two circuit courts of appeals and probably later on a decision by the Supreme Court, for probably the Supreme Court will have to pass on it.

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator REED. Part of my income comes from a newspaper business in which I am interested, and part of my income comes from my salary as a Senator. The rules regarding deductions for my private business are much more liberal than the rules for deductions in connection with my salary as a Senator. I think a change should be made. I think the Members of Congress suffer an actual injustice in respect to the actual application of these rules. Of course, I am not criticising the Bureau.

Mr. STAM. Of course, I am not a Bureau man; I am attached to the legislative branch.

Senator REED. I understand. But I am not even criticising the Bureau. I think we should provide for the giving of justice.

WASHINGTON FIXED AS HOME OF MEMBERS BY BUREAU RULING

Senator OVERTON. I think a strong argument can be made in that connection. Certainly it is a rather strained construction to say that a Senator's home or a Representative's home is here in Washington, when, as a matter of fact, if he ever selects Washington as his home, he will not be here for long.

Senator BRIDGES. No; he will not be here very long as a Senator or Representative.

Senator REED. They beat a Representative, in my home district in Kansas, on that very ground. All of us remember Phil Campbell. He was here for 20 years. He had come to be chairman of the Com-

mittee on Rules, and he was one of the senior Republicans. The fellow who ran against him went over and took a picture of his house, and then said, "Here is the gentleman from Virginia." He was one of the senior members of the House of Representatives—but that beat him in his district; that thing beat Phil Campbell.

Senator OVERTON. I think "home" could be properly interpreted, with all due respects to the Bureau of Internal Revenue, as being the place where a man usually lives, where he has his home, and where his family usually resides.

Mr. STAM. I would think so, but that is not the interpretation adopted by The Tax Court or the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Senator OVERTON. The present practice puts a strained construction—to say that the home of a Senator is not his home, or that the home of a Representative is not his home, but that it is where his place of business is.

RENTS NOT DEDUCTIBLE

Senator GREEN. Does anyone attempt to deduct as an expenditure what he pays for rent in Washington?

Senator OVERTON. I asked the Internal Revenue Bureau and was told that I could not.

Senator GREEN. Has it ever been tried?

Senator OVERTON. Oh, indeed it has, and it has gone up to the courts. Mr. Stam will discuss that in a moment.

Senator GREEN. But as a lawyer—and I am one—if I come here and try a case and put up at a club for several weeks, I can deduct that expense.

Senator OVERTON. Oh, yes.

Mr. STAM. That is true.

Senator BRIDGES. But as a Senator you cannot do the same thing.

PERSONS COMING TO WASHINGTON TEMPORARILY CAN CLAIM DEDUCTIONS FOR EXPENSES INCURRED

Mr. STAM. A lot of the people who come here temporarily, during the war, under the rulings can deduct their expenses, because this is not their home; their business place is somewhere else, and they just come here temporarily.

Senator OVERTON. The dollar-a-year men deduct all their expenses.

Mr. STAM. That is probably true under The Tax Court theory.

Senator OVERTON. And I understand that some of them much prefer to get a dollar a year and deduct their expenses, which are rather large, rather than to get a salary.

Senator REED. I can see where they could make that pay.

Senator OVERTON. Yes. They can obtain some luxurious quarters in a hotel or apartment house, or rent a fine house, and can deduct those expenses; can they not?

Mr. STAM. That is right. Certainly they can deduct some of these expenses.

Senator OVERTON. Sometimes I think it would be better if Representatives and Senators were put down as dollar-a-year men, and then could deduct their expenses. I think we would be better off that way.

Senator REED. I think I would. The way the income-tax rules operate against me, it makes my senatorial salary an actual liability, not a profit to me. If I could deduct my expenses, and if I did not pay an income tax on my salary as a Senator, I would be better off as a dollar-a-year man, I think. I never figured it out just that way, but I think I would.

Senator OVERTON. Very well, Mr. Stam; you may proceed.

COURT CASES SHOW CONFLICT ON INTERPRETATION OF WORD "HOME"

Mr. STAM. There have been two recent cases decided by the fourth and fifth circuits which show a conflict over the interpretation of the word "home," as it is used in the taxing statute.

One of these cases, decided on March 23, 1945, by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, holds that the "home" of a lawyer was at his domicile, Jackson, Miss., the place where he had a legal residence and where his family lived, regardless of the fact that his principal place of business was at Mobile, Ala.—*J. N. Flowers v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue*.

The second case, decided on April 9 by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit, holds that the "home" of the taxpayer, a justice of the State Supreme Court of North Carolina, whose domicile remained at Rocky Mount, N. C., was at Raleigh, the State capital, where he was required to hold two terms of court a year—*M. V. Barnhill v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue*. The court so held, in spite of an unwritten law in North Carolina, that there be maintained a geographical distribution of the justices throughout the State, each justice maintaining a legal residence at the place from which he was appointed or elected.

Senator OVERTON. You mean the district in which he resides; do you?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator GREEN. When you say "unwritten law", you mean what is customary; do you not?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Thus, in the first case the taxpayer was allowed his traveling expenses to and from Jackson, Miss., his home, and his living expenses at his principal place of business, Mobile, Ala. In the second case the taxpayer's expenses to and from his place of business, Raleigh, N. C.—the State capital—were disallowed because he maintained no regular business at the place of his residence, Rocky Mount, N. C.

Here we have two opposite decisions upon rather similar facts. In the fifth circuit court case the taxpayer was general counsel and vice president of a railroad company, whose principal office was in Mobile, Ala.; he had been connected with the company for many years, but had continued to reside in Jackson, Miss., where he retained his law office. During 1939 he spent 66 days in Mobile, making 33 trips, and in 1940, 102 days, making 40 trips; he paid his own traveling expenses to and from Mobile and his living expenses while in each of the two cities. In his income-tax returns he deducted his traveling expenses incurred on those trips.

SUPREME COURT WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO PASS ON THE INTERPRETATION
OF THE WORD "HOME"

If the *Barnhill* case is upheld by the Supreme Court—and it follows The Tax Court reasoning in the *Lindsay* case, and the present practice of the Bureau of Internal Revenue—I do not see how amounts spent for meals and lodging of a Senator or Congressman while in Washington would be deductible under the House bill. If the \$2,500 were spent for that purpose, it would not be deductible, if the *Barnhill* case is approved by the Supreme Court. The only way to get around this would be to exclude such expenses from income or provide for their allowance as a deduction in computing net income.

On the House side I understand that certain amendments exempting the \$2,500 from income taxes were prepared for the committee by the House legislative counsel. For instance, one amendment, I believe was to insert, after the word "official duties"—

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS MAKING ALLOWANCE DEDUCTIBLE

Senator OVERTON. On what page?

The CLERK. On page 16, Senator.

Senator OVERTON. Very well; page 16, in line 4?

Mr. STAM. Yes. After the words "official duties" insert "which said expenses shall be deductible for tax purposes." That is one way of approaching it.

Senator OVERTON. In your opinion would that be sufficient?

Mr. STAM. I think it would be sufficient—anything to show that you intended to have such expenses allowable as a deduction.

Senator REED. Where would you put that?

Senator OVERTON. It would be on page 16, line 4, after the words "from the discharge of his official duties."

Senator REED. The next words are "to be paid in equal monthly installments"—and to be exempt. Where would you put it in?

Mr. STAM. It would read this way:

An expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, which said expenses shall be deductible for tax purposes.

That is just one method. There are several other alternatives. I just mention that one as a possibility.

Another suggestion I understand was to add a new sentence at the end, following the period in line 4, where it says, "monthly installments."

Senator GREEN. That is line 5 in the copy of the bill I have.

Mr. STAM. Perhaps you have a different print. The one I have is line 4.

Senator OVERTON. At any rate, it is after the words "monthly installments."

Mr. STAM. Yes. Then there would be a sentence something like this:

Such allowance shall not, for the purposes of any other law, Federal or State be considered compensation or remuneration for services.

. And then there would be another sentence, as follows:

For purposes of income taxes, Federal or State, such allowance shall not be considered as income.

Senator GREEN. It is better to have it read, "law, Federal or State," rather than, "taxes, Federal or State," because there are other kinds of taxes, but not other kinds of laws.

Senator OVERTON. The last sentence would be sufficient in itself, would it not, without the other?

Mr. STAM. I would think so.

Senator REED. I would think so, too.

Mr. STAM. Then, in addition to that, if you want to consider——

Senator GREEN. Were all these rejected?

Mr. STAM. The bill does not contain an exemption or deduction provision.

Senator GREEN. On what ground were they rejected?

Mr. STAM. I was not present, but I assume there was some difficulty from a point of order standpoint.

SPECIAL RULE ON POINTS OF ORDER IN CONNECTION WITH
CONSIDERATION OF BILL OBTAINED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE

Senator OVERTON. It seems to me, offhand, that the provision now in the House bill is legislation.

Mr. STAM. I believe a special rule was later secured.

Senator OVERTON. You say there is another approach to it?

BILLS PROVIDING FOR DEDUCTION OF NECESSARY EXPENSES WHILE
AWAY FROM STATE OF RESIDENCE IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTIES OF
ELECTIVE PUBLIC OFFICE INTRODUCED

Mr. STAM. Yes; there is another approach to it. That was in a bill introduced in the House. It would amend section 23 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code, which is what we just read, by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

In the case of an individual who maintains a home in the State of his residence, all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year for lodging while outside such State in the performance of the functions of an elective public office.

Then it has:

The maximum deduction under this paragraph for the taxable year shall not be in excess of——

and they put in there the figures "\$1,800"—whatever amount you wish to put in.

Senator REED. Who offered that?

Mr. STAM. This particular bill was offered by Mr. Jenkins, of Ohio, and was referred to the Ways and Means Committee. Another one was offered by Mr. Sabath. It was along the same lines, but with a little different wording. It also was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Senator OVERTON. Was the last amendment you read offered as an amendment to this bill?

Mr. STAM. No; it was offered as an amendment to the Internal Revenue Code.

Senator REED. I see.

LANGUAGE IN HOUSE BILL IS NOT A DEFINITE EXEMPTION

Senator GREEN. Was there any discussion as to the effect of the language we are considering, the language on page 16, line 3? It says: an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties.

How could it be used for any other purpose?

Senator MAYBANK. I do not see how it could.

Mr. STAM. The question depends on the words "related to or resulting from." I think they would argue that expenses for lodging while in Washington related to or resulted from the discharge of the official duties in Washington. That was their approach, I think.

Senator GREEN. Suppose someone lived over the line, in Virginia or Maryland, and suppose the expenses did not amount to \$2,500, although they would be \$2,500 in most cases, could he deduct the entire amount of \$2,500?

Mr. STAM. He could not, unless he could establish that those expenses related to or resulted from the discharge of his official duties.

Senator GREEN. Then he would have to make out another return showing how they resulted in the expenditure of \$2,500?

Mr. STAM. That is correct.

Senator GREEN. In other words, you agree that the language which we are considering here, and which now is before us, does not amount to a definite exemption; is that correct?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator GREEN. It simply is a limit beyond which items of this kind cannot be deducted?

Mr. STAM. This merely provides for the allowance. As far as the income-tax law is concerned, this has not effect at all on the income-tax law which provides what expenses are deductible.

PRESENT RULING OF BUREAU PROHIBITS DEDUCTIONS FOR LODGING
AND MEALS WHILE IN WASHINGTON

Senator OVERTON. Just follow me a moment, please: Under the present rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue you cannot deduct these expenses incurred in Washington, insofar as a Representative or a Senator is concerned.

Mr. STAM. Expenses for lodging and meals while in Washington.

PRESENT LANGUAGE IN BILL WOULD NOT PERMIT SUCH DEDUCTIONS

Senator OVERTON. However, if this provision is retained in the bill and becomes the law and is made applicable to Senators, as well as to Representatives, could a Senator or Representative in making his income-tax return charge himself with \$2,500 received as gross income, and then deduct his expenses for lodging?

Mr. STAM. He could not, unless this statute were amended so as to authorize that deduction for income-tax purposes.

Senator OVERTON. Of course, I have great deference for your opinion; but it does seem to me that if Congress allows a certain amount of money for expenses, and if that amount is incurred for the expenses

covered by the statutory provisions, the expenses incurred would be deductible.

Senator GREEN. One comes under one law and one comes under another law.

Mr. STAM. It does not say they are deductible. It provides an allowance for expenses. You could provide an allowance for personal expenses, but they would not be deductible under the income-tax law unless it was so provided. If you really want such expenses to be deductible, in view of the construction placed on the income-tax law by the Tax Court and the Bureau, you would have to so provide.

Senator OVERTON. How would you reconcile that ruling with the ruling which did obtain in years gone by, namely, that the mileage allowance—which, of course, was income, and which represented a travel expense of a Senator or Representative—could be deducted as an expense; that is to say, that deduction could be made for actual expenses. That always was the ruling.

Mr. STAM. Because that is a deductible expense under the Internal Revenue Code. Under section 23 (a) the provision is "Traveling expenses to and from the place of business."

So that is all right.

Senator OVERTON. But Washington is our home, under the interpretations.

Mr. STAM. I know; but the law provides an allowance for traveling expenses when traveling from Washington back to your home State, because it allows traveling expenses while away from home, and when you go back to your home State you are away from "home."

Senator GREEN. In other words, as far as the income tax is concerned, it does not make any difference whether this allowance of \$2,500 comes from Uncle Sam or from some other rich uncle.

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator GREEN. In any case we would have to report it and pay the tax on it.

Mr. STAM. Unless it was deductible under the income-tax law.

Senator GREEN. I say under the present language.

ALLOWANCE DEDUCTIBLE FOR OFFICE EXPENSES INCURRED IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEMBERS' OFFICIAL DUTIES

Mr. STAM. That is right. Suppose you took the \$2,500 and used it for an expense in your office—right here in your office. Under the existing law, any expense incurred by a Senator in running his office in connection with his official duties would be deductible.

Senator OVERTON. So I could employ an additional clerk in my office at \$2,500 per annum, and I could deduct it.

Mr. STAM. That is right; then you could get the deduction.

But if you used it for lodging in Washington, that is a nondeductible expense, under the present interpretation of existing law; and there is nothing in the bill which would make it deductible for income-tax purposes.

Senator GREEN. But you would have to account for the expense, just as if the money came from any other source. That is my point.

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator REED. I keep an automobile as a part of my official equipment. I claim and I am granted a deduction from income taxes for

the upkeep and maintenance of that automobile as a part of my official equipment. I have settled that with them.

Senator OVERTON. I do the same thing.

Senator GREEN. I ride around in trolley cars and busses. I should be able to deduct that expense.

Senator MAYBANK. May I ask a question?

Senator OVERTON. Certainly.

Senator MAYBANK. Since this bill passed the House of Representatives, I have been home, and I have seen a lot of comment in the newspapers and I have seen comment here. The main adverse comment on this provision, if you want to term it that, has come from the fact that it has been, of course, misunderstood in some way, by those who have criticized it. The main comment is the criticism of changing the tax laws, which the people are fearful might go even further.

Being in favor of the \$2,500, provided we do not change the basic tax laws, I should like to ask Mr. Stam if this law, as proposed, or this bill, as it is written, does not require that the \$2,500 be returned for taxation purposes, and then, on the other hand, whether it would be deductible, on the deduction end of your income tax, so that you could take off whatever your expenses might be; and if your expenses did not amount to \$2,500, you would have to pay a tax on the difference. Would that be correct?

Mr. STAM. Yes; but it would go a little further; because if the expenses were incurred for purposes not authorized by the income-tax law, you could not deduct them.

Senator MAYBANK. I am glad to hear that, because the main criticism is that we are trying to deduct things that other people cannot deduct, and I would, of course, not approve that.

PROVISION AS NOW WRITTEN AMOUNTS TO A SALARY INCREASE

Senator OVERTON. If the provision remains as it is now written in the bill, it would be equivalent to an increase in salary, so far as the income-tax returns are concerned; isn't that correct?

Senator MAYBANK. I did not construe it in that way.

Mr. STAM. In effect it would be equivalent to an increase, because it would be treated as compensation or income, and any expenses that you might incur would have to be expenses that are deductible under the income-tax law, in order to offset that item.

Senator MAYBANK. And if they were not—in other words, if that amount were not deductible—would you still get the \$2,500?

Mr. STAM. I would say that under the appropriation act you would still get the \$2,500.

Senator MAYBANK. Had you thought of a way by which the salary would not be increased that much, if the expense was not actually \$2,500?

Mr. STAM. It would be possible, but it would be rather difficult to enforce.

Senator MAYBANK. It is enforced against business people now.

Mr. STAM. For income-tax purposes it would happen that way, anyway. You would not get your deduction, but you would be paying the income tax. For example, take the \$10,000 salary of a Member of Congress. The effective income-tax rate for a married man with no dependents, let us say, is, roughly, 26 percent. However this

amount would be taxed at the top marginal rate, which is approximately 45 percent so that 45 percent of this \$2,500 would go in taxes.

Senator MAYBANK. Therefore, we would be doing nothing in this act that would be contrary to any of the laws which apply to businessmen today. In other words, if a bank president is given \$2,500, or if a governor of a State is given \$1,500, he has to certify to the comptroller general of the State, or to whosoever the head man might be his expense account—the railroad ticket, hotel expenses, or whatever it might be.

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator MAYBANK. In other words, this is no different from what is now applicable to any State official.

Mr. STAM. Yes—if you spend the money for expenses authorized by law as deductible.

Senator MAYBANK. That is right.

Mr. STAM. But if you did not——

Senator MAYBANK. If you did not, it would be taxable, to the tune of 26 percent, as you suggested.

Mr. STAM. An effective rate of 26 percent, but if you were in the \$25,000 bracket, it would be approximately 62 percent, because we would look at the top bracket rate instead of the effective rate.

TEXT OF HOUSE REPORT

Senator OVERTON. Before you give a final opinion as to what the Bureau of Internal Revenue might rule with respect to the provision, let me read what the House states in the report:

The committee, therefore, recommends that a reasonable average allowance for such pertinent expenses be made. The committee knows such action to be consistent with departmental appropriations, and believes it to be consistent with the public intent and welfare. Since this amount is entirely for expenses incidental to office it would not be income, therefore not taxable.

COGNIZANCE OF REPORT NOT TAKEN UNLESS STATUTE WAS AMBIGUOUS

Do you think the Bureau of Internal Revenue would take cognizance of the report, and would issue a ruling that it would not be taxable?

Mr. STAM. That is a question; because under the ordinary ruling of statutory construction, you can only go to the report in the case of ambiguity, and the provision authorizing an allowance of \$2,500, in the statute, would not contain sufficient ambiguity to authorize you to go to the report.

So the Bureau would take the position, insofar as income taxes are concerned, that it would have to determine whether the purpose for which the Senator was using the money was a deductible expense. If it was not, he would not get the deduction. That amount of money would just be additional compensation, for which no deduction would be allowable.

Senator GREEN. May I ask a question?

Senator OVERTON. Certainly.

QUESTION AS TO REFUND OF ALLOWANCE IN THE EVENT OF ITS NONUSE

Senator GREEN. There is another phase of the matter to which I should like to direct the attention of the committee. It is that if this allowance is made for the specific purpose of—

an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties,

it could be used for no other purpose. For instance, if a Member of Congress spend only \$1,000 for his rent or for other expenses which are contemplated, he would have to refund the \$1,500, would he not?

Mr. STAM. I think that is certainly possible under that construction. But, of course, the language is rather general, and he might be able to show that he did make this expenditure and that it did relate to or result from the discharge of his official duties.

Of course, if he just left it in the bank, I think you would be right. But it might be rather hard to prove that he did not make the expenditure in the discharge of his official duties or that it did not relate to or result from the discharge of his official duties.

Senator OVERTON. It would cover a multitude of items.

Senator GREEN. But if you follow it up, there is no obligation on the Bureau of Internal Revenue to take the view that the Comptroller might take.

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator GREEN. In other words, this would not change in any way the obligation of the head of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to criticize the return, under the provisions of existing law. And on the basis of existing rules, I do not see how they would be exempt.

Mr. STAM. That is my point. So you would have to put something in the law—in this bill, of course—to really exempt it from the income tax.

Senator REED. And in the House of Representatives it would be subject to a point of order.

Mr. STAM. It would be, in the House.

Senator REED. I think it would be in the Senate, too.

Senator GREEN. So it would not be actual salary, because it would be salary paid only under certain conditions.

AMOUNT OF INCOME TAX ON \$10,000 SALARY

Senator OVERTON. Suppose a Senator or a Representative had no other income aside from his salary of \$10,000 per annum. How much is his income tax on it?

Mr. STAM. His income tax is around \$2,500.

Senator OVERTON. So that reduces his salary to a net of \$7,500, after taxes?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator BRIDGES. That is to say, after Federal taxes.

Senator OVERTON. Yes. And then, of course, there are the State income taxes.

Senator MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. STAM. Except that the State tax is allowed as a deduction when making out the Federal income tax.

Senator MAYBANK. But the Federal income tax is not allowable as a deduction in arriving at the State income tax.

Senator REED. It is in my State.

Senator MAYBANK. It is not in my State, and it is not in many other states. There was a big row about that.

QUESTION WHETHER DEDUCTIBILITY OF ALLOWANCE SHOULD APPLY
TO BOTH STATE AND FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

Mr. STAM. So if you consider that amendment, you want to consider the problem of whether you want it to apply to both State and Federal or only to Federal. In other words, it might be allowed as a deduction by virtue of your specific provision for Federal tax purposes, but the State could still subject it to its own income tax, unless you exempt it from State taxation.

QUESTION WHETHER CONGRESS HAS RIGHT TO PASS LAW GOVERNING
STATE TAXATION

Senator REED. Can we pass a law, in Congress, which will exempt our income from State taxation?

Mr. STAM. That is a problem. Of course, you have done it in the case of some of the veterans. It is in the exercise of a Federal function.

Senator OVERTON. We control our own allowances. I think that is the theory. We can say whether they shall be subject to taxation or whether they shall be exempt from taxation.

Senator REED. That is to say, we can do that as far as Federal taxation is concerned. But can we pass a law which will govern State taxation, under that theory?

Mr. STAM. I think you can.

Senator OVERTON. I think so. We have control over any appropriations we make for particular purposes.

Senator MAYBANK. If you did that you would include the courts and the judges and everyone else, would you not—all the Federal employees in a State? You would establish a precedent. But this does not exempt it; does it?

Mr. STAM. It does not in my opinion.

Senator GREEN. I see no earthly use in leaving it in as it is at present. It certainly will not accomplish the purpose.

Senator OVERTON. You say that today, after paying the income tax, the salary of a Representative or a Senator will net \$7,500?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

ACTS FIXING SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Senator OVERTON. By act of Congress of February 26, 1907, at a time when we were not paying any income taxes, the salary of a Representative or a Senator was fixed at \$7,500 per annum. So we go back to the salary status of 1907; that is what we do.

The salary of \$10,000 per annum was fixed by act of March 4, 1925 (43 Stat. 1301, par. 4). So there has been no increase in the salary of a Representative or a Senator since March 4, 1925; that is correct.

I wish to bring that out, because there is talk about "holding the line" and about the Little Steel formula, which has absolutely no application, in my opinion, to the issue involved here. There has been no increase at all in the compensation of Senators and Representatives since March 4, 1925—which is 20 years ago.

BILL PENDING TO FIX BASIC SALARIES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

Mr. STAM. You have a bill pending now, I think, which would increase the basic salaries in the executive departments. The effect of that bill, as I understand it, would be that in the case of a \$9,000 basic salary, it would be the equivalent of a \$10,400 salary for executive employees.

So, forgetting the question of taxes at all for a minute, a person employed in the executive branch and receiving a salary of \$9,000 would be, after the increase, \$400 better off than a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives, under the pending bill which provides for certain basic increases in salaries in the executive departments.

Senator MAYBANK. Where is that bill now?

Mr. STAM. I do not know. I think it is before the Senate.

AMOUNTS APPROPRIATED FOR TRAVEL BY GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL

Senator OVERTON. Senator Byrd's report submitted on May 27, 1943, states, on page 4:

According to figures submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures by the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government, a total of \$35,672,853.84 of a nonmilitary nature was spent on travel expenditures in the 6-month period between July 1 and December 31, 1942.

That would be at the rate of over \$70,000,000 a year. That is for the executive departments. "Travel," I think, includes subsistence. It is both travel and subsistence.

It is true, is it not, that under existing law, expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of official duties, insofar as the executive departments are concerned, are met out of the Treasury?

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator OVERTON. But the expenditures connected with official duties of Senators and Representatives are not met out of the Federal Treasury, with the exception of the travel allowance; and that travel allowance is only for going to and from Washington, once each regular session, not in the special sessions.

Senator MAYBANK. That is exactly the point to which I made reference a while ago.

Mr. STAM. Some favor a straight increase in the salary allowance.

Senator OVERTON. That is a matter of argument.

In this report to which I am referring, it is estimated that the travel expenses for the fiscal year 1943 for the Department of Agriculture, for instance, was \$2,307,874; the Department of State, \$2,109,404; the Department of Justice, \$1,872,884; the United States Maritime Commission, \$586,806; the Treasury Department, \$1,623,935; and for the Department of Commerce, \$2,831,219.

And there are a number of these agencies—I am just mentioning the departments—there are a number of agencies where these estimates are given in the report. I wanted that to appear in the record, that so far as the executive department is concerned we have that situation.

JUDGES PAID PER DIEM WHILE AWAY FROM HOME

Let us take the judicial branch of the Government, under the existing law judges are paid their expenses, a per diem, and also certain allowances, are they not?

Mr. STAM. I think that is true.

Senator OVERTON. Travel expenses and per diem while they are away from home and attending to their duties.

Mr. STAM. Yes.

Senator OVERTON. It is true, is it not, that every agency and function of the Government, except the legislative branch, is paid for its expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties?

Mr. STAM. That is correct.

Senator OVERTON. Sometimes it may not be quite adequate, but still allowance is made.

Senator REED. Mr. Chairman, may I suggest there, that when we travel out of Washington, if the Senate or if the House does we are given subsistence, the equivalent, by the way, of travel expenses.

I do not believe that goes to the main point that bothers us, and that is, Where is your residence?

On what basis can you claim deductibility under the present internal revenue act? For example, we are allowed our actual expenses with certain limitations.

Senator BRIDGES. Only if you are representing a committee.

Senator MAYBANK. No.

Senator BRIDGES. Unless you are on business of the Congress, and in an official capacity—unless you are going as an agent of a committee, under the direction of the Senate or the House on official business, that is not true—for instance, if you take up a journey to the State of Kansas, Senator Reed, that is not true.

We have to get this thing clear in the record.

Mr. STAM. Where a Member of Congress is engaged in some sort of business, and he goes home in pursuance of that, then that expense will be an allowable deduction.

Senator MAYBANK. Of course, it would depend upon the situation.

Senator GREEN. I have just been to New England for the commissioning of the U. S. S. *Providence*, one of our new light cruisers, and I had to go there because I am the United States Senator from Rhode Island, and I had proposed the name, and it is named after the capital city of my State. I have never even dreamed of making a charge for any part of that trip, because that is a personal expense to me, as it stands, and the same way if I go home in order to see somebody in connection with the naval training station, if they get into some difficulty there; certainly that is my business as a Senator; I am not going on personal business, I am going on Government business, but I cannot charge for it.

Mr. STAM. I think you can.

Senator GREEN. I do not know.

Senator BRIDGES. I very often have to go to my State when, for instance, there is an acute coal situation in New England; I go up there and confer with people on the situation; or to confer regarding the New England dairy situation; or the feed shortage; you go up for a conference, you pay your own expenses, and you pay it out of your own pocket—that is what you do about that, and there is no allowance on the income tax for that. This is unfair.

Mr. STAM. I think they will allow you that if you can show that that is in connection with your official duties, and not in connection with running for office.

Senator OVERTON. That is not generally known, because I know I pay my own expenses.

Senator GREEN. I do not see any logical distinction between what you are doing as a candidate for reelection—I am not referring to myself because I was reelected about 2 years ago—and your official duties as Senator, because you must continue to do them if you are to be reelected. The basis of your reelection is whether you have done your job as a Congressman well, and looked after your constituents well.

Mr. STAM. The Court makes a distinction between expenses incurred in securing an office——

Senator MAYBANK. Before?

Mr. STAM. And expenses incurred after securing an office.

Senator BRIDGES. You have secured it, and the only question of doubt is as to whether you can do it later. I think that is the question here.

Senator MAYBANK. I would like to add one thought to what Senator Overton so ably presented about Federal expenses. As former governor of the State, every State official in South Carolina is paid a per diem, and every one so much for meals, every day they are away from the capitol, they get a per diem plus the mileage. The governor is allowed so much, even the State police, themselves, are allowed so much. The only people that I know that are not allowed anything at all are the United States Senators.

Senator REED. There are four ex-governors here.

Senator MAYBANK. We know the conditions in our States.

Senator OVERTON. Our last——

Senator MAYBANK. That is all, Senator.

Senator GREEN. There is no use trying to circumvent it.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING SINCE 1925

Senator OVERTON. Our last increase was dated March 4, 1925, when our salary was increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000 per annum. Are you in a position to state what the cost of living for now—whether the cost of living has materially increased since 1925?

Mr. STAM. I do not have those figures, but I can get them for you by noon.

Senator OVERTON. Will you please do so.

Mr. STAM. Since 1925.

Senator OVERTON. I want them in the record, because the argument is made in some quarters, and I noticed over in the House that they argued—hold the line; adhere to the Little Steel formula. The Little Steel formula was passed based on wages in effect in 1941, and the

hold-the-line was based on the situation at the time it was issued. That was last year I think. The increase in our salaries as an allowance—or, perhaps it would be better to say an allowance of \$2,500 for expenses—would not be departing from the Little Steel formula, or departing from the theory of holding the line..

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL WAGES

Senator REED. Broadly speaking, and depending upon my recollection of the use of those figures in various instances in the Senate, I should say that just broadly speaking in industrial work, in factories, and so forth, from, say, 1925 to 1941 it had increased approximately 100 percent, it just about doubled, as I recall the figures—I am depending, I say, again upon my recollection—that does not include governmental salaries, but that does include commercial salaries.

When you go to an analysis of wages, of industrial wages, I can get that figure within an hour, and I think the industrial-wage increases are approximately 100 percent.

Senator OVERTON. I think it would be well for it to be in the record.

Senator MAYBANK. I think that is something which should go in there.

Senator REED. I can get that over here very shortly.

Senator MAYBANK. Also I think some note should be taken of the additional charges for automobile and taxi charges in going to various parts of Washington, including the Pentagon Building, and such places as that.

Senator REED. The question would be as to whether you can receive a deduction for your automobile. I have received a deduction for my automobile which I have used in Washington, for the depreciation on it, because that depreciation was based upon its official use.

Mr. STAM. You can depreciate it if it is used for official business.

Senator MAYBANK. What I am trying to bring out in that connection is whether or not the cost of living has increased. I think, with all of these expenses, and added to the cost of living, and the distances are so much farther, it is a very reasonable thing.

Senator OVERTON. Civilian statistics and cost of living from 1925 to 1941 was up, and I think we should present that data on the record.

Could you get the statistics on increased costs of living in the city of Washington, because that is where our costs are.

Mr. STAM. I think so.

Senator OVERTON. Off the record.

(Thereupon, there was discussion off the record, at the conclusion of which the following occurred:)

Senator OVERTON. On the record. Senator Taft desires to make a statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT A. TAFT, A UNITED STATES
SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF OHIO

Senator TAFT. Mr. Chairman.

ADDITIONAL CLERICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE COMMITTEE FOR THE
MINORITY OF THE SENATE

I have a question: On page 4, at the bottom line, and the top line of page 5, the conference minority of the Senate, clerk, \$3,950.

We have a curious situation, that Senator Vandenberg has been treated as a committee chairman, in effect. He is one of the 26 Senators who do not get the 70, separately.

Again, I think that the conference minority ought to be entirely separated from the individual, as in the case of the committee chairmen, and that not being done, the situation is this:

We have set up a small force in the conference room, two research people, two stenographers.

Senator Vandenberg has been kind enough to assign to us—I am chairman of the conference committee—that is, of the steering committee of the conference, would be more accurate—he has been kind enough to assign to us the money over and above what he would get as the Senator from Michigan. He did not want to disturb his general situation at the time.

I do not know that Senator McNary ever did anything about it.

It happens that the man that we got through Senator Vandenberg is able to be paid the amount of \$3,840; that is the amount we got from Senator Vandenberg, and this is the difference that we would have as an individual Senator.

And the other Republican Senators have accorded to Michigan.

Senator OVERTON. What is that last?

Senator TAFT. I intended to say that that is the difference between what he would have as an individual Senator, and the other Republican Senators have accredited to Michigan.

We now have three people. We are spending \$6,760. Then, because we have assigned—at least I have personally assigned—one of my clerks to it, and Senator Reed has assigned one of his clerks to this conference minority; we have that situation.

Now, I would like to increase the conference minority allowance to a point where we might have something like \$10,000 instead of \$3,840.

NEED FOR SMALL RESEARCH STAFF

It has been a very useful thing for the minority members.

It is research and some preparation of legislation. As a rule you have available, of course, the Legislative Reference Bureau, and you have the drafting force.

But every once in awhile there is a confidential bill, or a bill of a political nature, as you know.

Mr. Smith has made a large number of research reports which I think were made very impartially, and one or two of them have been put in the record. It certainly has been a very useful service to the members of the minority.

You see, the majority have 25, or at least 24, committee chairmen, and they naturally always can obtain somebody who is an expert on the particular subject on that particular committee staff.

As you know he is, largely by reason of the chairman who has to do with that particular work, and he gives most of his time, and of course naturally he is very sympathetic to the chairman of the committee, and it is not ordinarily feasible for members of the minority to get to the different clerks of the committee and have them assist in research work; sometimes they are able to do so and sometimes they are not able to do so.

But, as a rule they are not.

Senator OVERTON. The chairmanship is supposed to cover that.

Senator TAFT. Yes. I would like to have two more assistant clerks at \$2,000 or \$2,880.

Senator OVERTON. If we do it for one, I think we should do it for both.

Senator BRIDGES. Suppose we do it for both the majority and the minority, Senator Taft. I think there should be an allowance. We should also provide for the payment for stationery and supplies.

STATIONERY AND SUPPLIES

Senator TAFT. There is some very complicated difficulty which the committees have to go through in connection with the matter of stationery.

Senator BRIDGES. I think that the minority committee conference—we have no way of getting the normal things that the ordinary committee would get, and I think there should be some provision made for this. It would only amount to a very small amount, and I think that it should be allowed for both the majority and minority for stationery and for other items, or for similar things going to the committee. Suppose you put in additional clerical assistance, and add an amount for stationery, and other items.

Senator TAFT. You might say that would go along in connection with the other? Where is that?

Mr. SMITH. That is on page 15.

Senator REED. Let me say this for the record, supplementing what Senator Taft has said—

Senator REED. The committee does something comparable to what is done by these other committees, as has been suggested by Senator Taft, and it has been maintained by Senator Taft, and by Senator Vandenberg, and by myself, in furnishing the clerical assistance, that is taken out of our own individual allowances. We ought not be expected to do that, but that is the only way we can keep this work going, and as far as I can see, if you were to allow the minority, you should also allow the majority, and I think it should be more liberal to both.

Senator OVERTON. I do not know how much. How much?

Senator TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I think that this is something which is very worth while.

Senator OVERTON. I think we have in here some reference to one clerk at \$3,900, and an assistant clerk at \$2,880, and a second assistant clerk at \$2,500.

Senator TAFT. Those are Senator Vandenberg's own personal staff, except he has assigned us one, because he gets a little more than the rest of us. He gets \$3,800 more than he would get if he were not the chairman of the minority conference.

Senator OVERTON. What is your idea on that?

Senator TAFT. I think that we should have the same thing you have in the District of Columbia situation, namely, an additional clerical assistant, and the compensation should be fixed by the chairman of the committee, and I think that it should be reasonable, that is, I think I would like to have in addition to the \$3,840 a reasonable set-up there. It would be more than that.

I would say about \$6,000, to make a total of \$10,000.

Senator OVERTON. \$6,000 for each of the conferences, minority or majority, of the Senate?

Senator TAFT. \$6,000 for the conference minority of the Senate and for the conference majority of the Senate. I should like to say something off the record.

Senator OVERTON. Off the record.

(Thereupon there was discussion off the record, at the conclusion of which the following occurred:)

Senator OVERTON. Back on the record.

Senator TAFT. I think this is recommended now, or at least, I think that will be the recommendation of the La Follette committee—they will come in with recommendations.

Senator BRIDGES. Can we not again agree on these two things today, that we shall make an allowance of \$6,000 additional for the majority and \$6,000 additional for the minority, and that their appropriation shall be increased to take care to provide for stationery, office supplies, and so forth?

Senator TAFT. Stationery, you could do that; yes.

Senator MAYBANK. We have an item on stationery.

Senator OVERTON. I think stationery comes over in a different place.

Senator BRIDGES. Yes. Stationery is separate.

Senator TAFT. I think that stationery goes in on page 18, and I do not know whether that would be in the provision where it says—

including \$7,500 for stationery for committees, including the conference majority and the conference minority of the Senate, and offices of the Senate—

but there seems to be a good deal of trouble as to stationery, and I know that we have found that we have had a great deal of difficulty in the committees that are set up in this way, because this is a steering committee, a committee of the conference.

If this is satisfactory—I think the situation in regard to stationery, is that not included in this?

Senator REED. I think we can work that out all right.

Senator TAFT. If there are no questions, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator OVERTON. Thank you for coming down here before us, Senator.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION FOR LABORERS

Senator CHAVEZ. Senator Overton, may I make one suggestion?

Senator OVERTON. Certainly.

Senator CHAVEZ. While Senator Reed is looking over some of his notes, I would like to make a statement which will only take a moment.

Senator OVERTON. Yes.

Senator CHAVEZ. I think we ought to do something in reference to some of these Negro boys that we have working in the washrooms, and also in the Secretary's office. Some of them have been here 30 years, and I would like to see them get a raise of \$10 a month. I am referring particularly, for instance, to Vernon Talbot, I believe his name is. He is the boy that works in the Secretary's office.

Senator OVERTON. What does he get now?

Senator CHAVEZ. He has been here some 35 years and he is now getting \$1,980. I recall that boy during the last war, when he left here and came back, and he worked for the Government 35 years, and he is a very good boy.

Senator OVERTON. Splendid.

Senator CHAVEZ. Montgomery has been here something like 40 years.

Some of these boys are getting very low wages. Some of them are getting \$1,320 a year. One of these men has 20 years' service. I do not think Congress will suffer any if these boys get a little more money.

Senator CHAVEZ. I would like to present that.

Senator OVERTON. Do you have a list of all of these?

Senator CHAVEZ. Some of these would be in the Secretary's office, and some in the Sergeant at Arms' office. They may appear then, of course.

Senator OVERTON. I do not know whether the Secretary is going to appear. He told me he had no requests to make. We will take that into consideration.

INCREASES IN INDUSTRIAL WAGES

Senator REED. Let me refer back to the figures which I have been examining, and the statement furnished by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and also by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor, and give you the facts.

The 200 percent I used was with relation to the wages beginning in the so-called parity period, starting with the period 1910-14.

Industrial wages had increased 121.9 percent, up to 1925.

The total figure by 1925 had reached 221.9 percent of the original wage in the base period.

Now, since 1925 up to 1941—in 1941 the average wage payment increase for industrial workers was \$1,484 as against \$1,293 in 1925.

The percentage as related to the original parity period would be 221.9 percent in 1925; 254 percent in 1941. There has been a substantial increase, but not 100 percent in between those years.

Senator OVERTON. Since March 1925 there has been how much increase?

Senator REED. If you want that figure, Mr. Chairman, I can get it from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that will be desirable.

Senator OVERTON. I understand Mr. Stam is going to furnish some figures this afternoon, also.

Mr. STAM. That is correct.

Senator OVERTON (presiding). It is now 12:30. The committee will stand in recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

(Thereupon, at 12:30 p. m., a recess was taken until 2 p. m. of the same day.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The committee reconvened at 2 p. m., upon the expiration of the recess.

Senator OVERTON (presiding). The committee will be in order. You may proceed. I believe you have a further statement to make, Mr. Stam?

Mr. STAM. Yes.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING

The percentage increase in the cost of living from the average for the year 1925 to March 1945 is 7.2 percent. From January 1925 to March 1925 the increase is 8.4 percent and from December 1925 to March 1945, 5.0 percent.

Source: Cost of Living Division, Labor Department, May 17, 1945. Cost-of-living figures are representative of the cost of goods and services, excluding taxes and bond deductions.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Mr. Chairman.

Senator OVERTON. We will hear from Senator O'Mahoney.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, A UNITED STATES
SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING**

**EXPENSES OF WAR CONTRACTS SUBCOMMITTEE OF MILITARY AFFAIRS
COMMITTEE**

Senator O'MAHONEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I should like to call the attention of the committee to an amendment which I am authorized to offer on behalf of the Military Affairs Committee, referring to page 14, line 22. The bill carries the following:

The Committee on Appropriations is authorized by Senate Resolution 193, agreed to, October 14, 1943, to employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of obtaining and laying factual data and information before the committee for its consideration in the discharge of its functions herein, and is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate.

and so on, in pursuance of the purposes set forth in that resolution.

PRESENT AUTHORITY EXPIRES ON JUNE 30, 1945

Members of the committee will recall that early in the present system the Committee on Audits and Control presented to the Senate several resolutions which were adopted, terminating as of June 30, this year, practically all special committees, and terminating also the employment by standing committees of the persons paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate with the thought that this committee in the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill would review the problem and would provide for appropriations for those clerks who are carried by standing committees out of contingent funds, and who are necessary, and who would also consider to what extent it wants to follow the precedent set up by the Appropriations Committee.

WORK OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON MAJOR LEGISLATION REPORTED BY
MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The Military Affairs Committee, of which Senator Maybank is a member, in the last session of Congress, played an important part in three very important pieces of legislation having to do with reconversion.

First, was the bill on war mobilization and reconversion.

Secondly, was the bill on termination of war contracts.

Thirdly, the surplus property bill.

And in the preparation of those bills, the Military Affairs Committee had a subcommittee set up by special resolution which constituted a committee which studied the background of the legislation.

STUDIES SHOULD CONTINUE

And the Military Affairs Committee has directed that that study continue, and we are doing that. We are in constant touch with all of the Departments and agencies which have to do with reconversion, and with the disposal of surplus property, as well as with contract termination.

Now, I discussed it with the committee, and I was authorized by unanimous vote of the committee to make representations to this committee that the Military Affairs Committee, in order to continue that work, would desire an appropriation from the contingent fund of the Senate in the same manner as they provided for the Committee on Appropriations of \$25,000.

MONTHLY REPORT OF EMPLOYEES ON DETAIL TO COMMITTEES REQUIRED

There has also been under discussion this other phase of senatorial work, namely, that in the past the practice has grown up of borrowing clerks and experts from the executive departments, who are carried on the pay rolls of the executive departments out of the appropriation of the department, and who work for senatorial committees.

The Senate adopted a special resolution which requires each committee to make a report monthly of the names of every person so employed, of their salaries, and of the agency from which they came. That is a perfectly proper system.

Now, we have to decide by the 30th of June what we are going to do about that sort of thing. Personally, I believe the work of these various subcommittees is of such great importance that either we have to continue that practice, or we have to provide by appropriation sufficient funds for the committees who are doing so important a task, to employ their own staff.

Senator REED. Senator O'Mahoney, may I inquire there, or will it interrupt your thought?

Senator O'MAHONEY. By all means.

Senator REED. I would like to inquire whether you would apply that rule or practice to the standing committees, or only to these temporary committees, or to both of them?

Senator O'MAHONEY. To any committee.

Senator REED. Take Senator Murray's Small Businessmen's Committee—I think that is probably the most expensive task that is being undertaken.

Senator MAYBANK. \$100,000 borrowed.

Senator REED. There is this temporary committee, and then on the other hand there is a standing committee.

Senator O'MAHONEY. When we consider a special, select committee, like the Petroleum Committee—of which I am chairman—the Petroleum Committee has not borrowed anybody. We have our own staff, so we do not have to fit into this.

Senator MAYBANK. Mr. Chairman, since I saw you, I saw Senator Lucas, and I mentioned to him the ideas of the Audit and Control Committee. He says he looks upon the Audit and Control's idea that these funds that they have asked for, and by "they" I mean these special committees, that they should only be from the contingent fund, they should be contingent funds, and that these things we know we have to pass upon with respect to sales of surplus property should be appropriated for, on the other hand, by Congress.

Senator OVERTON. I think the plan originated of having these extra clerks paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, because it was considered that in all probability they would be temporary.

Senator MAYBANK. That is right.

Senator OVERTON. So that is the way it was arranged. Senator Byrnes was then in charge of the Committee of Audit and Control, and he considered that he did not want it in a legislative bill, but that the clerks be paid out of the contingent funds.

Senator MAYBANK. Senator Lucas still believes that anything that is temporary should be paid out of that fund, but, as Senator O'Mahoney has pointed out, how much is it, \$100 billion that is going to be taken care of, that is going to come up in 4 or 5 years in the way of surplus property? It is a very large amount.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Let me point this out to the committee.

Senator OVERTON. Let me ask you another question before you proceed further—

Senator O'MAHONEY. Yes?

Senator OVERTON. The appropriation committee allowed \$50,000. I do not think we have expended \$1. Is that correct?

Senator BRIDGES. That is right. We want to settle that. We have conferred with Senator McKellar and the 10 Republicans on the committee, on that particular phase of the thing, and he wants to bring that up when this legislative committee—subcommittee—reports to the full committee, which he anticipates to be on or about the first of the week; and we will bring the whole thing up.

INTEREST ON NATIONAL DEBT

Senator O'MAHONEY. Let me point this out: If you will examine this year's budget you will find these outstanding—and to my mind—startling facts, first of all, that the interest upon the national debt is estimated for the next fiscal year at \$4,500,000,000.

COST OF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT

The total cost of Congress, for the whole legislative machinery of the Government is estimated at something over \$30,000,000.

COST OF FEDERAL JUDICIARY

The entire cost of the Federal judiciary, United States courts, and the Supreme Court, and the whole judiciary system is, as I recall, less than \$15,000,000.

COST OF EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

The Executive Office of the President; that is, the White House and all of its appendages, and its anonymous associates, and so forth and so on, is estimated at something over \$3,000,000.

The several departments and agencies of Government have appropriations estimated for next year totaling about \$1,089,000,000.

Now, if you add up the cost of the executive branch of the Government, the normal cost of Congress, and the cost of the operation of the White House, you have only about one-third of the cost of the national debt for next year.

It seems to me that is very significant.

Senator REED. What does that prove?

Senator O'MAHONEY. It proves the gravity of the financial situation that confronts us in this appropriation problem. To my mind it demonstrates that Congress should undertake to finance itself so that it can do the job which the Constitution places upon it.

Senator REED. I agree with you entirely.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Let us compare the cost of Congress with the cost of the executive branch of the Government.

As I pointed out, the entire appropriation for Congress—the House and the Senate—is a little over \$30,000,000.

The cost of the executive branch of the Government, on the other hand, is \$1,089,000,000.

Forget the billion and consider only the \$89,000,000, which is left over and on top of your billion, it is still almost three times the cost of Congress. And yet, there will be some discussion as to whether or not we should appropriate the \$25,000 to enable this Congress to inform itself as to how the executive branch of the Government is administering reconversion, contract termination, and the sale of surplus property.

Senator BRIDGES. The total telephone bill of one department for a year, one of our subcommittees learned, was more than the entire cost of conducting the United States Senate.

Senator O'MAHONEY. Of course, that is an interesting illustration itself.

COST OF CONGRESSIONAL TELEPHONE SERVICE

Senator MAYBANK. When we bring up our telephone bill, some people said it would run \$20,000, and Senator Bridges told me that it was much less than that.

Senator BRIDGES. It is running between \$7,000 and \$8,000 for last year, and up to April 1 the whole telephone bill of the whole Senate, the telephone bill was very low, whereas the telephone bill of one department alone was over \$13,000,000, and that is for a telephone bill alone, mind you.

Senator O'MAHONEY. The public realizes that the executive department is much greater than the entire cost of Congress, so we should not hesitate to properly staff ourselves, in my opinion, and be ready to operate properly and efficiently. That is the entire proposition. The Appropriations Committee has borrowed this staff from the General Accounting Office, and these men are on the civil-service rolls.

When the proposal was made to take them off the General Accounting Office rolls and put them on the legislative list, the question immediately was raised in their minds as to their status under the civil-service law, and their seniority rights, preferences, and so forth.

Mr. Smith was discussing this, at the request of Senator McKellar to see whether the language could be worked out to preserve the seniority and civil-service rights, so far as it applied to these persons.

I have consulted Mr. Smith and Mr. Boots, the head of the Legislative Drafting Service, and Mr. Murphy, and this amendment which I am about to submit and offer to this committee—with the hope that it will be adopted—since it is recommended by the Committee on Military Affairs—contains a provision which I believe will satisfy this situation.

Senator MAYBANK. What does that say?

Senator O'MAHONEY. It is short and I will read it.

TEXT OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

This is an amendment which I am proposing making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, and reads as follows:

The War Contracts Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, authorized under Senate Resolutions 198 and 288 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, and Senate Resolution 46 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, to investigate war contracts, termination of war contracts, and related problems, is hereby authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1946, \$25,000 in pursuance of the purposes set forth in said resolutions.

Any person who has left or leaves any civilian position in any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government in order to accept employment by the War Contracts Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs shall be carried on the rolls of such department or agency as in a leave-without-pay status while he is employed by such subcommittee, and shall be entitled upon making application within 30 days after the termination of his employment by such subcommittee (unless such employment is terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in such department or agency to the position which, according to the records of such department or agency or in the judgment of the head thereof, such person would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such department or agency during the time he was employed by the subcommittee; and such person shall be restored to such position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had remained in the employ of such department or agency during such time. This section shall not be construed to require any person to be carried on the rolls of or restored to a position in any department or agency (1) after the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to the position which he left to accept employment by such subcommittee or (2) after the department or agency in which he held such position has ceased to exist.

AMOUNT REQUESTED FOR WAR CONTRACTS SUBCOMMITTEE

In discussing this I might say that this amendment merely provides that under the resolution of the Senate authorizing this work by the Subcommittee on War Contracts, named in the two resolutions, shall be authorized to spend \$25,000.

It further, as you will observe, authorizes and provides a protection of the civil service rights as to any persons who may be carried.

And, Mr. Chairman, in addition——

Senator OVERTON. How long has this subcommittee been at work, if I may ask you that?

Senator O'MAHONEY. The last Congress and this Congress. It is about 3 years.

Senator OVERTON. Did it have any appropriations?

Senator O'MAHONEY. It has had contingent fund appropriations. It was not very much. When Senator Murray took it over it was not—I do not recall the amount, but it was not a large appropriation. There was no intent at that time to try to put these people on the Senate salary roll. This \$25,000 is intended to be enough to enable us to carry on expenses for telephone, transportation, for stationery and minor expenses of that kind, and to try to make this salary adjustment, if it could be made.

Senator MAYBANK. And also to take people off their pay rolls?

Senator OVERTON. The question in my mind is whether you would need that much.

Senator O'MAHONEY. This was my recommendation and was the recommendation of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, and it was made after serious consideration of the magnitude of the problem with which we were confronted. And I do not want to seem to argue the point, but I can assure you that the committee will be a very careful user of any funds that may be provided.

Senator OVERTON. Have you any estimate as to how many employees you will need?

Senator O'MAHONEY. At the present time we have five persons on the roll, and I hope I will not have to put them on all the time. May I say, just as a matter of record, that, as chairman of the special committee, we have today not employed anybody and our expenditures have always been less than the contingent committee allowed.

Senator OVERTON. This committee congratulates you. It is a splendid example.

Senator O'MAHONEY. The same has been true thus far with respect to the Petroleum Committee, and fortunately Senator Maybank is a member of the Military Affairs Committee and Petroleum Committee, so he can corroborate beyond that.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS

The other statement I wanted to make on behalf of Senator Carl Hatch, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands: There is a young woman who has been acting as a clerk of that committee for many years. She is under the chairmanship of Senator Hatch now, but she entered the committee when it was under the chairmanship of the previous chairman and she continued under Senator Hatch, and has always been paid out of the contingent funds of the Senate.

Senator OVERTON. What committee is that?

Senator O'MAHONEY. Public Lands.

Senator OVERTON. You need not go into that. We decided on a policy that will take care of that.

Senator O'MAHONEY. It is fully covered, and I will not pursue it further.

Senator OVERTON. Unless you desire to.

Senator O'MAHONEY. No, indeed. I accept your assurances, and am glad to know that it has been cared for.

I should like to refer to this language to which I made reference a moment ago:

* * * standing or select committees employing the services of persons who are not full-time employees of the Senate or any committee thereof, shall submit monthly reports to the Senate or to the Secretary during the recess or adjournment, showing:

- (1) Name and address of any such persons.
- (2) The name and address of the department or organization by whom the salary is paid.
- (3) The annual rate of compensation in each case.

STATUS OF SPECIAL CLERK TO SUBCOMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS

I merely desire to call the attention of the committee to the fact that this committee has authorized the employment of a special clerk for the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia out of the District of Columbia appropriation.

The name of that clerk has to be published monthly. I think that that falls in a slightly different category from the others, but if you are going to put these clerks on the legislative roll, then that perhaps should be on the list.

I leave that to your consideration.

Senator OVERTON. That is carried in the District of Columbia bill?

Senator O'MAHONEY. Yes.

Senator OVERTON. Paid for out of what?

Senator O'MAHONEY. Out of the appropriation for the District of Columbia.

Senator OVERTON. I think I know the matter to which you refer. I think that is correct.

Senator O'MAHONEY. You will find that.

Senator OVERTON. And that employment is still conducted in that manner?

Senator O'MAHONEY. As far as I know.

Senator OVERTON. Should that be stricken from this, or is it in here?

Senator O'MAHONEY. It is not in here.

Senator OVERTON. It is not in here?

Senator O'MAHONEY. Not unless it is covered by some of these things in here.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I am sorry to have interrupted.

Senator OVERTON. We are always glad to hear from you.

PROVISION FOR ALLOWANCE FOR EXPENSES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Senator OVERTON. Mr. Stam, have you any suggestion to make with respect to this \$2,500 allowance, as to what provision ought to be made with respect to its being deductible or not in making returns on the income tax?

Mr. STAM. If you will turn to page 16, line 3, after the word "duties."

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Senator OVERTON. Line 4 on our printed copy.

Mr. STAM. I see. Insert:

(including expenses for lodging and subsistence while out of the State of his residence in the performance of his official duties).

Now, then, after the word "installment" which is my line 4, and which may be different on your copy.

Senator OVERTON. That is line 5.

Mr. STAM. Your line 4, insert the following:

such allowance to the extent expended for such purposes shall be allowed as a deduction from gross income for Federal income-tax purposes.

In other words, first you authorize it to cover these expenses, and then you say to the extent expended for those purposes it shall be allowed as a deduction.

Senator GREEN. Why isn't that bound by the same objection, that is, legislatively?

Mr. STAM. It probably is, but I understand that over in the House, they had to have a special rule out, so you are going to be faced with that.

Senator OVERTON. It was considered legislation over in the House, and on a rule that no point of order could be made against it, they went ahead.

Senator GREEN. But you are going to have legislation, and you do not need to go to all of this circumlocution. The reason you go to circumlocution is to avoid a point of order.

Senator OVERTON. I do not think we will have a point of order.

Senator GREEN. To avoid a point of order, that is what we are trying to do. You can do this, you can increase the amount paid to the Senators.

Senator OVERTON. I think we can avoid a point of order, if we merely amend the House provision, and then I do not think it is subject to a point of order.

Senator GREEN. Would it not be desirable to include, you mentioned two specific items, would it not be desirable to put in there, "including travel"?

Senator OVERTON. We allow travel, unless you want to increase the travel allowance, we allow travel, 20 cents per mile each way.

Senator GREEN. On other occasions in connection with his official duties, I do not see why that allowance should be made.

Mr. STAM. You have a limit of \$2,500. The question is, Would or would not this item absorb that?

Senator OVERTON. It certainly would.

Senator GREEN. In most cases, but not in all cases, a man who lives near Washington, it might not.

Senator REED. I assume, Mr. Stam, that any Senator or a Member of the House who desired to obtain the benefit of that, would have to furnish a statement showing the amount expended for this purpose.

Mr. STAM. Yes.

Senator REED. To the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. STAM. He would have to put it into his gross income and take it out as a deduction.

Senator MAYBANK. That might cause complications.

Senator GREEN. He would not get it at all unless he had it. As a matter of fact, he would not get it at all, why would it be necessary to bother with it, because it would not be an increase in amount, the only objection would be the increase of the amount, and that goes out of the window, because the House has already passed it. It seems to me that now we are dealing with something which really is a subterfuge. Why bother with doing it in this way? It seems to me this is not the best way to do it. He would not get the \$2,500, because as a matter of fact, he would simply show that he expended it and he would be reimbursed. I am asking for information.

Senator REED. If you raise the amount paid, without hedging it about in some way then that is going to be a subject to take into consideration very seriously.

Mr. STAM. That is right.

Senator GREEN. You can abolish the income tax on this, by saying, "free from any income tax, Federal or State."

Senator BRIDGES. Could you put something in to direct the Secretary of the Senate to pay such actual expenditures submitted by Senators.

Senator MAYBANK. Not to exceed \$2,500.

Senator BRIDGES. In some way or other,

Senator OVERTON. Some of those amounts might be very large.

Senator GREEN. "Not to exceed \$2,500."

Senator BRIDGES. You might say "not to exceed" so much per month.

Senator GREEN. It would be better on an annual basis.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL WAGES

Senator REED. Mr. Chairman, during the noon hour my office staff conferred with the Bureau of Labor Statistics as to the increase in industrial wages from 1925 to the latest date available. They gave us the figures for February 1945, which is the latest figure they have, this is the latest month for which the figures are available.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics does not have a complete record of industrial workers' wages for the year 1945. The figures they do have are not, in all ways, comparable to the wage figures they have for recent years. The Bureau advised the best way to show the increase in industrial workers' wages for 1925 up to the present time, from the information available, is to use the average weekly wages of factory workers, which includes all manufacturing, coal mining, and railroads.

Railroad repair shops are not included in the years from 1939. In a sense, the data from 1939 to date are not strictly comparable with 1925, but this is the best information the Bureau of Labor Statistics has. The figure for the early years, including 1925, were not broken down by months so it is necessary to use the yearly average for comparison.

The average weekly earnings of factory workers for 1925 averaged around \$25.71; for 1935, \$20.85; for 1939, \$23.86; for 1940, \$25.20; for 1941, \$29.58; for 1942, \$36.65; for 1943, \$43.14; for 1944, \$46.08.

Preliminary figures for January 1945 are \$47.52 and February 1945, \$47.43.

The Bureau advised we must also take into consideration the fact that these workers had increased their average weekly hours, also:

In 1939 they were working an average of 37.7 hours per week; January, 1945, 45.4 hours per week; February 1945, 45.5 hours per week.

Prior to 1939, the figures include all manufacturing, mining, anthracite, bituminous and metal, and steam railroads. From 1939 to date, all manufacturing.

ASSISTANT CLERKS TO COMMITTEES ON RESOLUTION ROLL

Senator GREEN. Mr. Chairman, I think the idea given here in connection with certain assistant clerks——

Senator OVERTON. If I may interrupt you, the subcommittee, you will be glad to know, has agreed on a policy that we believe will take care of all these additional clerks in this bill that have heretofore fallen into the category you have in mind.

Senator GREEN. I just wanted to be sure.

Senator OVERTON. That has been taken care of, and you need not bother yourself about that. I know you will be glad to know it.

Senator GREEN. I am. I was greatly interested in this matter, and wanted to be sure that they were taken care of.

Senator OVERTON. They will be.

Senator BRIDGES. There are one or two things here that would only take a few moments while we are giving consideration to some of these other matters.

On page 14, line 19, air-mail and special-delivery stamps. Since our last bill the price of special-delivery stamps has gone up from 10 cents to 13 cents, and that represents an increase of \$9 per Senator per year or \$873, therefore, I move that we increase this item by this amount.

Senator OVERTON. We can do that when we come to mark up the bill.

Senator BRIDGES. I would like to discuss the matter of telephones. Perhaps that better be off the record.

Senator OVERTON. Off the record.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

Senator BRIDGES. I would like to ask Mr. Trice what the total cost so far has been for long-distance calls of the Senate.

Mr. TRICE. \$7,202.40 is the total cost so far.

Senator BRIDGES. Off the record.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENT OF DAVID LYNN, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Mr. LYNN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have a short statement to present.

Senator OVERTON. Before you proceed with that, let me ask you this question: Have you any decreases that you want to request in salaries?

Mr. LYNN. No decreases under the amounts approved for salaries by the House.

Senator OVERTON. You have prepared a statement, and can you tell me what the total increases are asked for?

Mr. LYNN. There is an increase of \$13,800 under "Capitol Building and repairs," for work to be done in connection with the House and Senate air-intake tunnels.

Senator OVERTON. And the decreases?

Mr. LYNN. There are no decreases under the amounts approved by the House. However, under the Senate Office Building appropriation, one item allowed for 1945 in the amount of \$44,775 has been omitted for 1946.

Senator OVERTON. In salaries?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir; the item covers overtime pay and additional compensation authorized by Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress, which expires on June 30, 1945.

Senator OVERTON. That expires by law.

Mr. LYNN. That is right.

Senator OVERTON. I am talking about decreases in the base salaries.

Mr. LYNN. There are none.

Senator OVERTON. Proceed.

Mr. LYNN. The following change in H. R. 3109, Seventy-ninth Congress, as reported to the House May 3, 1945, is respectfully requested and is submitted with the approval of the chairman of the legislative subcommittee, House Committee on Appropriations:

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

EMERGENCY REPAIRS TO AIR-INTAKE TUNNELS

Page 35, line 2: Strike out the amount of \$317,200 and insert in lieu thereof, the amount of \$331,000.

The amount of \$317,200 carried in H. R. 3109 for the Capitol Building and repairs includes \$5,000 for emergency repairs to the House and Senate air-intake tunnels, as shown on page 5, of House Report 509—a committee cut of \$13,800 under this item.

An allotment of \$18,800 was asked in the 1946 Budget estimates to repair these tunnels. A description of these tunnels, their purpose, and the work to be done is to be found on pages 108 and 109 of the House hearings on the 1946 legislative branch appropriation bill.

Briefly stated, these tunnels extend underground from the two fresh air-intake towers located in the west lawn area of the Capitol Grounds to the House and Senate wings of the Capitol Building. Each tunnel is 495 feet in length.

Fresh air is drawn through the towers into the tunnels, is conveyed through the tunnels to the Capitol Building, and carried to the House and Senate Chambers by means of ducts. The House and Senate Chambers are entirely dependent upon this source for their fresh air supply.

PRESENT CONDITION OF TUNNELS

These tunnels must be kept in proper structural preservation and in proper sanitary condition, in view of their important use in supplying the House and Senate Chambers with fresh air. The repairs and improvements recommended under the Budget estimate of \$18,800 are of an urgent nature and are necessary in the interest of the health of the Members of Congress.

The waterproof membrane protecting the House tunnel, which was built about 65 years ago, has disintegrated and is allowing rain water

to seep through the tunnel and to cause its deterioration; the floor of the tunnel is broken and prevents proper drainage; the mortar in the joints of the tunnel has become loose and is being blown through the tunnel. The work necessary to remedy these conditions in the House tunnel is estimated to cost \$15,000.

The mortar in the joints of the brickwork of the Senate tunnel, which was built about 55 years ago, is starting to deteriorate; the tunnel should be sealed on the inside with waterproof plaster; the sidewalk vault lights should be replaced with brick arches; the expansion joints of the tunnel floor should be replaced; a new iron ladder should be installed at the tunnel entrance. The work necessary to be done in connection with the Senate tunnel is estimated to cost \$3,800.

The nature of the repairs necessary is such that none of the work in the House tunnel can be undertaken under the \$5,000 allotted; and remedial steps should be taken at this time to check the progressive deterioration in the House tunnel in particular.

I have brought this matter to the attention of the chairman of the House Legislative Subcommittee on Appropriations and have explained to him the urgency of the situation, and it is his desire that the full amount asked for this item be restored in the bill.

Senator CHAVEZ. Did they not know about that when they considered this bill in the House?

Mr. LYNN. We gave them our justification for it.

Senator CHAVEZ. What some of them seem to be doing is to go ahead and cut this thing down, and then we take the jolt from the public for increasing the appropriation. If you have justified this, and it justifies an increase, it seems to me that we would not have to recommend it, but it should have been passed at the time it was presented to the House.

Can you explain that?

Mr. LYNN. Just as soon as the legislative bill was reported to the House and I found that the tunnel item had been cut by the House committee from \$18,800 to \$5,000, I took the matter up with the chairman of the House Legislative Subcommittee and told him that the work necessary to check a serious condition of disintegration in these tunnels and to properly insure the health of the Members of Congress could not be done under the reduced amount of \$5,000, and that the item was of a sufficiently urgent nature as to require immediate attention. I asked him to have the item restored in the bill on the floor of the House, but as the bill contained another item affecting the House over which lengthy discussion was expected, the chairman asked that I present the matter to the Senate committee for amendment instead of handling the amendment on the floor of the House.

ADVISABILITY OF POSTPONING REPAIRS

Senator OVERTON. That is considered to be a desirable item, but they said you ought to postpone it to this hearing? Or should it be postponed to a later date?

Mr. LYNN. Senator, this is an item of work that should not be postponed, but should be done immediately.

Senator OVERTON. I do not see the incentive there. What is it?

Mr. LYNN. The present condition of these underground tunnels is such that the improvements recommended must be made without

further delay, not only for the structural preservation of the tunnels but also to remedy conditions that might prove injurious to the health of the Members of Congress, such as improper drainage conditions.

Senator OVERTON. What has Dr. Calver said about it?

Mr. LYNN. I have not consulted him, but I can very readily do so.

Senator OVERTON. Please do so and report back to the committee.

Mr. LYNN. I will be glad to do so.

(The report is as follows:)

REPORT OF DR. CALVER ON CONDITIONS

MAY 18, 1945.

Hon. JOHN H. OVERTON,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR OVERTON: At the request of Mr. David Lynn, the Architect of the Capitol, I made an inspection of the air intake tunnels of the Capitol ventilating system. On the Senate side we did not go down into the tunnel because of the difficulty of access to ladders, but as far as could be visualized, conditions were the same as that found on a more detailed inspection of the tunnel on the House side.

On the House side the tunnel had been painted on the inside with some kind of whitewash or similar substance which has deteriorated and is flaking off, leaving exposed the mortar between the bricks. In places where the upper coating has not fallen off it could easily be brushed off with a touch of the finger. Lower in the tunnel, outside of the building foundation of the Capitol, there was marked erosion of the mortar between the bricks, the cracks in some places being as much as an inch deep where the mortar had fallen away. The brick is an old brick, very soft, and by rubbing it with the fingertips, a dustlike part of the brick substance came away. In the extreme lower end of the tunnel in the tower portion, not only was the mortar badly eroded but there was considerable erosion of the brick surface due to exposure to the elements. At the bottom of the tower is a cesspool about 30 inches in diameter in which there is standing water. It is an ideal place for the breeding of mosquitoes which could be sucked into the ventilation system, and by any failure of the air filtration units these insects could be pumped into the various offices in the Capitol Building. There is considerable evidence of moisture seeping through the roof of the tunnel, and while at the time of my visit there was no gross water in evidence on the floor of the tunnel, still it was damp and there were marks where the water had flowed from the leakage following recent rains. This concrete floor is badly cracked and eroded in places and is apparently very thin or else the quality of the concrete has deteriorated, because it is so soft it can be scraped away with the sole of the foot, and gives the appearance of dirt.

Having had some experience in hospital construction, I believe it would be foolish to attempt to do anything with the tunnels unless they were first waterproofed from the outside. If this tunnel has not been tile-drained on the outside this should certainly be done first with direct connection to a sewer. Then the covering on the outside of the tunnel should be of some satisfactory waterproofing compound of suitable durability and thickness. I suggested that on the inside of the tunnel cement be sprayed onto the surface of the tunnel, because some of the cracks are so deep I doubt if hand troweling could work mortar into the cracks. There is a commercial preparation called Gunnite with which I have had some experience. This is a cement which can be sprayed on. It makes a very dense, smooth covering which is much more dense and more durable than cement applied by hand. The floor of the tunnel where the cement is deteriorated should, of course, be reconcreted.

This is a matter which should be handled in the very near future. The longer it is delayed, the greater the deterioration of the mortar between the bricks and of the bricks themselves. It would be more economical to do it at the present time rather than to permit further destruction of the present structure.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. CALVER.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

Mr. LYNN. Senate restaurants: Page 14, lines 6 to 9, inclusive:
No change is asked to be made in the amount of \$35,000 carried in H. R. 3109, as approved by the House, for the Senate restaurants.

INDICATED OPERATING LOSS

This is the same as allowed for 1945 and is the usual annual amount appropriated for the Senate restaurants. Present indications are that the operating loss for 1945 will amount to a little over \$40,000.

We are asking now for the usual annual \$35,000 appropriation, and will request an additional deficiency appropriation later on, when needed.

Senator MAYBANK. How are you making out with the restaurant over there in the Senate?

Mr. LYNN. In the Senate or in the House?

Senator MAYBANK. Let us take the Senate first.

Mr. LYNN. We have reduced the net operating loss of the Senate restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Building from \$53,000 to \$40,000 a year, since the fiscal year 1942, notwithstanding the abnormal wartime rise in the costs of labor and food. Of the \$40,000 loss, approximately \$15,000 is due to the additional compensation authorized by Public Law 49, Seventy-eighth Congress.

GROSS REVENUES

Senator REED. What is the gross revenue of the restaurant for the current year?

Mr. LYNN. For the Senate restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Building, the gross revenue was \$136,705, for the fiscal year 1944, and for the first 10 months of the fiscal year 1945 it has been \$118,240.

Senator MAYBANK. The only thing I have in mind is, are you being held down by the O. P. A., or could you increase your price 5 cents per item?

Mr. LYNN. We have tried to live within the regulations, Senator.

Senator MAYBANK. You have what?

Mr. LYNN. Tried to live within the regulations.

Senator REED. The O. P. A. regulations?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator REED. So we have low price service in the restaurant, and we are losing money.

Senator CHAVEZ. And low priced food also.

Senator REED. I would like to see the Senate restaurant put on a businesslike basis and pay its own way.

Senator CHAVEZ. Yes, it should.

Senator REED. There are only 96 Senators, and we feed the public, and the press, and things of that kind. If we were to raise our prices in there an aggregate of 10 percent we could still do a good job of restaurant service, and it would pay for itself, or at least it would reduce the deficit; is that correct?

Mr. LYNN. It would very likely reduce the deficit to some extent.

Senator MAYBANK. The whole income is only \$138,000, and you come back and ask for \$35,000 and also \$40,000?

Mr. LYNN. No, sir. We ask for \$40,000 in all; \$35,000 in the annual appropriation act, and \$5,000 in a deficiency appropriation act.

DIFFERENCE IN OPERATION OF HOUSE AND SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator OVERTON. Is it a fact that you are doing much better over in the House than you are in the Senate restaurant?

Mr. LYNN. We have a better set-up in the House restaurants than in the Senate restaurants, due to a number of factors, and our House restaurant operating loss is less than the loss of the Senate restaurants. Perhaps this could be off the record.

Senator OVERTON. No. I want that on the record. Now, I want you to tell us why there is that difference. We all know it. Why is it?

Mr. LYNN. A very important point to be stressed in answering this question is the fact that the House restaurants were placed under the Architect of the Capitol in September 1940, more than a year before the war commenced, and that gave us an opportunity to reorganize the House restaurants and to put those restaurants on a more efficient and businesslike basis before the full effects of the war began to be felt whereas the Senate restaurants were not put under the Architect until September 1942, nearly a year after the war had started, and under existing war conditions involving labor and food shortages and increased costs we have not really had a chance to effect any real reorganization and to properly improve the Senate restaurant operations, because of the wartime handicaps under which we have been struggling particularly with regard to labor.

Then, too, our regular Senate manager was inducted into the armed services in December 1943 and as he has reemployment rights under the law, it was only after exhaustive effort that we were able to find anyone willing to take over his job, temporarily, until his return.

Senator OVERTON. For the Senate, that is?

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

Senator MAYBANK. It is an unfortunate situation, Mr. Chairman, with us there, because whenever this fellow gets out of the Army he will come back and take this job, I suppose.

Mr. LYNN. Yes. He is a married man with two children.

Senator MAYBANK. I understand that he is over 40 years old.

Mr. LYNN. Thirty-seven, I believe.

Senator MAYBANK. They took him in the Army in spite of the fact that he was of that age. I understand that he has been around Washington ever since.

Mr. LYNN. Yes; he has been stationed in and around Washington most of the time.

Senator BRIDGES. Mr. Lynn, is there any way to physically reorganize their restaurant, the set-up of the restaurant, by spending some money now as a permanent measure whereby you can get the physical set-up more modernized, so that we could have a superior set-up, and we could get better food and better service and reduce the cost?

Mr. LYNN. Not at the present time. However, I hope that Congress will approve as an early post-war project the extension of the east front of the Capitol, which will make such improvements possible. It is our plan, if and when the east front central portion of the Capitol is extended, to relocate the House and Senate restaurants from their

present locations in the House and Senate wings to a common space in the extended central portion of the building, and to combine the operation of the two restaurants.

The restaurant, as relocated and consolidated, would be operated under one manager and would be provided with private dining rooms for Senators, for Representatives, and for special occasions. It would be equipped with a thoroughly modern kitchen and service department so located as to expedite service and substantially reduce the cost of operation. The location of the restaurants in the central portion would add greatly to their convenience, and elevator service could be provided from the upper floors to the restaurant.

We estimate that such a change in the physical lay-out of the restaurants would effect an immediate saving of about \$20,000 a year.

RULES GOVERNING PERSONS TO BE SERVED IN RESTAURANT

Senator CHAVEZ. What are the rules with reference to people eating in the restaurant, going into what is supposed to be the Senators' dining room?

Mr. LYNN. The inside dining room?

Senator CHAVEZ. I see a lot of people there and some of them I know are not connected with the Government or Congress.

Mr. LYNN. The rules are that the inside dining room is for Senators and their guests and for Members of the House who may come over. Of course, under the law, policy-making control over the Senate restaurants is vested in the Senate Committee on Rules, and not in the Architect of the Capitol.

Senator OVERTON. What is the rule in there?

Mr. LYNN. Whereas formerly the public at large were welcome to dine in the Senate restaurant, we are now compelled to restrict the use of the restaurants, insofar as possible, to Members of Congress, and their guests, employees of Congress, the press, and persons summoned to appear before committees of Congress. This policy has been adopted as a necessary expediency to meet wartime operating conditions, as it is the only way that we can guarantee, with the limited food and help available, to serve meals to the Congress for whom the Capitol restaurants are primarily maintained, and for whom they must be maintained in the interests of expediting the business of the legislative branch of the Government.

Senator BRIDGES. This deficit would be progressively smaller and the service would be quite a good deal better if you could limit the service and the food to people who are properly entitled to it.

Mr. LYNN. The service would be better.

Senator BRIDGES. Would that not be true?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, but the deficit would be more.

Senator BRIDGES. At least we would not be supplying it to the world at large and making a larger deficit.

Mr. LYNN. We are trying to live up to the restrictions, but, of course, the scattered physical lay-out of the restaurant makes it very difficult to do so.

Senator OVERTON. The per capita cost is relative to the volume of the patronage, and if you increase the volume of your patronage, proportionately your cost is reduced. I think the trouble with the Senate restaurant is that it has too little patronage now.

Senator REED. It is only a one-meal restaurant, because except for two or three other Senators that have breakfast there, I think I, myself, probably eat more meals with you than anybody else. I have breakfast there regularly and lunch there regularly.

Mr. LYNN. That is quite so.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

Senator BRIDGES. It is a very poorly laid out restaurant with part of it downstairs and a great number of hallways and things of that sort, which make it very expensive to operate.

Mr. LYNN. That is true. In the House restaurants we have nearly twice the volume of business that we do in the Senate restaurants, due in part to the larger membership and clerical personnel of the House, and last year we were able to reduce our House operating loss to \$12,000, as compared to a \$30,000 loss for 1940.

Senator CHAVEZ. Is beer and wine very successful?

Mr. LYNN. Very little is used, Senator.

Senator CHAVEZ. Very little is used?

Mr. LYNN. Very few people drink beer in the House restaurants, and wine is not sold. Of course, I can remember when spirituous liquors were sold in the House restaurants, and also in the Senate restaurant, and their use was quite extensive. At that time the restaurants were let out on concession, and the sale of liquor made it possible to operate the restaurants at a profit; but as you know, the sale of such liquors in the Capitol has been prohibited by law, for a good many years.

The next item we have to present, Senator, covers the maintenance of the Senate Office Building.

Page 35, lines 21 to 25; page 36, lines 1 to 4, inclusive:

SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

No change is asked to be made in the amount of \$349,500 carried in H. R. 3109, as approved by the House, for maintenance of the Senate Office Building. This amount represents a net decrease of \$3,460 under the amount of \$352,960 appropriated for 1945.

The net decrease results from omitting an item of \$44,775 allowed for 1945 for overtime pay, offset by increases totaling \$41,315 asked for 1946.

The House Appropriations Committee approved the Senate Office Building item in full, with the understanding that the increases would be justified before the Senate Appropriations Committee, in accordance with the usual practice.

INCREASES REQUESTED

The justification of the increases requested for 1946, together with a detail of the other items making up the 1946 estimate for the Senate Office Building, is set forth on statement attached hereto. The increases for 1946, totaling \$41,315, occur as follows:

Personal services: To cover 1945 within-grade promotions 1946.....	\$4, 835
Increase annual painting item from \$6,000 to \$30,000.....	24, 000
New nonrecurring items: Special repairs and improvements, main-entrance approach.....	8, 200
Replacement of air-conditioning fan wheels.....	4, 280

IN-GRADE PROMOTIONS

The justification of items under which changes occur follows:

Personal services, from \$307,660 to \$267,720.

Under this item, the only changes are: A decrease of \$44,775 for overtime pay omitted; and an increase of \$4,835 to cover 1945 within-grade promotions in 1946 authorized by law.

ANNUAL PAINTING

Annual painting, from \$6,000 to \$30,000.

This item provides for general painting and touching up throughout the building, including pointing up and plastering, together with materials.

For 1945, \$6,000 was allowed so there is an increase of \$24,000 requested for 1946.

For the past 3 years, only a comparatively small allotment has been provided due to the difficulty in having rooms made available for painting during the continuous sessions of Congress.

In view of the fact that such little painting could be done during this period, many parts of the building have not been painted for the last several years and this work should no longer be deferred particularly since, from time to time, recesses are again being taken by Congress.

The estimate of \$30,000 is broken down into two parts:

Exterior painting-----	\$7, 430
Interior painting-----	22, 570
Total estimate-----	30, 000

Statement of allotments and expenditures for painting—Fiscal years 1941 to 1945

Fiscal year	Allotted	Expended
1941-----	\$11, 400	¹ \$10, 194
1942-----		² 570
	31, 987	³ 30, 854
1943-----	10, 000	¹ 7, 179
1944-----	6, 000	¹ 2, 136
1945-----	6, 000	⁴ 6, 711

¹ Annual.

² Annual (no allotment).

³ Special (nonrecurring).

⁴ Annual to Dec. 31, 1944.

Senator OVERTON. You want more in this item than you have had since 1942? This is quite an increase?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir.

Senator OVERTON. What was the reason? You say the reason is that it was cut down because there was very little interior painting done?

Mr. LYNN. As Congress has remained in almost continuous session during the war, we have had to curtail our normal annual painting program because office and committee rooms, generally, could not be made available for painting.

Senator OVERTON. You will probably be confronted with the same problems during this year and next year?

Mr. LYNN. I do not believe the greater part of the painting work planned for 1946 will be materially affected by Congress remaining in session. Nearly one-fourth of the allotment asked—or \$7,000—is needed for painting the exterior woodwork and ironwork of 587 windows and 12 doors. One-half of the allotment—or \$15,200—is needed for painting the walls and ceilings of the corridors and stairwells on the first, second, third, and fourth floors, and the ceiling and walls of the rotunda.

Only the remaining one-fourth of the estimate, of \$7,800, is for painting office suites and committee rooms. We plan to paint 60 rooms in office suites and three committee rooms—such the Agriculture Committee, the Military Affairs Committee, and the Committee on Indian Affairs.

RENOVATION OF ROOMS IN CAPITOL BASEMENT

Senator OVERTON. I notice in the basement of the Capitol you are renovating some rooms. What is that for?

Mr. LYNN. At the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules, we are remodeling four of the west Senate terrace rooms for use as offices for Senators. The Senate janitor force and others formerly occupying those rooms are being moved to rooms in the north terrace.

Senator OVERTON. Extra office space in the Capitol? How is that being done?

Mr. LYNN. The improvements are being made at the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules, and the rooms will be assigned to Senators by that Committee—not by the Architect of the Capitol.

Senator OVERTON. Off the record.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

Senator OVERTON. On the record.

I suppose this last item is very necessary?

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir. The item is:

SPECIAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO APPROACHES

Special repairs and improvements to approaches, main entrance, new nonrecurring item, \$8,200.

This item is to provide for the replacement of the existing granolithic landing at the main entrance to the Senate Office Building. This landing is badly cracked and the membrane waterproofing beneath the landing has been found, upon inspection, to be in an advanced state of deterioration.

This landing is a direct roofing over the storerooms of the Senate document room and the Senate library, where thousands of bills and documents are stored.

If the work proposed under this estimate is not done at an early date, serious damage through penetration of rain water will occur to the Senate records and the brick walls in the basement.

Under the estimate it is proposed to clean top of structural slab and all reglets; apply a new coat of membrane of one-ply fabric and two plies of felt embedded in a cottonseed oil-gum base; pour a new 5-inch base of concrete, which shall have a granolithic finish and joints cut to match existing work.

Break-down of estimate: Removing old slab, preparing surface of structural slab to receive membrane and cleaning reglets, \$689; 6,209 square feet of membrane, \$1,892; 668 square yards of granolithic finish pavement to match existing aggregate and joints, \$4,456; flashing, caulking, reglets, cutting out and replacing present drains and installing new roof drains, \$1,163; total estimate, \$8,200.

REPLACEMENT OF AIR CONDITIONING FAN WHEELS

The final item of increase is for replacement of air-conditioning fan wheels, new nonrecurring item, \$4,280.

Three large ventilating fans installed in 1928 in the attic or top-floor space of the Senate Office Building to supply air to Senators' offices are in need of new fan wheels. The existing wheels have reached the point where satisfactory repairs can no longer be made and this request is submitted.

Senator OVERTON. These fan wheels have to be cared for?

Mr. LYNN. It is absolutely necessary to replace the fan wheels without further delay.

Senator MAYBANK. What about the salaries?

Mr. LYNN. The salaries are the same as for 1945 except for the addition of the within-grade promotions required by law—Public 200, Seventy-seventh Congress.

Senator MAYBANK. Already approved by the House?

Mr. LYNN. That is correct.

Senator MAYBANK. Can you get anybody very much, or is there still a shortage?

Mr. LYNN. There is still an acute labor shortage, and during the war it is frequently a case of filling positions for only a few weeks or a few months at a time, whereas normally we are able to keep our regular positions filled on a full-year basis without any difficulty. This way, the turn-over is high and three or four different men may be hired to fill one job during a year.

The details of this estimate, with comparison to 1945, are:

	1946 estimate	1945 appropriation
Personal services:		
Regular: 190 employees.....	\$262,720	\$257,885
Temporary.....	5,000	5,000
Overtime pay and additional compensation.....		44,775
Total, personal services.....	267,720	307,660
Elevator repairs.....	1,500	1,500
Furniture repairs.....	2,000	2,000
General miscellaneous annual repairs.....	4,300	4,300
Special repairs and improvements to approaches, main entrance.....	8,200	
Annual painting.....	30,000	6,000
Resetting steps and pointing entrances.....		
Laundry.....	6,500	6,500
Ice.....	2,000	2,000
Maintenance, air-conditioning system.....	3,000	3,000
Supplies and materials.....	13,000	13,000
Equipment, including rugs and floor coverings.....	7,000	7,000
Replacement, air-conditioning fan wheels.....	4,280	
Total estimate or appropriation.....	349,500	352,960

Personnel, Senate Office Building, 1946

Personal services	Obligations			
	Estimate, 1946		Estimate, 1945	
	Man-years	Total salary	Man-years	Total salary
Clerical, administrative, and fiscal service:				
Grade 11. Custodian.....	1	\$4,000	1	\$3,900
Grade 7. Assistant custodian.....	1	3,200	1	3,200
Grade 6. Clerk.....	2	4,700	2	4,700
Grade 5. Clerk.....	1	2,000	1	2,000
Grade 4. Clerk.....	5	9,480	5	9,435
Grade 3. Clerk.....	1	1,620	1	1,620
Grade 2. Clerk.....	1	1,440	1	1,440
Subprofessional:				
Grade 5. Physiotherapy aide; nurse.....	2	3,900	2	3,840
Crafts, protective, and custodial service:				
Grade 9. Head painter.....	1	2,500	1	2,475
Grade 8. Principal mechanic.....	4	11,000	4	10,975
Grade 7. Senior mechanic.....	7	16,260	7	16,155
Grade 6. Mechanic.....	16	31,080	16	31,020
Grade 5. Senior attendant (7); electrician (1); matron (1).....	9	15,720	9	15,690
Grade 4. Helper (3); labor foreman (1).....	4	6,420	4	6,390
Grade 3. Subway chauffeur (4); helper-laborer (6).....	10	14,040	10	14,010
Grade 2. Junior laborer.....	39	49,980	39	49,590
Charwomen:				
4 hours per diem, at 65 cents per hour.....	45	36,625	45	36,625
5 hours per diem, at 65 cents per hour.....	9	9,155	9	9,155
Unclassified: Elevator operators.....	28	33,600	28	33,600
Statutory: Female attendants.....	4	6,000	4	6,000
Total, regular personnel.....	190	262,720	190	261,820
Temporary employees.....		5,000		5,000
Overtime pay and additional compensation.....				44,775
01 Personal services.....		267,720		311,595
Excess of obligations over appropriation due to Public Law 200, 77th Cong.....				-3,935
01 Personal services: Total estimate or appropriation.....		267,720		307,660

POST-WAR PROJECTS

Senator OVERTON. Is that all, Mr. Lynn?

Mr. LYNN. There are several special items that the Senate Committee on Rules wished me to mention to your committee.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CAPITOL BUILDING TERRACES

At one of the last meetings of the Senate Committee on Rules, the committee requested me to indicate to the Senate Appropriations Committee that the Rules Committee strongly recommends as an early post-war project the reconstruction of the Capitol Building terraces, primarily for the purpose of affording extra offices for Senators and Members through the conversion of existing storage rooms.

EXTENSION OF EAST FRONT OF THE CAPITOL

They also have spoken to me about the extension of the east front of the Capitol. As I understand, the Rules Committee plans to forward a committee resolution to the Senate Appropriations Committee also recommending the extension of the east front of the Capitol as an early post-war project.

Senator MAYBANK. They asked you to speak to this committee in connection with these matters?

Mr. LYNN. Yes; that is right.

Senator MAYBANK. They did not ask for the committee to provide that it be done or approve of it?

Mr. LYNN. As I understand, the Rules Committee wishes to go on record as endorsing these two items as early post-war projects.

Senator MAYBANK. They want to ask the approval of this committee; they want to get that?

Mr. LYNN. It is something which should be considered carefully.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator BRIDGES. Before you leave, Mr. Lynn, is there anything that could be done now with reference to the Senate Restaurant as to giving you funds for new equipment or for rebuilding to make more convenient the situation there, or in some way to improve the food and service?

Mr. LYNN. Senator, about 2 years ago we had an appropriation for improving the kitchen and under that allotment we reequipped the kitchen with new ranges and other much-needed items. We also put in a new tile floor in the kitchen to make it sanitary, and made other improvements.

You have not been down in the kitchen?

Senator BRIDGES. No.

Mr. LYNN. We have improved the kitchen very materially.

Just as soon as I can get the material, we are going to install a freezing box next to the kitchen, which will allow us to buy meats and other commodities, when they are available, in greater quantities and have them on hand.

Of course, it is the acute labor shortage that handicaps us mostly, now. The rates of pay are low and do not attract applicants.

Senator OVERTON. Apparently we are not getting any meat or butter. Why is that?

Mr. LYNN. We did not have any butter in there today. Meat has been very difficult to get.

Senator OVERTON. We have not had it for a number of days. As a matter of fact, I would like to know what is becoming of our red points. We are not getting any.

Mr. LYNN. We are allowed a limited number of red points.

Senator OVERTON. What do they do with these red points? They do not appear on our table in the form of meat or butter. I have not been able to get a steak sandwich or a chicken sandwich in quite awhile. I would like to know what we are going to do about this. I would be reluctant to say how many times, but quite a number of times. Certainly, when I go in there there does not seem to be anything in the way of a steak sandwich or a chicken sandwich. That is something which I believe can and I certainly think should be corrected and without delay.

Mr. LYNN. I will look into that.

Senator OVERTON. I wish you would not only look into it, but take some affirmative action toward a correction of that situation.

Mr. LYNN. I will do the best I can.

Senator OVERTON. Yes.

Mr. LYNN. You know the difficulties we are faced with.

Senator OVERTON. I know I cannot get any steak sandwich or chicken sandwich. I cannot even get any boiled ham. Can you look into that also?

Mr. LYNN. Yes.

Senator OVERTON. Suppose you let us know just what that is. I would like to know about that. I think we should be informed about that.

Mr. LYNN. That I will do.

Senator MAYBANK. What would be necessary would be for him to have some oleomargarine or some margarine, if they cannot get butter. It seems to me you might be able to get some Nucoa, in there, that would be better than no butter at all. What is the difficulty there? Is it necessary for you to have a sign in there if you are using margarine? It is something that would not seem to be necessary to me.

Mr. LYNN. Yes, sir, we would have to put up a sign advising that oleomargarine is being served.

Senator MAYBANK. Why do you have to put the sign up? This is Government property.

Mr. LYNN. According to my understanding, the O. P. A. considers it a necessary requirement for all restaurants, Government and otherwise.

Senator OVERTON. That is another thing. I wish you would ascertain what they are doing in that regard, and why we do not get any butter or any meat or any chicken. Certainly, there is a lot of red points available, a very considerable quantity.

Senator MAYBANK. I would like to say this that I would rather get some Nucoa or something of that kind if you cannot get any butter. I would like to have something like that with my meals. It is very good, anyhow.

Mr. LYNN. We serve that over in the cafeteria.

Senator MURDOCK. If they have it elsewhere, why cannot the Senate restaurant have it? Why is it that the Senate restaurant must be discriminated against, apparently?

Mr. LYNN. I will look into it and see what can be done.

Senator MAYBANK. Do you serve some oleomargarine?

Mr. LYNN. We have not served it in the Senate Restaurant in the Capitol.

Senator MAYBANK. Is somebody opposed to that?

Mr. LYNN. I have heard some objections to it.

Senator MAYBANK. If some of the Senators object to it, it seems to me they do not need to order it. I think it should be available for those who wish to have it.

Mr. LYNN. I will be glad to look into the matter.

Senator OVERTON. That is something that I wish you would look into, and let us see some results on that, if you can.

Senator MAYBANK. I am rather puzzled about that. Is there anything that can be done about this? You say some of the Senators object to it, to the serving of Nucoa.

Senator OVERTON. I would much rather have that than strawberry jam, which is what we are getting now. Those who do not want to eat it do not have to.

Mr. LYNN. May I say this off the record? It might be a little embarrassing if I put it on the record, to me.

Senator OVERTON. Yes.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

Senator OVERTON. You may return to the record.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR

Senator CHAVEZ. Mr. Chairman, Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, has asked me to present this matter to you, and I will now read it:

As Senator Lucas indicated on the floor of the Senate on January 29 when he obtained an amendment to Senate Resolution 49 providing for an appropriation for clerical help for the Committee on Education and Labor that he believed these items should be carried in the regular legislative appropriation rather than on the contingent fund, may I request that your committee incorporate in the legislative appropriation measure an item of \$3,600 to pay the salary of an assistant clerk for the coming fiscal year. I also wish to request an appropriation of \$2,400 to pay the salary of a secretary and receptionist for the committee.

These two employees devote their entire time to the work of the Committee on Education and Labor and at no time are required to do any of the work in my office. Both of these employees have had many years experience in employment here.

Mr. Paul Sample, assistant clerk, formerly was employed by Senator Jackson at a salary of \$3,900 per annum. Mrs. Harman has held responsible stenographic positions for many years in various offices here at the Capitol.

While the appropriations provided in Senate regulations 49 and 50 provide salaries of \$2,880 and \$1,800 per annum, I have from my own funds increased their compensation to \$3,040 and \$2,040 per annum, respectively. In order to keep them it will be necessary to give them an increase in salary, and I am therefore requesting the larger amounts specified.

Mr. Sample's duties are to assist the chairman and act as a clerk of the committee in arranging dates of hearings, to interview witnesses, to schedule witnesses; to answer inquiries of all members of the committee, of other Senators, the executive agencies, the press, and the public concerning legislation pending before the committee or considered by the committee in previous sessions.

He also answers correspondence requiring investigation or asking for information: he edits and indexes the hearings and is always at the disposal of other members of the committee in connection with the committee's work. He is not a constituent of mine, but was employed because of his experience and ability as a legislative clerk.

Mrs. Harman has had many years' experience here in various capacities. She also is not a constituent of mine, but was employed because of her ability to perform the labors required. She answers the telephone and all personal inquiries concerning legislation pending before the committee and is at the disposal of other committee members for duties in connection with the work of the committee. She is responsible for the filing, cataloging of the bills and resolutions, and performs other routine duties.

I am attaching hereto a schedule of the hearings that have been held by the committee, together with the committee calendar. I wish to urge the approval of these appropriation items in the regular appropriation bill.

Senator OVERTON. Is that for a regular clerk?

Senator CHAVEZ. I understand that is right.

Senator OVERTON. We have agreed that all of these particular clerks shall be handled.

Off the record.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. CROCKETT, CHIEF CLERK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Senator OVERTON. Mr. Crockett, you may proceed.

CLERK TO ENROLL BILLS

Mr. CROCKETT. In the first place, the Secretary would like to have you make a clerk to enroll bills at \$3,900. That would be a new item.

Senator OVERTON. We do not have any now?

Mr. CROCKETT. It would take care of that position. It was taken care of in the resolution on that, and it was felt that it would be a good thing, that it would be necessary to have that.

I am going to make this very brief.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO PRINCIPAL CLERK

There is a principal clerk, \$4,000. I suggest a \$500 increase.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO LEGISLATIVE CLERK

There is a legislative clerk, \$4,000 with \$1,500 additional. I think that if you are going to give the others \$500 additional, you should give him \$500 also. That is for Mr. Frazier, he is at the desk with me, and he has quite a job there.

Senator OVERTON. His pay is \$4,000?

Mr. CROCKETT. And an additional \$1,500.

Senator OVERTON. Let us keep the record clear; \$5,500 now and you want to increase it how much?

Mr. CROCKETT. That is up to you.

Senator OVERTON. I mean, that is your recommendation?

Mr. CROCKETT. The only thing I say about that is that if every one of the rest of them is raised—I am only asking \$500 for the principal clerk, this one should be raised also.

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO PRINTING CLERK AND ENROLLING CLERK

Then, we have the printing clerk.

We have the enrolling clerk, giving each one of them \$500.

Mr. Frazier, of course, if we leave him out—if you want to leave that out, I am just presenting it to you, but I want to suggest that you give each one of them a uniform increase of \$500.

Senator OVERTON. I think we had best put down the exact amount of these salaries and the name of each clerk by name, and their present compensation. Then we will put down how much increase you want.

Mr. CROCKETT. We start off with the principal clerk.

Senator OVERTON. And who is that?

PRINCIPAL CLERK

Mr. CROCKETT. The principal clerk is Mr. Duke.

Senator OVERTON. How much is he getting?

Mr. CROCKETT. \$4,000. I suggest \$4,500.

Senator OVERTON. Yes.

LEGISLATIVE CLERK

Mr. CROCKETT. Legislative clerk, Mr. Frazier, who is now drawing \$4,000 plus \$1,500 additional, so long as he holds that position.

Senator BRIDGES. That is \$5,500.

Senator OVERTON. And your increase is what?

Mr. CROCKETT. I am suggesting that you have a uniform increase of \$500.

ENROLLING CLERK

Then we have the enrolling clerk.

Then we have the printing clerk. On this \$4,000 salary, I think they should be entitled to \$4,500.

PRINTING CLERK

Senator OVERTON. Who is the printing clerk?

Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Ives. He is the printing clerk. He is getting \$4,140, and I think there is some additional there. There is no man that puts in any more hours than our printing clerk, and I think he should have \$500 additional. You see, I am very modest.

Senator OVERTON. How long has he been getting this salary?

Mr. CROCKETT. Oh, let me see. I had a slip here. Mr. Ives has been there ever since 1928, going up to \$4,000.

Senator OVERTON. I just want to say that I regret you did not present these items in the regular channels. I am simply acting as a subterfuge, and since these salaries have remained unchanged for quite a number of years, to come now at this time and ask for them, it is a little difficult.

Mr. CROCKETT. Well, you see what started this was that the House went ahead and raised its salaries. We thought the Senate was as fully justified as the House would be, surely.

Senator OVERTON. Nevertheless, it is rather embarrassing.

Mr. CROCKETT. The House went to work and raised everybody over there, and when you consider that our clerks are working over-time almost every day in the week, and putting in a tremendous amount of work, for instance.

EXECUTIVE CLERK

One of our clerks here who started at \$2,880, he is now getting \$3,600, and that is one of the hardest working clerks that we have.

Senator CHAVEZ. Who is that?

Mr. CROCKETT. The executive clerk.

Senator CHAVEZ. I recall the party to whom you refer.

Senator MAYBANK. Would there be any way for us so that we can justify anything in this regard? Could we get a comparative list of that?

Mr. CROCKETT. What the House is now giving?

Senator MAYBANK. How much did they raise their clerks?

Mr. CROCKETT. Oh, we cannot tell because of the way it is set up.

Senator MAYBANK. Can you find out so that we will know?

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO LABORER AT \$1,440, IN SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Mr. CROCKETT. They are much higher than ours. Now, there is one colored boy that I would like to have raised, because this is a colored boy that the secretary uses, this is Mitchell. He is a splendid boy, and he is only getting \$1,440. He is one of the best I have ever seen, and I think he should be raised to \$1,620, because he is absolutely worth it.

Senator CHAVEZ. How long has he been there?

Senator OVERTON. What is his full name?

Mr. CROCKETT. Dorsey.

Senator OVERTON. Is it Mitchell Dorsey or Dorsey Mitchell?

Mr. CROCKETT. Mitchell Dorsey.

Senator OVERTON. Mitchell Dorsey is a man?

Mr. CROCKETT. Yes.

Senator CHAVEZ. We had him in the list I submitted this morning. That is the man I had in that list. That has already been gone into. I am glad to hear from you on it, however.

Senator OVERTON. Proceed.

CLERK TO ENROLL BILLS

Mr. CROCKETT. I spoke about the clerk for enrolling bills. That will be a new title, Mr. Biffle asked for that.

Senator OVERTON. A clerk to enroll bills, \$3,900.

Is that all?

EXECUTIVE CLERK

Mr. CROCKETT. Then you have the executive clerk.

Senator OVERTON. I think that is all.

Senator CHAVEZ. Let me say that the executive clerk, I know what it is all about, because I used to be in this office during the last war. In normal times he worked very hard, but in wartimes it is terrific.

You have the nominations coming in from the Army and Navy daily, practically. He handles all of the details with reference to references to the different committees and so forth and so on.

Senator OVERTON. Who is that?

Mr. CROCKETT. That is Mr. Bailey, Lewis W. Bailey, and everybody calls him Bill, but his real name is Lewis W. Bailey.

He is very energetic. He keeps every Senator informed as soon as he gets a nomination from your State; he knows that and he gets the information to you. He spends every day and every hour of every week in this. He never goes anywhere.

That is all I have to say. I told you I would be brief. I want to thank you very much for your kind attention.

Senator OVERTON. We are very much obliged to you, Mr. Crockett.

Here is something from the Office of the Secretary that may go in the record. This has to do with the library. That may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The document referred to is as follows:)

PROPOSED INCREASE IN SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES OF LIBRARY OF SENATE

UNITED STATES SENATE LIBRARY (CAPITOL)

Recommended additional position and salary increases, as submitted to the Secretary of the Senate, and chairman of the Subcommittee on the Legislative Appropriation Act, 1946:

1. Librarian, increase from \$3,600 to \$4,500	\$900
2. Assistant librarian, increase from \$3,120 to \$3,800	680
3. Stenographer-file clerk, new position	2,400
4. Cataloger-classifier, increase from \$1,440 to \$2,400	960
5. { Increase of salary of first messenger from \$1,440 to \$1,620	180
{ Increase of salary of second messenger from \$1,200 to \$1,440	240

Total increase..... 5,360

Conditions in library:

The work of the library has expanded greatly within the last few years, and it is now time to adopt a fixed policy of supplying the library with adequately trained clerical help, and other specially qualified personnel necessary to do the work in the creditable manner that it ought to be done and that the Senate expects it to be done.

Too often, the library has had to depend upon appointments made from time to time, or temporary appointments—frequently leaving vacancies in necessary positions; when positions been filled by part-time employees, it has been necessary for the librarian and assistant librarian to spend entirely too much time on routine work (important though that be) which should be devoted to their administrative duties, and to the more exacting work of pursuing research studies, and compiling factual and other material for use of the Senate and its committees, and, particularly, to comply with individual requests of Senators.

Library work by its nature is continuous; when continuity of work is interrupted, the service inevitably suffers; suitable persons can neither be procured nor held, after being trained, without some reasonable degree of permanency in tenure of appointees, and the inducement of salaries commensurate with the work to be performed.

Librarian and assistant librarian.

The propriety of granting an increase in salaries of these 2 positions would seem to be justified, in view of the importance to the Senate of their library, and the responsibility of its officers; and, further, in order to bring these salaries more in line with those paid for comparable positions in the Senate organization.

In 20 years there has been only a \$600 increase in the salary of the librarian (\$360 in 1930 and \$240 in 1940); in the corresponding time, the salary of the assistant librarian was increased only \$340, which increase was made in 1930; whereas, since 1924, salaries of positions of comparable responsibility and importance have been increased anywhere from \$1,000 to \$2,500. It would seem that the salaries of the librarian and assistant librarian should, at least, be on a basis comparable with those of the assistant secretaries of the majority and minority, respectively, \$4,800; and the Superintendent of Document Room, \$5,000.

Clerical personnel.

The position of stenographer-file clerk, and the position of cataloger-classifier are absolutely essential to the proper conduct of any library; the minimum salary for which qualified persons can be procured is \$2,400.

The 2 library messengers have knowledge of the collections with which they work, having been trained for a number of years, and are honest and reliable men; the proposed increase in their salaries is justified and made necessary in order to place them on a basis comparable with salaries paid for similar work in the Senate, and in other branches of the Government service.

Possibilities of library.

The Senate library is a fine, historical library; with proper tools to do the job, it can be made a modern and up-to-date library, also, of greater practical use and benefit to the Senate.

For these reasons, it is sincerely hoped that the committee will give serious consideration to the library's recommendations, and that the request the library has made may be granted.

Senator OVERTON. We will now hear from Mr. Doxey.

Mr. DOXEY. Mr. Chairman, Mr. Romney is over from the House, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, and he wants to make a brief statement to the committee, and if it suits your convenience, I would appreciate it.

Senator OVERTON. We will be glad to hear from Mr. Romney.

STATEMENT OF HON. KENNETH ROMNEY, SERGEANT AT ARMS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

READJUSTMENT OF SALARIES OF CAPITOL POLICE

Mr. ROMNEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, as you know, the Capitol Police force is under the joint jurisdiction of Mr. Doxey and myself. That is my only reason for appearing here.

We are not able to maintain the police force. We have vacancies all the time. And, frankly, I recommended to the House Committee on Appropriations that we either abolish the police force and turn jurisdiction over to the Metropolitan Police Department, or make it so that we can maintain a police force which is adequate because this list is never full.

We cannot get any good men.

The base salary begins at \$1,620 for privates, and the base pay for sergeants is \$5 a month more, lieutenants only \$10 per month more.

So, when I appeared before the House committee I made definite recommendations, well below the salary paid for comparable work on the Metropolitan Police force. Nevertheless the House committee took the position that they did not want to pass piecemeal increase legislation. So, I asked Congressman Lanham of Texas, to offer an amendment. I think if it had been offered as a first amendment on the legislative appropriation bill it would have passed. But, in the meantime the House had passed other amendments, and so by the time they got down to the police force, they defeated it by a vote of 87 to 60 in the committee.

Now, if you will pardon me, may I go briefly to my recommendations.

INCREASE IN SALARY OF CAPTAIN OF POLICE

On the Metropolitan Police force a captain gets \$3,600.

I recommend \$3,200 for the captain of the Capitol Police force, because he is in charge of all of our policemen.

INCREASE IN SALARY OF LIEUTENANTS

On the Metropolitan Police force a lieutenant gets \$3,050 per year. Our lieutenants get \$1,740 per year. I recommended \$2,400.

Senator BRIDGES. How many lieutenants do you have? You have one captain and how many lieutenants?

Mr. ROMNEY. We have three lieutenants on our side and Mr. Doxey has two. But the captain comes under the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

INCREASE FOR SERGEANTS

A sergeant of the Metropolitan Police force gets \$2,700 per year, and the Capitol Police force gets \$1,680 per year, only \$5 a month more than a private. I recommended \$2,100.

INCREASE FOR PRIVATES

On the Metropolitan Police force a private, an absolutely raw private, starts in at \$2,400 per year. On the Capitol Police force he gets \$1,620. I recommended \$300 increase, making it \$1,920.

That is the situation briefly.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF CAPITOL POLICE FORCE

There are altogether 132 men on the Capitol Police force. That accounts for captain, lieutenants, sergeants, special officers, and so forth, 132 men on the Capitol Police force. Now, we made, last

year, 166 replacements. So, you can see what a ridiculous situation we have. There are only 132 altogether, and yet we had 125 percent turn-over.

Under the recent action of the House, they passed an amendment raising the pages \$30 a month and they now receive \$15 per month more than policemen.

Senator MAYBANK. I can see that you have an awkward position there, and I do not know just what they will do to correct it.

DIFFICULTY IN SECURING MEN

Senator OVERTON. There is the matter of patronage involved here. I have never had one filled that I recall recently. I have one unfilled at the present time.

Senator MAYBANK. I think that is the general situation throughout.

Mr. ROMNEY. They were allotted originally through patronage, and before the war you could keep fairly well filled up, but nowadays you cannot get men to come in here for \$1,680 or \$1,620.

Senator CHAVEZ. You used to be able to get young men who wanted to go to school and would take these jobs for that purpose?

Mr. ROMNEY. Yes. The patronage matter, Senator Overton, does not enter into this at all. I do not have my quota of places on the House side filled; I do not think there are a half-dozen men on patronage.

WAIVER OF QUALIFICATIONS

Senator OVERTON. I thought the patronage program was largely eliminated by the qualifications that they prescribed, for those who could serve—they had to be a certain age.

Mr. ROMNEY. We have waived all of those things. We adopted, before the war, the same qualifications as they had on the Metropolitan Police force. When we found we could not get policemen we waived everything, and we will take any man who has two legs and two arms and one eye, and almost any age whatsoever. We have to. But we cannot get the men. The force has never been full size. There was a serious depletion last year.

Senator OVERTON. That is a bad situation and, of course, I am very much in sympathy with what you recommend.

TURN-OVER IN 1944

Mr. ROMNEY. There was an astounding 125-percent turn-over in 1944, and if we were in any of the executive agencies you would criticize us for inefficiency, I believe.

Senator BRIDGES. I think this is undoubtedly one of these underpaid groups that should be taken care of. There are a lot of these people, and I do not see how you could expect a man to come in here and live for that basic pay.

Mr. ROMNEY. I do not know how much they are getting on the outside, but you must understand that this is the only protection that you have, these skeleton forces that represent our Capitol Police.

TERRITORY POLICED

We have a skeleton of good men, fortunately, and that is the only reason we are operating.

There are 120 acres of ground space, because we cover not only the Capitol Grounds, including the House and Senate Office Buildings, but we also cover down to the Union Station, and down to the Ford Building on Pennsylvania Avenue. That is 120 acres.

In the buildings there are 55 acres of floor space on the various levels, so there are 175½ acres covered by 132 poorly paid men divided into three shifts. Now this is a bit unusual for me, as Sergeant at Arms of the House, to appear before the Senate, but I strongly recommend, whether you get a raise for the House to raise their policemen or not, that you give your own men some money, because it is a crime to see these men get paid as low as they are now, and it is very damaging to the situation.

NUMBER OF SHIFTS

Senator OVERTON. I understood that there were three shifts on the Metropolitan Police.

Mr. ROMNEY. Yes.

Senator OVERTON. And the same thing here?

Mr. ROMNEY. That is correct.

METROPOLITAN POLICE CALLED ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS

Senator CHAVEZ. And the Metropolitan Police cooperate and work along with you?

Mr. ROMNEY. The Metropolitan Police have no jurisdiction here at all. This is a Federal reservation.

Senator CHAVEZ. But they do come here?

Mr. ROMNEY. If we have a big day, like the President coming up, we have to call on them and we would, no matter how efficient our force was, we would call upon them to send up 150 Metropolitan Police.

We also have to have a lot of Secret Service and Federal Bureau of Investigation men. But the Metropolitan Police, as such, have absolutely no jurisdiction on the Capitol grounds.

The only protection that you gentlemen have for this property and for yourselves, or anything else here, is just this underpaid, inefficient police force. I think we can get good men at the salaries I have recommended, which I can say in all fairness are low enough at that. In all probability, they should be the same as the Metropolitan Police force. I think it will come to that eventually if we are going to get the right type of people.

METROPOLITAN POLICE DETAILED

Senator OVERTON. I am advised that we had Metropolitan Police detailed here at an aggregate cost of \$55,000.

Mr. ROMNEY. \$55,000—about that. Yes, that was provided in a special resolution introduced in the House in 1940 by Mr. Rayburn, then majority leader.

I went to him and I told him we needed extra help, and they provided 20 police.

They are scattered around here at nights at our power plant, on the inside of the building, and some on the grounds. This is a very small nucleus which helps us maintain some semblance of protection. They are all at night, not in the daytime.

NO SECRET SERVICE OR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MEN
NOW DETAILED

That language in the appropriation bill, a lot of it is wholly obsolete; for instance, we have no secret service, on this property, and we have no Federal Bureau of Investigation men here at all. At one time in the early stages of the war we had.

Senator CHAVEZ. I was under the impression that, based upon actual findings, you had had these men put up here?

Mr. ROMNEY. I think this perhaps had better be off the record.

Senator OVERTON. You may speak off the record.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

Senator OVERTON. You may return to the record.

Mr. ROMNEY. I dare say at times we have had more than 20 vacancies on our own police force. There is some language in this bill that is wholly obsolete; it simply refers to something that does not exist.

Senator OVERTON. I notice you have appropriated \$55,000 and it says;

'such sum shall only be expended for payment of salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. * * *—

and so forth.

Mr. ROMNEY. There are none here that should be eliminated, though it does no harm.

Senator OVERTON. The Secret Service.

Mr. ROMNEY. There is none of it.

Senator OVERTON. On the Metropolitan Police, do you have the Metropolitan Police?

Mr. ROMNEY. Yes.

Senator CHAVEZ. Did you at one time not have in the galleries some Federal Bureau of Investigation and some Secret Service men?

Mr. ROMNEY. We had, in the early stages of the war; yes.

I was very much concerned, and I went to Mr. Rayburn, and he introduced that resolution providing for these men, and I consulted Mr. Hoover, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and he had six men detailed up here, and they have gradually drawn them away. We have had none for the last 2 years.

There are no Federal Bureau of Investigation men here.

There are no Secret Service men here.

We had both of them early in 1940, and until about 1941, or perhaps 1942.

Let me say this off the record.

Senator OVERTON. You may be off the record.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

Senator OVERTON. We will return now to the record.

NO REIMBURSEMENTS MADE TO FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. ROMNEY. Very well, if you want it on the record. Under that language, we could have them. I think you ought to know that none of this money was ever paid to the Federal Bureau of Investigation men. So far as any of these Secret Service and F. B. I. men were concerned, they were just detailed up here and remained on their own pay rolls. This money was never spent for that purpose, and this \$55,000 is just for the salaries of Metropolitan Police. It is my understanding that that is not all being spent.

Senator OVERTON. I think there is an authorization for reimbursement to the Federal agencies.

Mr. ROMNEY. They are reimbursable; yes.

Senator OVERTON. But they never have put in any claim?

Mr. ROMNEY. They have never put in any claim.

INADEQUACY OF SALARIES

Senator, from your experience on the District Committee, you know that there are more than 250 vacancies on the Metropolitan Police force right now, and they cannot get men at \$2,400, qualified men.

Senator OVERTON. When the war is over that will be taken care of.

Mr. ROMNEY. When the war is over we can get the men, perhaps, but I recommended these increases before the war. I have been crying in the wilderness, even long before the war, and we ought to have this raised so that we can get the proper men here. Otherwise, some day—well, I just do not want to even think about it.

Senator OVERTON. I think we had better consider this in the light that this will be subject to a reduction later on, possibly. This will not necessarily be a permanent increase, if we had it.

INCREASE PROVIDED FOR HOUSE PAGES

Senator CHAVEZ. I do not know whether we would be justified in having the page boys continue to get more money than a full-fledged policeman. It seems to be a rather difficult situation.

Mr. ROMNEY. I am not going to worry about 1947 or 1948. I have a lot of troubles right now, and I would like to solve them. They are acute; I am faced with them right now. That is why I have taken the liberty of coming over to talk to you.

Senator BRIDGES. Do you say that your page boys are paid any differently from what they are paid in the Senate?

Mr. ROMNEY. Yes. We pay our page boys more money over there. We shall pay them \$5 a day after July 1, and I think they are getting \$4 per day over in the Senate. They used to get \$4 a day but now they will get \$5 per day.

Senator CHAVEZ. That is during the session they receive that payment?

Mr. ROMNEY. To any part of the month they work, that applies.

Senator OVERTON. This is not on a day-by-day basis, it is on a monthly basis by the Senate, and if the Senate is not in session or the House?

Mr. ROMNEY. We have been in continuous session practically ever since 1939.

Senator OVERTON. There are days when we are not in session, but they get paid for those days.

Mr. ROMNEY. That is my understanding.

That is all I have to present. I want to thank you.

Senator OVERTON. Thank you very much.

**STATEMENT OF HON. WALL DOXEY, SERGEANT AT ARMS,
UNITED STATES SENATE**

Mr. DOXEY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee: I am going to be very brief. The hour is late.

INCREASED PAY FOR CAPITOL POLICE

Of course, I agree with everything that Mr. Romney, Sergeant at Arms of the House, has said relative to the Capitol Police, and the increase in their pay. The Capitol Police are certainly entitled to a base pay raise.

However, before I go into that matter, there are one or two things that I want to point out to you in this bill that I think are very necessary, because Mr. Romney, who has jurisdiction of the policemen over on the House side, does not have the many other employees that I have as Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, because I have about 332 employees, many more besides policemen.

I am not asking for any general raise of any class of employees other than policemen.

There are one or two specific instances, however, if the chairman of the committee will permit, that I want to bring to your attention, as I know they are urgent and necessary, and I think they will meet with your approval. They are individual cases.

INCREASED PAY FOR PAGES

Senator OVERTON. Have you the pages under you?

Mr. DOXEY. I have.

Senator OVERTON. You are not asking equality with the House pages for the Senate pages?

Mr. DOXEY. Oh, yes. The pages are under me, and of course, they are directly concerned in this matter. I think inasmuch as the House has raised the pay of their pages, of course, if the right thing is done, we will have to raise the pay of the Senate pages, but that is all up to you gentlemen, you know the facts. I am simply presenting the facts to you for your consideration and action.

I think as far as the pages are concerned, I was under the impression that they were getting a fairly good pay rate.

I did not have in mind asking for any raise for the pages, and certainly had not thought of it until the House raised their pages, but now it is going to be a rather peculiar situation because if we have the Senate page boys getting \$4 a day and the page boys over in the House getting \$5 a day, it is going to look rather peculiar. I think the pages should all receive the same pay.

Senator CHAVEZ. They will be in a rather analogous position.

Mr. DOXEY. I would say so, Senator.

I have supplied the clerk, Mr. Smith, with the specific amendment as to the page and lines that I have in mind.

I will be glad if you will bear with me just a minute here, to read them off, and you can go through them, and Mr. Smith will be good enough to furnish you with the specific items, I think it will assist us in considering my recommendations.

ADDITIONAL CLERK AT \$2,120

For instance, on page 11, I want to call your attention generally to page 11, line 2, H. R. 3109.

I am going to ask the committee to strike out the word "one" and insert the word "two" because this provides for an amount of \$2,120; the reason gentlemen, that I am asking you to do this is that the present position listed as \$2,200 was filled by William Cheatham, who held the position for 20 years, but is now in the Army. At present I have a young man in his place, and he is certainly a most capable young man; so was Mr. Cheatham.

I do not know when William Cheatham will return. I do not know that he will want the job if he does return, but I am duty-bound if he does return to give that job to him. He is most deserving and an excellent man.

I am operating my office with just about half of the personnel that it was operating with under the former Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

I wanted to create this place for the young man Alfred LaFevre who is in the job now, and who is serving in Mr. Cheatham's stead, in case Mr. Cheatham comes back from the Army and wants this job.

Senator OVERTON. What page and line is that?

Mr. DOXEY. Page 11, line 2. There is one \$2,120 and I want to strike out the word "one" and make it "two", so that if and when Mr. William Cheatham comes back and wants his old job there will be also a job for this young man, who has given such wonderful and faithful service and I would not like to throw him out in the cold at that time.

Senator OVERTON. You do not need him right now, do you?

Mr. DOXEY. I am getting along fine, and I am not asking for the extra employee now. It is just for this future contingency, and nothing else.

Senator OVERTON. You are not going to use this unless Cheatham comes back?

Mr. DOXEY. No; not until and if Cheatham comes back, and wants a job. I do not intend to add to my office force, and I will run my office with just the personnel that I have, and I am running it, as I said, with half of the personnel used by my predecessor. I think it is rather efficiently operated. If Cheatham wants the job back, I want it to be there for him, and of course I am going to give it back to him, but I do not want to kick out this boy who has done such a fine job, because he has a wife now, and I think he is shortly going to have an addition to his family. It puts a rather serious consideration in his mind, and I know you can appreciate his problem. He has to look toward the future in regard to permanent employment. He was rejected by the Army because of physical disability which does not impair his efficiency in the job he now holds.

Senator OVERTON. I understand.

What is the next one?

ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION TO FINISHER IN CABINET SHOP AND
UPHOLSTERER

Mr. DOXEY. If you will turn to page 11, line 14.

The cabinet shop is under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant at Arms. I would like to call your attention to line 14. Here is what we have. We have a finisher in there at \$2,040. This is an important job and we cannot go out and get a man for that price now. In my humble judgment, this man should get more money; otherwise, I think we are going to be in a very unfortunate position. The last time we made raises we raised the chief, and we raised the upholsterers, but we did not raise the finisher, for one reason or another, and I think the raise is due this man. Of course it is up to you gentlemen what you want to do, but I know the cabinet shop, which is right across over there in the Senate Office Building, is doing an important work. The Chief and the other employees are efficient and have been on the job a long time.

This is a type of work which is highly skilled, and these men are not easy to replace; we cannot just go out and get the proper employees during these times. I know that it is a hard thing to get a good man, and I do have a good man now, and it is pretty hard to keep good men at such low salaries. I want to say that a good man is worth a great deal more than just an ordinary man, too.

I am not asking for any general raise—just raises in these individual instances, and this is in the case of the individual finisher and in the case of the upholsterers, they are both getting \$2,040, and I think that if you would raise them to \$2,200, each one of them, that we would have the wage scale more in line and more in uniformity.

This has been a rather important job particularly since the war. We have to repair, for we cannot buy furniture, and the cabinet shop has been very busy, because we have had to improvise so many things during the war. It would be a very unfortunate loss to not have good, capable men at this time—and we do have them.

Senator MAYBANK. Why, he is getting less than a janitor.

Mr. DOXEY. The janitor gets \$2,400 plus \$300.

Senator MAYBANK. The janitor over here in the Capitol?

Mr. DOXEY. I was comparing our cabinet shop, with what we call the carpenter shop, but these are the facts, and I am simply presenting them to you, showing the individual pay and the type of work being done.

Senator OVERTON. The janitor gets \$2,700.

Mr. DOXEY. I am not talking about this except for the fact that I think it is very important. I might say that the cabinet shop mainly is doing a very good job, because we have not been able to buy furniture. And we have to keep up all of the furniture, and we have to repair this furniture that we have. We have to keep the desks in the Senate Chamber up, and all this other furniture in the 90 rooms in the Capitol under the jurisdiction of the sergeant-at-arms.

They are busy all the time. And some of them are framing pictures and doing various other things for the Senators.

I know that cabinet shop very well, and I am not asking for anything except for the finisher and the upholsterers. I bring this to your attention because similar positions in other offices in connection with the Capitol are getting more than these men are getting, and

these men are really good men. I think this is something which merits consideration. Now, gentlemen, let us consider the telephone operators.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

You go on down to page 11, line 22, to the telephone exchange.

You gentlemen are of course very familiar with the situation there. There are two classes of people here or were when I became Sergeant at Arms that were certainly underpaid, and originally those two classes of people who were underpaid, were the Capitol telephone operators and the Capitol policemen, and that situation has continued until recently, and the things that have happened in connection with both of them are familiar to all you gentlemen, just as much as they are to me.

The telephone operators have had their basic pay raised by special legislation with which you are very familiar. And of course, that is due to the existing situation, but there is a necessity for some changes in this legislation, and the telephone operators have been taken care of in most instances, but there is one particular instance which I think requires assistance and some amendments in order to perfect the legislation.

Senator CHAVEZ. To what are you referring now, specifically?

CHIEF OPERATOR

Mr. DOXEY. The assistant telephone operator here is what I was recommending in order to carry on, on page 11, line 22, after the word "chief" you strike out \$2,460 and \$2,080 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and strike out 14 in line 24 and insert in lieu thereof \$3,000, making the assistant chief \$2,400, and reducing the number of operators from 14 to 13. She has been serving in that position all the time.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANT CHIEF OPERATOR

This amendment will simply mean this, that it will mean the creation of the position of assistant chief operator, because this operator has really been doing that job for a long time, and it eliminates the position of one operator.

This is intended for Mrs. Mann who has been working down there for 17 years.

She has been working on the capital switchboard and is classed as an operator, but she has been doing the work of assistant chief, and she has been receiving \$1,950. Now she is working there as assistant chief, and she is needed there in the Capitol because our telephone exchange, as you gentlemen know, is carrying on a very heavy load. This amendment is intended to take care of that situation.

BASE PAY OF OPERATORS

Senator CHAVEZ. What do we pay the operators?

Mr. DOXEY. The base pay is \$1,800.

Senator CHAVEZ. That is only a little raise?

Mr. DOXEY. That is correct.

Senator CHAVEZ. I know they were working at a very low salary many years ago.

Mr. DOXEY. That is correct. And as I say, the telephone operators do need some assistance in this regard, in order to carry out the provisions of previous legislation. This was a very fine piece of legislation that was passed a while back, giving the telephone operators a raise in pay but I think that we ought to bear in mind that there were two classes that I feel were certainly underpaid, the policemen and the telephone operators. The telephone operators have been helped, the policemen have not been.

On page 12, line 16, I wanted to make this recommendation regarding an individual case.

ASSISTANT TO WAGON MASTER

You gentlemen will recall that Joe Bishop, who is on the truck that carries the mail, has been here 50 years. Gentlemen, he is getting feeble. He has to handle mail bags and trunks and other things that are very heavy. And the work has been increasing. He has to have an assistant. We gave him a general laborer on our force who was getting \$1,260. We had a hard time getting somebody that was any good at all to serve in this place for this pay.

I have succeeded now in getting a good man, and this man is George Smith. He has been on the job ever since we got him from his previous position. He went to work as a laborer at \$1,260 to help out Joe Bishop. He is a good man and knows the work, and naturally he ought to get a little more money for this job—a little more than \$1,260, which is the pay for a common laborer, because he took a terrible cut when he took this job. Previously he was getting \$2,400 when he was working for Senator McNary. I think that we ought to bring his pay up to something a little more appropriate, and I feel that \$1,740 salary for him as assistant wagon master would be about right, because this mail has to go, and these packages have to go, and these things have to be taken care of promptly and efficiently.

Senator OVERTON. Then he would be getting the same pay as a mail carrier?

Mr. DOXEY. About the same, Senator.

So I have recommended on page 12 to insert "assistant at \$1,740."

At the same time on the same page line 6, strike out "27" and insert in lieu thereof "26" because we have 27 laborers and George has been classed as a laborer. We will reduce one laborer and we will make him assistant to the wagon master. This George Smith is really a good man, and he would be a good man in anybody's organization.

Senator OVERTON. That is only a few dollars more.

What is next?

CLERK IN FOLDING ROOM

Mr. DOXEY. The next, gentlemen of the committee, is the case of an individual, and I refer now to page 12, lines 20, 21, strike out "first \$2,400 and clerk \$1,740" and insert in lieu thereof the following clause:

One at \$2,400.

Two at \$1,740.

And in line 21 change over "14" to "13;" as you see it there.

Gentlemen, this amendment will mean the creation of a new place at \$1,740, and will eliminate a folder at \$1,440. Here is the reason I am asking for that—the present occupant of this job was brought in here as a patronage job at \$1,440, and the person holding this job has been doing a very fine piece of work. The particular person on this job has proved to be an exceptionally good worker. The patronage committee wanted to give him \$1,740 for the job. There was no place at \$1,740 to give him, and so he has just remained there as a folder at \$1,440. I have been talking to Senator Hayden, chairman of the Patronage Committee, not only about this matter but about the other clerks to whom I have made reference, and he is heartily in favor of these recommendations, because he knows the employees and the facts.

Senator OVERTON. It is a change involving only \$300 more.

Mr. DOXEY. That is right. If it were not reasonable, and if I could not make out a good case, why, I would not be in here recommending it. It is in line with the other recommendations I have made.

CAPITOL POLICE

Gentlemen of the committee, let us briefly consider the status of the Capitol Police.

As a matter of police, as far as Capitol Police, gentlemen, I could burden you with a very long and lengthy story, but I am not going to do it. I am in favor of the raise, and I will say this, although it was not passed in the House, you certainly will be, in my judgment doing the right thing in giving the Capitol Police a basic raise. I do not know what will happen in conference, but if you do what I recommend I do not think you will be doing anything but absolutely the proper thing, because there is certainly a need for readjustment and correction here and a basic salary raise for the Capitol Police.

I do not want to say that I have not had the trouble that you might think I have with securing men for the job of policeman, because I do not prohibit them from driving a taxicab or doing anything else that they may do, because they have to do other work to make ends meet. When a man has a wife and three or four children, they have to go out and make some more money in order to live. They cannot exist on their salary as policemen alone, which is \$1,620 a year.

When a man comes to me for a job like this, I talk to him and I say to him, "Now, here are what your duties are, and I want you to fulfill those duties."

If he goes off after hours and he earns a little more money by driving a taxicab, I do not object to that because many of them would not be here on the police force if they did not have some other sort of a job to make a living.

These men are here to give you protection, and you need protection. This Capitol and the grounds is one of the greatest places in the world and needs protection.

I talked over this matter with Senator Overton and he said to me, "Could you raise the salaries of these men and reduce the number of police on the personnel?" I said, "No, because we have so much to do and it is necessary to have these shifts in order to properly police the buildings and grounds."

I could give you an illustration, for instance, the heating system, and the other systems, we can only put one man on the west side of the Capitol, and some designing person could blow that up, and it would cause an irreparable injury. We have to have police in many places. Inside the buildings and outside. We have about 125 aeres to proteet.

I think our police system is working excellently, but we have to work with them. The reason it is working is because we have gotten some good lieutenants and a good eaptain and some good sergeants, and we have got some mighty good privates, but even at that, I eertainly think that these men should be allowed enough money so they can live comfortably.

Senator OVERTON. My thought was that it would be better to have 25 effieient men than to have 35 ineffieient men.

Mr. DOXEY. I do not say that these fellows are not good men or that they are not men doing a good job.

I think for men drawing \$1,620, they are effieient men, and I tell you right now that they have put a lot of spirit and improvement into their jobs, but these men that have wives and ehildren, they simply have to have more money on which to live, and that situation is going to be more acture in the future, because they will not have the opportunity to make money on the outside that they do have now.

We have talked to these men, and the eaptain has talked to them, and they worked together very well. I think they have put a lot of interest in their work. Our poliee foree is mueh improved.

I do not say that the poliee force is ineffieient on the Senate side. I say that we have some who do not eome up to the mark, of eourse. But generally speaking the Capitol Poliee are doing a good job.

I do not take the general attitude that we ought to give them more money. I think that we have got some mighty good men on the police force on the Senate side, and undoubtedly on the House side also.

Some of them have eome here through patronage and some of them are placed on the job on a more or less temporary basis. We have tried to take eare of them and we have treated them well, and they are entitled, I believe, to more money.

I thank you, gentlemen.

If there are any questions, I would be glad to answer them.

LABORER IN CHARGE OF PRIVATE PASSAGE

Senator OVERTON. Mr. Doxey, there is a Negro by the name of William Montgomery who works down there in the Senate rest room and he is getting \$1,860 as his base pay. He has been here over 48 years, and he is an effieient man, and he wants his salary increased from \$1,860 to \$2,040.

You are not making any reeommendation?

Mr. DOXEY. I will say that Bill talked to me and said that he had a letter from Senator Tydings, which he showed me. This letter was from Senator Tydings. I said, "Bill, eertainly, I will approve whatever the eommittee does." I think he has been working here about 40 years. He showed me a letter, as I said, from Senator Tydings. I said, "Bill, if you can get a salary raise that is all right." He came to me and spoke about it and said that Senator Tydings had given his

approval, and he came to me and I said, "If you get it I will be very glad for you."

Senator OVERTON. You say that there is going to be a letter before the subcommittee?

Mr. DOXEY. There was a letter that he had from Senator Tydings, and he told me that he had his approval. He wanted to know if I would give him my approval. I said, "Bill, you have my approval." He is getting \$1,740, and I understand that as long as this position is held by him it will be \$120 more. I believe that Bill has been here 40 years. That is the story. It certainly would not be any mis-carriage of justice or any extravagant piece of legislation to increase Bill's salary, because he has been giving very good service for 40 years, and is a most efficient and faithful employee.

I know that he has been having doctor's bills to pay and I always tell him, "If you are not able to come to work, let me know, and I will put some of the boys down there in your place until you feel like coming back to work."

Senator CHAVEZ. I have talked to Bill over and over again, and I think you have made out a case, I think Bill is entitled to it. But I would like to take care of some of these other boys up there in the washroom that are getting \$1.320, and some of them have been there a long time. Some have been there for 13 years. One of them was there for 18 years, and the other one for 2 years.

If we go through this thing, we should give consideration to them.

MESSENGER AT CARD DOOR IN CHARGE OF DOORKEEPERS

Mr. DOXEY. That is correct. There are some other individuals I want to mention who have talked to me; and I might mention Mr. Perry who has charge of the Senate doorkeepers. Mr. Perry has been here for 33 years. He is getting \$2,640, plus \$240. I told him, just like I told Bill Montgomery, "I will certainly approve if the committee want to raise your salary." I told him I would not ask for any general raise for the doorkeepers of the Senate.

I told him I was making requests for a basic raise for the policemen. Some of the doorkeepers work in the Senators' offices, some do not—most of them have been on the job a long time and are efficient. Mr. Perry has been here for 33 years. He is faithful, efficient, and deserving. Mr. Provencal, another doorkeeper, has been here for 20 years.

MESSENGERS ACTING AS DOORKEEPERS

I think he has seen some of your gentlemen.

Senator OVERTON. What is he getting?

Mr. DOXEY. \$1,740.

Senator OVERTON. What kind of a man is he?

Mr. DOXEY. I will tell you, gentlemen, he is a hustler and works outside to make something extra—he says he has to, in order to live—and you cannot prohibit a man from doing other work if it does not interfere with his work here. Mr. Provencal has a long and efficient record of service here.

Senator OVERTON. You are not making any recommendation as to doorkeepers?

Mr. DOXEY. No, Senator; not a basic raise for all doorkeepers. As to individual raises that is entirely up to you, and I will approve the raise if you want to give it to certain individuals and also for the head janitor, Mr. Martin.

CHIEF JANITOR

Senator Radcliffe introduced a resolution for a \$600 raise for Mr. Martin, and the committee gave him a \$300 raise. Mr. Martin has worked at the Capitol for about 20 years and is a mighty good man.

Senator CHAVEZ. Would you recommend or do you think the committee would be justified in raising the janitors around here \$5 or \$10 a month?

Mr. DOXEY. Of course, gentlemen, the individual raises to them would be all right. You come in contact with the boys in the washroom. I have made no recommendation about them. They are there and they put in pretty good hours and do their work well.

Senator MURDOCK. What do the boys in the washroom get?

Mr. DOXEY. I have a list here of every employee who works there, what they get, and their name, salary, length of service, and so forth, on this list here. My books show the record of every employee under the jurisdiction of the Sergeant at Arms.

Senator MAYBANK. I think we went into that this morning.

Senator MURDOCK. I do not want to take up any extra time on this.

Mr. DOXEY. Gentlemen, I have here for your consideration, a list of every employee under my jurisdiction—his salary, how long he has been here, and whether he has filled his position by patronage, or is here temporarily.

I thank you for the privilege of appearing before you. I hope I have not asked you for anything that is unreasonable, and I say if there is anything you want to know about these various employees, I will be glad to furnish you with the information.

I might say that some of these employees here on this list are getting \$1,260, those are the janitors, and certainly you would not be doing anything amiss to raise them \$5 or \$10 per month.

Gentlemen, if I can be of service, call me.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF CARL A. LOEFFLER, SECRETARY TO THE MINORITY, UNITED STATES SENATE

CLERK TO THE SECRETARY FOR THE MINORITY

Mr. LOEFFLER. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I am here in the interest of the clerk to the secretary for the minority, page 11, which comes in at lines 2, 3, and 4.

Senator OVERTON. I think we had that up before. Proceed.

Mr. LOEFFLER. I will tell you what was done, Senator, a year or so ago. There was \$120 additional, that was paid on there, to make it equal to that which appears in the case of the clerk to the majority. There was \$120 additional, and in order to bring their present income up and in order to equalize it a year after that you added on to it the amount of the clerk to the secretary for the minority, and I simply want to get these equalized if we could.

Senator OVERTON. As long as we have this provision in here that it applies as long as the present incumbent we will always have a simultaneous increase, because that increase will go along because we will always have an incumbent there, and of course there will always be an incumbent, and you cannot very well eliminate it.

Right now he has been in there a long time, and the new secretary will be here just as soon as he gets in. If this increase goes in for the minority, we will have to increase it for the majority.

Mr. LOEFFLER. It should be for the majority likewise.

Senator OVERTON. Although he has only been in for a short time, he has just entered upon the discharge of his duties. You want how much more?

Mr. LOEFFLER. This is a young lady, Senator, who has been over here for 9 years, and she acts in the capacity of my secretary, and her work includes working for all of the minority Members of the Senate.

Senator CHAVEZ. Do you do work for the Republican side?

Mr. LOEFFLER. I do some work for the Republican or minority, the same work that Mr. Biffle did when he was secretary for the majority.

I was hoping that the committee would raise the base on that. Of course, the base would be, would have to be raised also, I suppose, as to the majority, because they are equivalent. There is a vacancy at the present time, because the young lady who held this position has gone along with Mr. Biffle when he undertook his new position.

The young lady is doing the equivalent work in the secretary's office, and in the Sergeant at Arm's office, and is receiving for same \$3,000 in each instance.

I do not feel that I can ask for that, but I do think that these two clerkships held by these ladies could be brought more into line with them.

In doing so, if the committee feels like they could do so, they could take care likewise of the clerks for the majority and the secretary, and I think it would bring the entire situation more into line.

Senator OVERTON. How much of an increase?

Mr. LOEFFLER. I recommended that this be moved up from \$2,280 to \$2,500.

Senator OVERTON. Leaving out \$120.

Mr. LOEFFLER. No; I was going to leave in the \$120. I will tell you, Senator, because the \$120 on there, it really only amounts to an increase of \$100.

Senator OVERTON. I like to do away with these \$120's, because they always have this increase. I think it would be a very good policy to get rid of them.

Mr. LOEFFLER. That is right, it should probably be increased by an equivalent amount.

Senator OVERTON. Then you would want \$2,620.

Mr. LOEFFLER. If we had the \$120 additional I think that the base rate should go up to \$2,800.

Senator OVERTON. \$2,620 would make that difference.

Mr. LOEFFLER. Whatever you gentlemen are willing to give will certainly be appreciated. I cannot recommend it too strongly. These two young ladies are doing a very good job and they are doing a hard job, and this would still leave them about \$400 less than two

other equivalent jobs are being paid, so we are certainly not asking for anything extravagant.

If there are no further questions, I thank you.

(There was a discussion off the record.)

Senator OVERTON. I am just advised that we have a quorum call, so we will have to recess the committee now, but before we close I want to submit for the record a letter from the Acting Librarian of Congress relative to a request for additional personnel in the Maps Division.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C., May 18, 1945.

The Honorable JOHN H. OVERTON,
*Acting Chairman, Subcommittee in Charge of the
Legislative Appropriation Bill, United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR OVERTON: I am writing you with further reference to my letter of May 7, 1945, addressed to Senator Tydings.

It had, as you know, been both my expectation and my wish not to request at this time new positions additional to those allowed by the House.

However, in view of the intensification of the Pacific war and the complexity of geographical problems implicit in peace in Europe, I am convinced that the Maps Division (now critically understaffed) must be strengthened at once if it is to perform in the national interest.

Accordingly, I venture to enclose a statement of the needs of that Division in the hope that six additional positions may be provided by the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

LUTHER H. EVANS,
Acting Librarian of Congress.

WARTIME NEEDS FOR THE DIVISION OF MAPS

The original estimate called for 28 additional positions in the Division of Maps. This request was made in view of the new and greatly increased requirements for maps and map service during the war and in prospect during the post-war period.

It was suggested by the chairman of the House committee that the needs of the Library be separated into two groups, (1) urgent wartime needs and (2) post-war needs, in order that the first group might be dealt with at once and the second might be postponed to the end of the war.

In response to this suggestion a revised estimate was submitted calling for 10 additional positions in the Division of Maps and postponing the 18 others for post-war consideration. Of these, two additional positions were allowed by the House committee, and later by the House itself. No detailed justification was made by us for the revised estimate, since the time available was very limited.

Further consideration of the needs of the Division of Maps makes it apparent that the work which the Library is called upon by Government agencies to do in this field cannot be done adequately in the way intended without assistance additional to the two positions approved by the House. It is estimated that the necessary current work can be done if six more positions are added, making a total of eight new positions in the Division. The six new positions would cost \$12,620.

The justification for this request is as follows:

The map collection in the Library of Congress is the largest in the world and in the past has been a matter of national pride. But during the war it has been allowed to deteriorate, just at a time when maps have become increasingly important.

Deterioration is due to the overwhelming increase in the demand for maps and the inflowing supply of maps to be serviced by a staff which has remained small (8 members) through the years of wartime change. In library practice it is considered reasonable to have 1 staff member per 10,000 maps, but in the Library of Congress the ratio has sunk to 1 per 100,000.

The proportionally reduced staff has struggled to maintain the collection and to serve map users. It has succeeded in rendering important war service, supplying many thousands of maps to the military map agencies. From the beginning of the emergency, Government agencies have looked regularly to the Library of

Congress as the best available source of maps not found in their own separate libraries.

But this service has been given at the expense of the ordinary care and maintenance of the collection. Even if the demand for map service had remained normal, the staff would have been unable to keep up with the wartime increase in the receipt of new maps. The regular program of acquisitions to fill gaps in the collection has been entirely neglected, and the orderly process of arranging new maps and making them available to users has fallen far behind current receipts.

The request is made also in order to stop the decline in service efficiency and to carry on at a level at which the collection can be maintained through the war and brought into fair condition to meet the problems of peace.

The two additional places already allowed by the House will provide for the necessary service of acquisitions, to pick up the program where it was dropped at the beginning of the war and develop it in accordance with the changed needs of the war period.

The six additional positions now requested are for maintenance of the other necessary work of the Division, and to make possible the conduct of the acquisitions program without duplication of material we already have but are unable to determine that we have it.

For processing:

1 map classifier.....	\$2, 600
2 catalogers at \$2,000.....	4, 000
1 shelf lister.....	1, 800

The project for cataloging the old maps can wait until the end of the war, but the processing of newly received maps, to be incorporated in the collection and made available for use, cannot wait. If maps are allowed to accumulate in unorganized piles, control of the collection is lost, and it can be regained only with increasing difficulty. It is estimated that four additional staff members will barely suffice to turn the tide, arranging the receipts, titling, filing, and preparing them for reference use, and making catalog cards for the selected maps on which such service has been promised by the Library in connection with Army Map Service acquisitions. Sorting out the maps is a necessary prerequisite to keeping up the collection by the acquisition program without costly duplication. It is essential to know what maps are already in the collection before gaps can be filled.

For reference:

1 reference geographer.....	\$2, 600
1 stack attendant.....	1, 620

Current demands for service require an additional reference geographer. The one assistant now assigned to this work is unable to meet all requests, with consequent lowering of the standard of service and interruption of the work of other staff members called in for supplementary assistance.

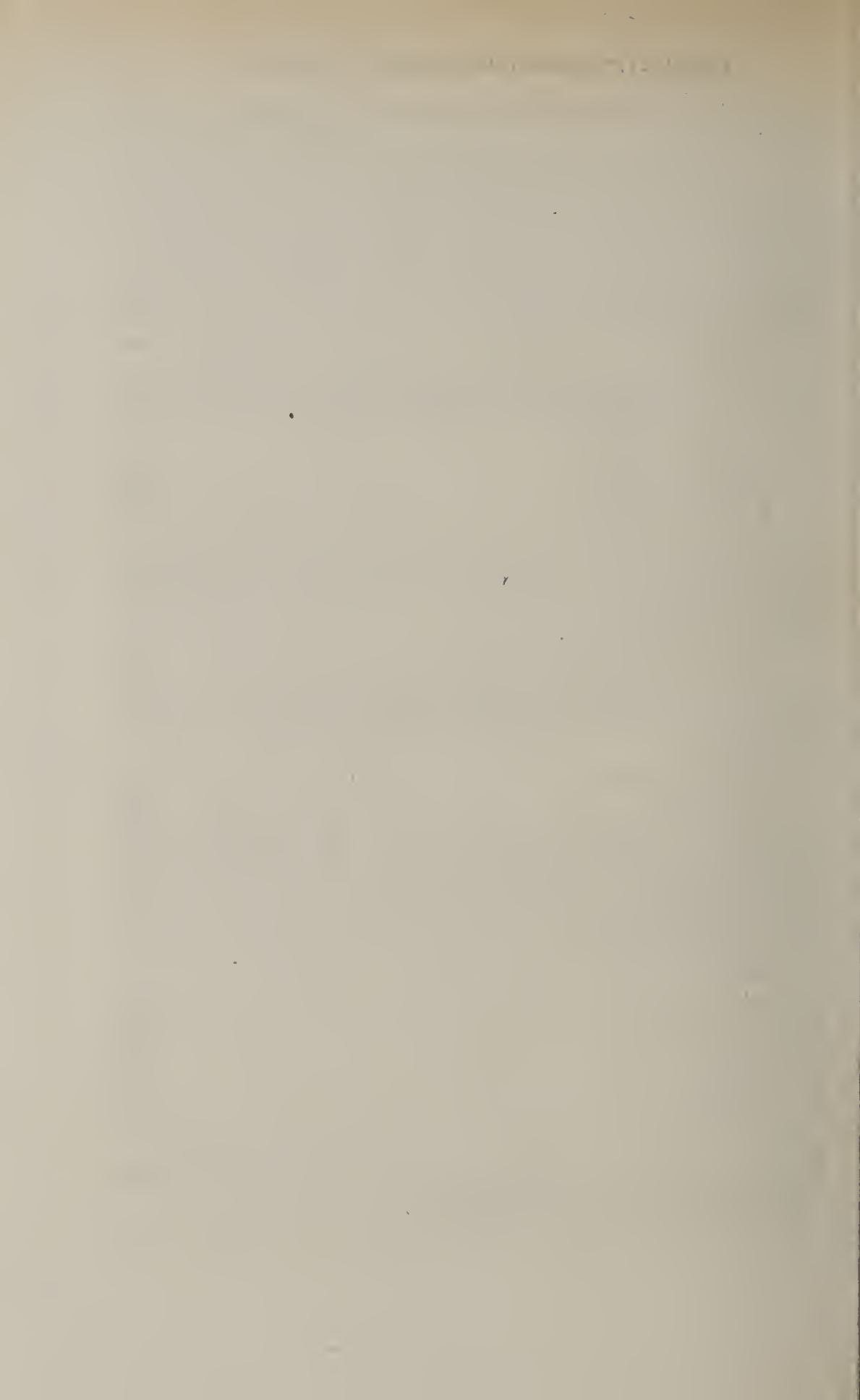
It is estimated that the addition of one stack attendant will make possible the prompt withdrawal and return of maps to the files and avoid the serious accumulations which take place now.

In summary, then, the new positions requested, in addition to the two allowed by the House, are:

1 map classifier.....	\$2, 600
1 reference geographer.....	2, 600
2 catalogers, at \$2,000.....	4, 000
1 shelf lister.....	1, 800
1 stack attendant.....	1, 620
6 positions.....	12, 620

Senator OVERTON. The committee will stand in recess subject to call.

(Whereupon, at 5 p. m., the hearing on the Legislative Branch appropriation bill, 1946, was concluded.)



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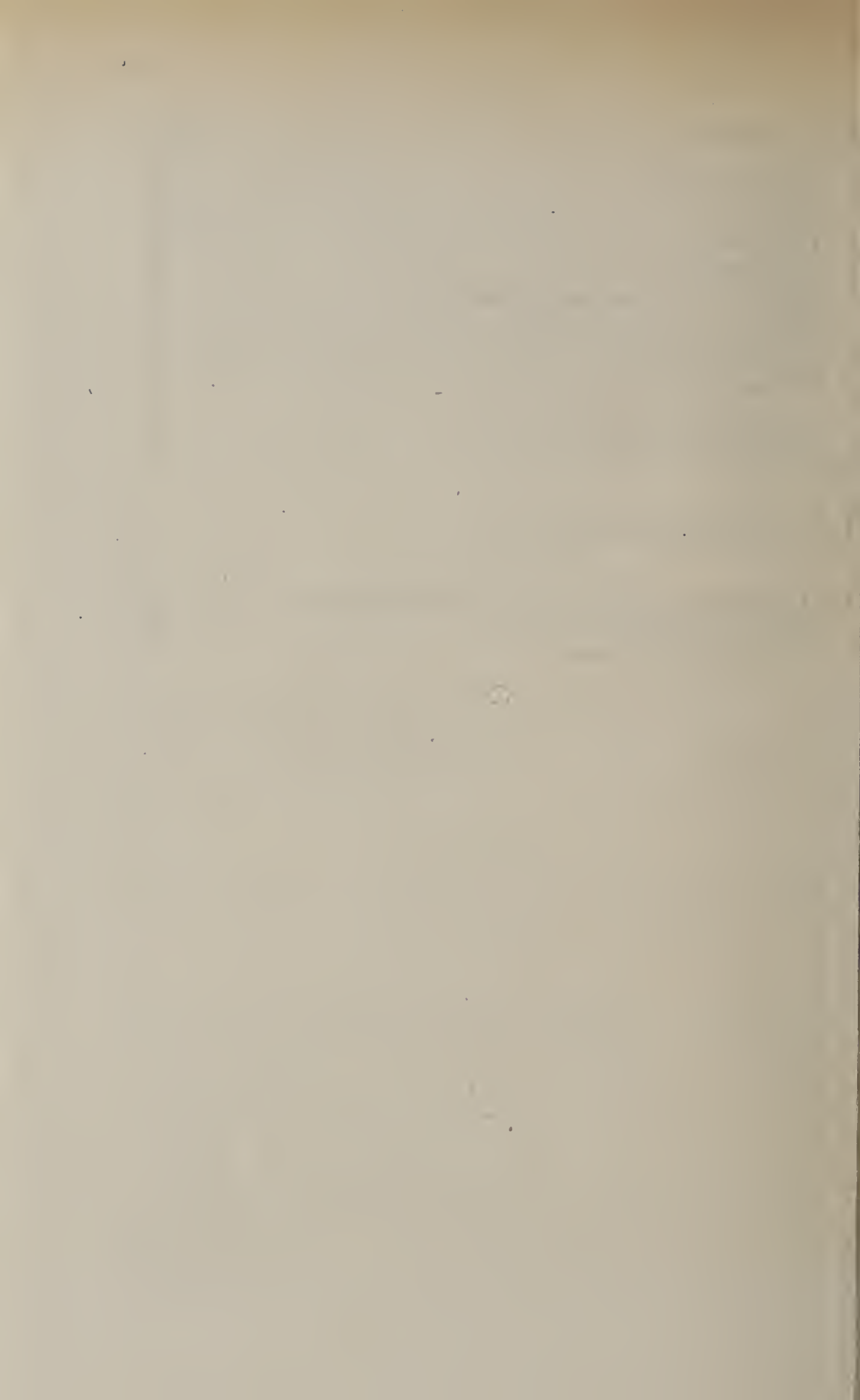
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79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

[Report No. 287]

MAY 14 (legislative day, APRIL 16), 1945

MAY 22, 1945

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

10 For mileage of the President of the Senate and of
11 Senators, \$51,000.

1 There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2,
2 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum, to assist
3 in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the dis-
4 charge of his official duties (including expenses for travel,
5 lodging, and subsistence while away from his State domicile
6 in the performance of his official duties) to be paid in equal
7 monthly installments. Such allowance shall not be considered
8 as income for the purposes of Federal, State, or other law,
9 and such expenses, to the extent that they exceed such allow-
10 ance, shall be deductible for income-tax purposes if other-
11 wise authorized by law. For making such payments through
12 June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so much as is required
13 to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945,
14 to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately
15 available.

16 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
17 others:

18 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

19 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
20 States, \$15,000.

Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President,
at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

23 CHAPLAIN

24 Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and ~~\$1,000~~ \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, \$4,000; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk, \$3,540 and \$460 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and \$420 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of stationery, \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,900, one at \$3,600 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, one at \$3,360, one at \$3,180, one at \$2,880

1 and \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the
 2 present incumbent, two at \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640
 3 each, clerk in disbursing office, \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and
 4 \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 5 incumbent, five at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three
 6 at \$1,740 each; *additional clerical assistance and re-*
 7 *adjustment of salaries in the disbursing office, \$4,020;*
 8 *assistant in library, \$1,440 two assistants in library at*
 9 *\$1,800 each; special officer, \$2,460; assistants at the*
 10 *press door—one at \$2,200, one at \$1,900; messenger,*
 11 *\$1,260 \$1,320; laborers—one at \$1,980 \$2,040, one at*
 12 *\$1,620 \$1,680, five at \$1,440 \$1,500 each, one at \$1,380*
 13 *\$1,440, one in Secretary's office, \$1,680 \$1,740, one \$1,560*
 14 *\$1,620, one \$1,260 \$1,320; in all, \$153,920 \$165,720.*

15 DOCUMENT ROOM

16 Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional
 17 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first
 18 assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assistants, at
 19 \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, ~~\$1,380~~ \$1,440; in all, ~~\$19,220~~
 20 \$19,280.

21 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

22 Clerks and messengers to the following committees:
 23 Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 24 \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400;
 25 assistant clerk \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appro-

1 priations—clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as
 2 the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk,
 3 \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held
 4 by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800; *assistant*
 5 *clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority member*
 6 *of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him;*
 7 three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks
 8 at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Con-
 9 trol the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900;
 10 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
 11 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Banking and Cur-
 12 rency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 13 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; *additional clerical assistance*
 14 *at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said*
 15 *committee, \$6,000.* Civil Service—clerk, \$3,900; *assistant*
 16 *clerk, \$3,180;* assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk,
 17 \$2,200; additional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900;
 18 *assistant clerk, \$3,600;* assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 19 clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Com-
 20 merce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 21 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks
 22 at \$2,220 each. Conference Majority of the Senate—clerk,
 23 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at
 24 \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; *additional clerical*
 25 *assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the*

1 *chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Conference Minority*
 2 *of the Senate clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880;*
 3 *two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220;*
 4 *additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be*
 5 *fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. District of*
 6 *Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,880*
 7 *each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800*
 8 *each; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation*
 9 *to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000.*
 10 *Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880;*
 11 *assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional*
 12 *clerk, \$1,800 two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Enrolled*
 13 *Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk,*
 14 *\$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800.*
 15 *Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,900;*
 16 *assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant*
 17 *clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800 two additional clerks*
 18 *at \$1,800 each. Finance—clerk, \$4,200 and \$500 addi-*
 19 *tional so long as the position is held by the present*
 20 *incumbent; special assistant to the committee, \$3,600;*
 21 *assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant*
 22 *clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two ex-*
 23 *perts (one for the majority and one for the minority) at*
 24 *\$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk,*
 25 *\$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$3,000;*

1 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 2 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800.
 3 Immigration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; *assist-*
 4 *ant clerk*, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; ~~additional clerk,~~
 5 ~~\$1,800~~ *two additional clerks at \$1,800 each.* Indian Af-
 6 fairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 addi-
 7 tional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 8 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
 9 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic
 10 Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 11 clerk, \$2,220; *assistant clerk*, \$2,040; additional clerk,
 12 \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 13 clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant
 14 clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Irriga-
 15 tion and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 16 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
 17 \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 18 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 19 \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at
 20 \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk.
 21 \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2.-
 22 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; *assistant clerk*, \$2,040; addi-
 23 tional clerk, \$1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; *special*
 24 *assistant*, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 25 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at

1 \$2,200 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 2 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; *two assistant clerks at*
 3 *\$1,800 each*; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Naval
 4 Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 5 clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Pat-
 6 ents—clerk, \$3,900; ~~assistant clerk, \$2,400~~ *two assistant*
 7 *clerks at \$2,400 each*; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional
 8 clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 9 \$2,580; four assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Post Offices
 10 and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880;
 11 assistant clerk, \$2,520; three assistant clerks at \$2,220
 12 each; additional clerk, \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900;
 13 assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional
 14 clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and Elections—clerk, \$3,900;
 15 assistant clerk, \$2,400; ~~assistant clerk, \$2,220~~ *two assistant*
 16 *clerks at \$2,220 each*; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public
 17 Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,-
 18 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000; *assist-*
 19 *ant clerk, \$1,800*; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Lands
 20 and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; *assistant clerk \$1,800 and*
 21 *\$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the*
 22 *present incumbent*; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 23 \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk,
 24 \$3,900 and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of the

Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. *Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources*—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; additional clerk, \$1,800; in all, ~~\$515,140~~ \$587,800.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of the committees specially provided for herein, as follows: Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; and seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; such clerks and assistant clerks shall be *ex officio* clerks and assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman; seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, one for each Senator, \$172,800.

Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, one for each Senator, \$172,800.

Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one

1 for each Senator from each State which has a population of
2 three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

3 For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for
4 each Senator from any State which has a population of ten
5 million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional
6 clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any
7 State which has a population of five million or more in-
8 habitants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000:
9 *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition
10 to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled,
11 and shall be employed only during the period of the
12 emergency.

13 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to
14 Senators (including chairmen of standing committees)
15 at the rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator from each
16 State having a population of four million or more inhabitants,
17 \$90,720; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each
18 State having a population of less than four million, \$313,560;
19 in all, \$404,280, \$483,840.

20 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
21 change the number of employees in their respective offices
22 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
23 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
24 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
25 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such

1 offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided*
2 *further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph
3 at a rate in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action
4 shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically
5 fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,040 per annum:
6 *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chair-
7 men, before the day on which they are to become effec-
8 tive, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrange-
9 ments to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter
10 shall pay such employees in accordance with such cer-
11 tifications.

12 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph
13 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section
14 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year
15 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
16 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical assist-
17 ants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such death
18 shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective salaries
19 for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*, That any
20 such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll shall, while
21 so continued, perform their duties under the direction of the
22 Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby authorized and
23 directed to remove from such pay roll any such clerks who
24 are not attending to the duties for which their services are con-
25 tinued: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to clerical

1 assistants of standing committees of the Senate when their
2 service otherwise would continue beyond such period.

3 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, ~~\$1,567,080~~
4 ~~\$1,646,640~~: *Provided, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and*
5 *additional clerks under this heading shall be ex officio clerks,*
6 *assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee of*
7 *which their Senator is chairman.*

8 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

9 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
10 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the mi-
11 nority), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long
12 as the respective positions are held by the present respective
13 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
14 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$480 addi-
15 tional each so long as the respective positions are held by
16 the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms
17 and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,000 additional so long as the
18 position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
19 \$3,300, one \$3,120, one \$2,200, one \$2,120, one \$1,800,
20 one to the secretary for the majority, ~~\$2,280~~ and ~~\$120~~
21 additional so long as the position is held by the present
22 incumbent ~~\$2,640~~, one to the secretary for the minority,
23 ~~\$2,280~~ and ~~\$120~~ additional so long as the position is held
24 by the present incumbent ~~\$2,640~~; assistant doorkeeper,
25 \$2,880; messengers—three (acting as assistant doorkeep-

1 ers) at \$2,400 each; thirty (including four for minority)
 2 at \$1,740 each; four at \$1,620 each; one at card door,
 3 \$2,640, and \$240 additional so long as the position is held
 4 by the present incumbent; clerk on Journal work for Con-
 5 gressional Record to be selected by the Official Reporters,
 6 \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780; one, \$2,300; one,
 7 ~~\$2,040~~ \$2,220; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, ~~\$2,040~~
 8 \$2,220; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the
 9 position is held by the present incumbent; five skilled labor-
 10 ers, \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage,
 11 ~~\$1,740~~ \$1,800 and \$120 additional so long as the position
 12 is held by the present incumbent; four female attendants in
 13 charge of ladies' retiring rooms, at ~~\$1,500~~ \$1,560 each;
 14 three female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms;
 15 Senate Office Building, at ~~\$1,500~~ \$1,560 each; telephone
 16 operators—chief, \$2,460 and \$280 additional so long as the
 17 position is held by the present incumbent \$3,000; fourteen
 18 at ~~\$1,620~~ each *assistant chief*, \$2,400; *thirteen at \$1,800*
 19 *each; longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public*
 20 *Law Numbered 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,350*; laborer
 21 in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space, ~~\$1,200~~
 22 \$1,260; press gallery—superintendent, \$3,660; assistant
 23 superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent, \$1,920;
 24 messengers for service to press correspondents—two at
 25 ~~\$1,560~~ \$1,620 each, two at ~~\$1,440~~ \$1,500 each; radio

1 press gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintend-
 2 ent, \$1,960; laborers—two at ~~\$1,440~~ *\$1,500* each, one at
 3 ~~\$1,320~~ *\$1,380*, ~~twenty-seven~~ at ~~\$1,260~~ each *twenty-six* at
 4 *\$1,320* each, three at ~~\$480~~ *\$540* each; special employees—
 5 seven at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages for the Senate
 6 Chamber, at the rate of \$4 per day each, during the session,
 7 \$15,204; in all, ~~\$272,484~~ *\$279,494*.

8 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 9 tain, ~~\$2,700~~ *\$3,000*; two lieutenants at ~~\$1,740~~ *\$2,000*
 10 each; two special officers at ~~\$1,740~~ *\$2,000* each; four
 11 sergeants at ~~\$1,680~~ *\$1,920* each; fifty-five privates at
 12 ~~\$1,620~~ *\$1,800* each; in all, ~~\$105,480~~ *\$117,680*.

13 POST OFFICE

14 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600; assistant postmaster,
 15 \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,280; *assistant*,
 16 *\$1,740*; twenty-six mail carriers at \$1,740 each; in all,
 17 ~~\$56,460~~ *\$58,200*.

18 FOLDING ROOM

19 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long
 20 as the position is held by the present incumbent; ~~clerk~~,
 21 ~~\$2,400~~; ~~clerk~~, ~~\$1,740~~ *clerks—one at \$2,400, two at \$1,740*
 22 *each*; folders—chief, \$2,040; ~~fourteen~~ *thirteen* at \$1,440 each;
 23 in all, ~~\$29,340~~ *\$29,640*.

24 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

25 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,

1 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
2 Vice President, \$4,000.

3 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates
4 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
5 installments, \$65,450.

6 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
7 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

8 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
9 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
10 \$8,000.

11 Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
12 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-
13 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
14 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Con-
15 tingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents
16 per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
17 appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence
18 expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Sub-
19 sistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as
20 amended.

21 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
22 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the
23 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as author-
24 ized by law, \$35,500.

1 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets
2 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

3 For materials for folding, \$1,500.

4 Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and
5 advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

6 Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the
7 Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9,
8 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress),
9 \$35,000.

10 Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and
11 equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for
12 official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at
13 Arms, \$8,760.

14 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
15 of labor, ~~\$372,962~~ \$401,762.

16 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$970.

17 Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of
18 Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

19 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
20 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of
21 the Senate as authorized by law, ~~\$9,376.66~~ \$10,249.66, and
22 *the maximum allowance per capita of \$96.66 is increased to*
23 *\$105.66 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.*

24 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
25 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to

1 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
2 obtaining and laying factual data and information before
3 the committee for its consideration in the discharge of its
4 functions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent
5 fund of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1946, \$50,000
6 in pursuance of the purposes set forth in said resolution: *Pro-*
7 *vided, That whenever any person has left or leaves any*
8 *civilian position in any department or agency in the executive*
9 *branch of the Government in order to accept employment*
10 *by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be*
11 *carried on the rolls of such committee and shall be solely*
12 *employed by such committee, and responsible only to it;*
13 *but he shall be entitled upon making application to the Civil*
14 *Service Commission within thirty days after the termination*
15 *of his employment by such committee (unless such employ-*
16 *ment is terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in*
17 *the same or any other department or agency where an*
18 *opening exists, comparable to the position which, according*
19 *to the records of the department or agency which he left to*
20 *accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropria-*
21 *tions or in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission,*
22 *such person would be occupying if he had remained in the*
23 *employ of such department or agency during the time he*
24 *was employed by such committee; and such person shall be*

1 *restored to such position with the same seniority, status, and*
 2 *pay as if he had remained in the employ of the department*
 3 *or agency which he left, during such time. This section*
 4 *shall not be construed to require any person to be restored*
 5 *to a position in any department or agency after the expira-*
 6 *tion of the time for which he was appointed to the position*
 7 *which he left to accept employment by such committee.*

8 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
 9 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
 10 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent
 11 Expenses of the Senate, the initial three-minute toll charges
 12 ~~on not to exceed ten strictly official long-distance telephone~~
 13 ~~calls from Washington, District of Columbia, per month for~~
 14 ~~each Senator toll charges on not to exceed twenty-six strictly~~
 15 *official long-distance telephone calls, aggregating per month*
 16 *for each Senator not more than one hundred and thirty*
 17 *minutes, to and from Washington, District of Columbia.*

18 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
 19 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
 20 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
 21 penses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-
 22 distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside
 23 of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$300
 24 per year for each Senator.

25 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-

1 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
 2 mittees and offices of the Senate, ~~\$26,900~~ \$46,300: *Pro-*
 3 *vided, That commencing with the fiscal year 1946 the allow-*
 4 *ance for stationery for each Senator and for the President*
 5 *of the Senate shall be \$400 per annum.*

6 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
 7 documents, \$2,000.

8 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

10 For compensation of Members of the House of Repre-
 11 sentatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident
 12 Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

13 For mileage of Representatives, the Delegate from
 14 Hawaii and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
 15 and for expenses of the Delegate from Alaska, \$171,000.

16 There shall be paid to each Representative and Dele-
 17 gate, and to the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
 18 after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per
 19 annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting
 20 from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal
 21 monthly installments. For making such payments through
 22 June 30, 1946, \$1,642,500, of which so much as is required
 23 to make such payments for the period from January 3,
 24 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be imme-
 25 diately available.

1 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
2 others:

3 OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

4 Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks
5 to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker,
6 \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

7 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

8 Salaries: Parliamentarian \$5,000, and \$2,500 additional
9 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and
10 for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assist-
11 ant Parliamentarian, \$3,000 and \$1,500 additional so long
12 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger
13 to Speaker's table, \$1,740; in all, \$14,740.

14 CHAPLAIN

15 Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and
16 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
17 incumbent.

18 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

19 Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, includ-
20 ing compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent
21 fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally
22 clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to
23 continue available, under the limitations of House Resolu-
24 tion 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk, \$4,000;
25 disbursing clerk, \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the

1 position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk, \$3,780;
2 chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,900
3 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of the House
4 of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$5,000; assistant to
5 disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian,
6 \$2,760; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520
7 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at \$2,460
8 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper
9 and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160 each; assistant in
10 disbursing office, \$1,800; additional clerical assistance in dis-
11 bursing office in accordance with the provisions of House
12 Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and 679, adopted Decem-
13 ber 16, 1942, December 20, 1943, and December 14,
14 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assistants to chief bill
15 clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$2,500;
16 assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at
17 \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560;
18 laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260 each; télé-
19 phone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-three
20 at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as author-
21 ized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,010;
22 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
23 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
24 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent
25 of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabi-

1 netmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the con-
 2 struction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant
 3 custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer,
 4 \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation,
 5 maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all,
 6 \$216,350.

7 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

8 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following com-
 9 mittees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 10 janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 11 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; as-
 12 sistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed
 13 by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of
 14 the House of Representatives, \$48,740, and in addition, the
 15 unexpended balance for such purpose for the fiscal year 1945
 16 is continued available during fiscal year 1946; twelve
 17 clerk-stenographers at the annual rate of \$1,800 each, one
 18 for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations
 19 having jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as
 20 shall be designated by the chairman of the Committee on
 21 Appropriations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the
 22 subcommittees so designated, subject to the approval of the
 23 chairman, and one for the office of the ranking minority
 24 member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be ap-
 25 pointed by him, \$23,400, of which \$1,800 shall be im-

1 mediate available. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,760;
 2 assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Census—clerk,
 3 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,760; jani-
 4 tor, \$1,260. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
 5 assistant clerk, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights,
 6 and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition
 7 of Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—
 8 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Edu-
 9 cation—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of the Pres-
 10 ident, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—
 11 clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; jani-
 12 tor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 13 \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 14 \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 15 Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300;
 16 janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 17 \$1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 18 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—
 19 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. In-
 20 dian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 21 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 22 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 23 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 24 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 25 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;

1 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 2 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 3 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 4 clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 5 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 6 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-
 7 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 8 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 9 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—
 10 clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 11 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 12 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260.
 13 Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor,
 14 \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assist-
 15 ant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760;
 16 janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk,
 17 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public
 18 Lands—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 19 \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,
 20 \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 21 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant
 22 clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 23 sistant clerk, \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor,
 24 \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-
 25 American Activities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640;

1 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—
 2 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260.
 3 Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000;
 4 assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560;
 6 two at \$1,260 each. World War Veterans' Legis-
 7 lation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; for an addi-
 8 tional amount for clerks of the committees pursuant to the
 9 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public, 512), \$22,880; in all,
 10 \$390,960.

11 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

12 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 13 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assist-
 14 ant cashier, \$4,000; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each;
 15 Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600; special
 16 assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$2,400; pair clerk and
 17 messenger, \$2,820; stenographer, \$2,500; skilled laborer,
 18 \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all, \$41,200.

19 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
 20 lieutenants at \$1,740 each; five sergeants at \$1,680 each;
 21 sixty privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$110,820.

22 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

23 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;
 24 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants

1 to the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at
2 \$3,000, and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—
3 superintendent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at
4 \$1,560; chief janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long
5 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messengers—
6 one chief messenger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as
7 the position is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messen-
8 gers at \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each;
9 laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at
10 \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloak-
11 room) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies'
12 retiring rooms at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' recep-
13 tion room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180
14 and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the
15 present incumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief
16 clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks
17 at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one
18 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
19 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
20 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
21 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
22 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the
23 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
24 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
25 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for

1 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day
 2 each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
 3 Lewis), \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the posi-
 4 tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent
 5 of document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
 6 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;
 7 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery); \$1,560;
 8 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
 9 in all, \$281,970.

10 SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

11 For the minority employees authorized and named in the
 12 House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11,
 13 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000
 14 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the
 15 present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each; one at \$3,600 and
 16 \$300 additional while the position is held by the present
 17 incumbent (minority pair clerk, House Resolution Num-
 18 bered 313 of August 7, 1935) ; in all \$23,350.

19 Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding
 20 room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913,
 21 \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of
 22 April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

23 Successors to any of the employees provided for in the
 24 two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of
 25 Representatives at any time.

1 Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110
 2 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the
 3 present incumbent; clerk, \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000;
 4 two assistant clerks, at \$1,800 each; for official expenses
 5 of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution
 6 Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December
 7 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all, \$13,540.

8 Conference minority: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300 addi-
 9 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
 10 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 11 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
 12 to be appointed by the minority leader.

13 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
 14 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
 15 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
 16 in all, \$3,480.

17 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
 18 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
 19 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each;
 20 in all, \$4,000.

21 POST OFFICE

22 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
 23 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100
 24 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-

1 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
 2 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at
 3 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
 4 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

5 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-
 6 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
 7 \$2,200.

8 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

9 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
 10 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
 11 clerk, \$2,000; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in
 12 all, \$70,500.

13 COMMITTEE REPORTERS

14 Salaries: Four reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each,
 15 and two reporters to committees, at \$6,500 each; clerk,
 16 \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all,
 17 \$58,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the sale
 18 of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees reported
 19 by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
 20 as "miscellaneous receipts".

21 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
 22 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
 23 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
 24 30, 1946, inclusive.

1 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

2 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
3 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto
4 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties,
5 as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

6 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

7 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
8 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
9 repair shops, \$55,000, of which \$5,000 shall be immediately
10 available.

11 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
12 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
13 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
14 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
15 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
16 sixth Congress), the reimbursement to the official re-
17 porters to committees for the amounts actually paid out by
18 them for transcribing hearings, and materials for folding,
19 \$86,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
20 shall be used to pay the salaries of three additional laborers
21 authorized in section 2 of House Resolution Numbered 385
22 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted December 17,
23 1943.

24 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings

1 of committees other than special and select committees,
2 \$27,500.

3 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
4 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

5 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
6 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of
7 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
8 authorized by law, \$35,500.

9 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
10 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
11 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
12 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
13 more than four from the House and not more than two from
14 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person
15 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
16 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
17 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
18 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a
19 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
20 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

21 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
22 service, exclusive of personal services, \$200,000.

23 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
24 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,

1 for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress,
2 and for stationery for the use of the committees and officers
3 of the House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

4 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
5 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
6 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
7 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician
8 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
9 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
10 an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four
11 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
12 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940,
13 \$6,985.

14 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
15 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

16 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
17 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
18 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
19 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850;
20 and the maximum allowance per capita is increased by \$25
21 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.

22 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
23 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
24 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
25 person, \$30,000.

1 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
2 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928
3 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the
4 direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

5 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "For
6 preliminary work in connection with the preparation of a
7 new edition of the United States Code, including the cor-
8 rection of errors as authorized by the Act approved March
9 2, 1929", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropria-
10 tion Act, 1944, is hereby continued available until June 30,
11 1946.

12 For preparing and editing a new edition of the Code of
13 Laws of the United States of America as authorized and
14 directed by law (U. S. C., title I, ch. III), to remain avail-
15 able until expended, \$150,000.

16 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
17 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
18 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
19 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the
20 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
21 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
22 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
23 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of
24 congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
25 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the

1 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
2 recording and filing statements of political committees and
3 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-
4 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S.
5 C., 241-256); and for such other assistance as the Clerk
6 of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct
7 of the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no
8 part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the
9 annual salary of any employee of the House of Repre-
10 sentatives.

11 Speaker's automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
12 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
13 \$4,000.

14 CAPITOL POLICE

15 General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uni-
16 forms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of
17 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent
18 expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services per-
19 formed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police
20 Board, \$9,400.

21 Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police
22 Board to provide additional protection during the present
23 emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including
24 the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power
25 Plant, \$55,000. Such sum shall only be expended for

1 payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed
2 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service
3 of the Treasury Department, and the Metropolitan Police
4 of the District of Columbia, and the heads of such agencies
5 and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
6 thorized and directed to make such details upon the request
7 of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period
8 of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions
9 of the Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority
10 as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of
11 the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may
12 be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and
13 other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made to
14 the Federal agency or the government of the District of
15 Columbia, respectively, and any sums so reimbursed shall
16 be credited to the appropriation or appropriations from which
17 such salaries and expenses are payable and be available
18 for all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person
19 detailed under the authority of this paragraph or under simi-
20 lar authority in the Legislative Branch, Appropriation Act,
21 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
22 from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia
23 shall be deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during
24 the period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of
25 rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same

1 extent as though such detail had not been made, and at
2 the termination thereof any such person who was a member
3 of such police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with
4 respect to rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits
5 which is not less than the status of such person in such
6 police at the end of such detail.

7 One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police"
8 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
9 by the Clerk of the House.

10 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

11 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as
12 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
13 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
14 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
15 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing
16 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
17 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
18 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

19 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

20 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
21 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
22 ized by law, \$90,000, of which \$42,000 shall be disbursed
23 by the Secretary of the Senate and \$48,000 by the Clerk
24 of the House of Representatives.

1 STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

2 For preparation, under the direction of the Committees
3 on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representa-
4 tives of the statements for the first session of the Seventy-
5 ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite
6 appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a
7 chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as
8 required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons desig-
9 nated by the chairmen of such committees to do the work.

10 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

11 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

12 Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant
13 Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services at rates
14 of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the
15 Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the
16 absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no
17 Architect; \$65,470.

18 Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the
19 Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official
20 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
21 sum of \$750.

22 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
23 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
24 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by

1 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
2 \$300.

3 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

4 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
5 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
6 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
7 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,
8 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
9 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
10 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
11 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; main-
12 tenance and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
13 office vehicle; not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of tech-
14 nical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city
15 directory; not to exceed \$150 for expenses of attendance,
16 when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol,
17 at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related
18 to work under the Architect of the Capitol; and the com-
19 pensation of the position of supervising engineer shall be at
20 the rate of \$6,000 per annum so long as the position is held
21 by the person who was the incumbent thereof on May 15,
22 1941; ~~\$317,200~~ \$331,000.

23 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
24 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
25 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of

1 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
2 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
3 and equipment or under contract without compliance with
4 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
5 \$109,000.

7 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, alterations, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
8 expenses, \$13,200.

10 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the subway system connecting the Senate Office Building with the
11 Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal
12 and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track,
13 and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$1,500.

16 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
17 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
18 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
19 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
20 and for personal and other services, including four female
21 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each,
22 for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building;
23 to be expended under the control and supervision of the
24 Architect of the Capitol; in all, ~~\$349,500~~ \$339,500.

25 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including

1 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
2 and for all necessary services, \$427,000.

3 Capitol power plant: For lighting, heating and power
4 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme
5 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
6 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
7 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-
8 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
9 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
10 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
11 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
12 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
13 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in
14 connection with the maintenance and operation of the
15 plant, \$882,700.

16 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
17 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
18 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7),
19 concerning purchases for executives departments.

20 The Government Printing Office and the Washington
21 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
22 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
23 furnished during the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts so
24 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$97,800.

Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$7,000.

General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expenditures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings and grounds, \$84,000, of which \$40,000 shall be available for necessary expenses for remodeling of space in the annex for a cafeteria and for furniture, equipment, and other items required for operation of same.

For furniture, including the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$38,600, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

BOTANIC GARDEN

2 Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding
3 \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard
4 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$80,200;
5 all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the
6 Library.

Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements:
For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous supplies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for use by employees in connection with their work; not to exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants, not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); office equipment and contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials, and procurement of personal services by contract without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, maintenance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motor-

1 trucks, and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
 2 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and
 3 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
 4 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
 5 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
 6 on the Library, \$20,000.

7 No part of the appropriations contained in this title for
 8 the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by con-
 9 gressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery
 10 stock.

11 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

12 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Librar-
 13 ian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal
 14 services, including special and temporary services and extra
 15 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
 16 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, ~~\$1,777,000~~ \$1,783,310,
 17 of which \$135,000 shall be immediately available.

18 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

19 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
 20 register, and other personal services, \$299,800.

21 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

22 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ
 23 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available,
 24 in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins,
 25 and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to

1 render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees
 2 and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests
 3 of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700
 4 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day
 5 or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$198,300:
 6 *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000 of this sum shall be
 7 used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest
 8 of General Public Bills.

9 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

10 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed
 11 cards and other publications of the Library, including per-
 12 sonal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), ex-
 13 pressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such
 14 distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when
 15 incurred on the written authority and direction of the Libra-
 16 rian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees
 17 engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and
 18 for extra special services of regular employees at rates to
 19 be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$227,900.

20 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

21 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of
 22 Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several
 23 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
 24 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
 25 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial

1 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
2 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
3 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
4 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at
5 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material
6 and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes
7 and digests of State legislation for official distribution only,
8 and other printing and binding incident to the work of
9 compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$35,000.

10 UNION CATALOGUES

11 Salaries and expenses: To continue the development
12 and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including per-
13 sonal services within and without the District of Columbia
14 (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services,
15 including extra special services of regular employees, at
16 rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary mate-
17 rial and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and
18 incidentals, \$44,700.

19 MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

20 To enable the Librarian of Congress to make preliminary
21 investigations and to prepare plans for recording, storing,
22 and servicing of motion pictures and still photographs, in-
23 cluding personal services, traveling expenses, rental of storage
24 space and other necessary expenses, \$11,600.

1 INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

2 General increase of Library: For purchase of books,
3 miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying
4 supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material
5 for the increase of the Library, including payment in ad-
6 vance for subscription books and society publications, and
7 for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed
8 \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when
9 incurred on the written authority and direction of the Li-
10 brarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses
11 incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous peri-
12 odicals and newspapers, and all other material for the in-
13 crease of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange,
14 \$525,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

15 Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books
16 and for legal periodicals for the law library, including pay-
17 ment for legal society publications and for freight, commis-
18 sions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including
19 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
20 written authority and direction of the Librarian in the inter-
21 est of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the
22 acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the in-
23 crease of the law library, \$150,000, to continue available dur-
24 ing the fiscal year 1947.

25 Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books

1 and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the
2 Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the
3 Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice,
4 \$20,000.

5 BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

6 To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the
7 provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for
8 the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a),
9 as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding \$30,000
10 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000 for books
11 in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000 for sound-
12 reproduction records and for the maintenance and replace-
13 ment of the Government-owned reproducers for sound-
14 reproduction records for the blind and not exceeding \$1,000
15 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such
16 service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when
17 incurred on the written authority and direction of the
18 Librarian.

19 PRINTING AND BINDING

20 General printing and binding: For miscellaneous print-
21 ing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the
22 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
23 of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$319,000.

24 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright
25 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries.

1 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
2 States courts involving copyright, \$20,000.

3 Printing catalog cards: For the printing of catalog
4 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
5 tribution of printed cards, \$260,000.

6 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

7 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,
8 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscel-
9 laneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental
10 expenses connected with the administration of the Library
11 and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for
12 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
13 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$26,600.

14 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellane-
15 ous supplies necessary for the operation of the photodupli-
16 cating machines of the Library and the making of photo-
17 duplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplications,
18 \$24,100.

19 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
20 of penalty mail for the Library of Congress as required by
21 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
22 \$12,500.

23 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

24 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal
25 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,

1 as amended, including special and temporary services and
2 special services of regular employees in connection with
3 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
4 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750) at
5 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$314,300.

6 For mail, delivery, including maintenance, operation,
7 and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle,
8 telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other spe-
9 cial clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and elevator
10 conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent ex-
11 penses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous
12 supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with
13 the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings,
14 \$22,800: *Provided*, That any appropriations under the con-
15 trol of the Librarian of Congress may be expended without
16 reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
17 5) in any case when the total amount of the purchase in-
18 volved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

19 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

20 For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund
21 Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust
22 fund held by the Board, \$500.

23 Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress
24 may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the
25 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, but the Libra-

1 rian shall not make any appointment to any such position
2 until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such
3 appointment a person in any of the three categories specified
4 in such section 206 who possesses the special qualifications
5 for the particular position and also otherwise meets the gen-
6 eral requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

7 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

8 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND 9 BINDING

10 To provide the Public Printer with a working capital
11 for the following purposes for the execution of printing,
12 binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other
13 authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the
14 various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public
15 Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compensa-
16 tion, or wages of all necessary officers and employees addi-
17 tional to those herein appropriated for, including employees
18 necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material
19 for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the
20 provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays and
21 Executive orders granting holidays and half holidays with
22 pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer to comply
23 with the provisions of law granting leave to employees with
24 pay, such pay to be at the rate for their regular positions
25 at the time the leave is granted; rental of buildings and

1 equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric
2 fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage
3 of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair,
4 and operation of the same, to be used only for official pur-
5 poses, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-
6 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of
7 the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writ-
8 ing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, tele-
9 graph and telephone service, furniture, typewriters, and
10 carpets; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000
11 for attendance at meetings or conventions when authorized
12 by the Joint Committee on Printing; stationery, post-
13 age, and advertising; directories, technical books, news-
14 papers, magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding
15 \$750) ; adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and
16 other machines of similar character; rubber boots, coats,
17 and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,000) ; equip-
18 ment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and build-
19 ings, and for minor alterations to buildings; necessary
20 equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency
21 room for the use of all employees in the Government Print-
22 ing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury
23 while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellane-
24 ous items authorized by the Public Printer; for expenses
25 authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Print-

1 ing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment,
2 material, and supplies and Government printing plants in
3 the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding
4 \$1,000) ; for salaries and expenses of preparing the semi-
5 monthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record
6 under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing
7 (chief indexer at \$3,480, one cataloger at \$3,180, two
8 catalogers at \$2,460 each, and one cataloger at \$2,100) ;
9 and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equip-
10 ment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing
11 of the work; in all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be
12 charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for
13 of appropriations; the printing, binding, and distribution of
14 Congress including supplemental and deficiency estimates
15 the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved
16 July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding
17 \$500,000) ; for the printing and binding of the supple-
18 ment to the Code of Federal Regulations for 1945, as
19 authorized by the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C.
20 311), \$100,000; the printing and binding for use of the
21 Government Printing Office; the printing and binding
22 (not exceeding \$3,000) for official use of the Architect
23 of the Capitol upon requisition of the Secretary of the
24 Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000:
25 *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working

1 capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended
2 balance not later than twelve months after the close of the
3 fiscal year 1946: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
4 the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
5 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of
6 \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part
7 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture
8 (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture).

9 Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the
10 foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by
11 the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so
12 recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate
13 of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public
14 Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously
15 ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this
16 appropriation is made.

17 During the fiscal year 1946 any executive depart-
18 ment or independent establishment of the Government
19 ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies
20 from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly
21 by check to the Public Printer upon his written request,
22 either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part
23 of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be,
24 and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance here-
25 with shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance

1 of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
2 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall
3 be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon
4 by the Public Printer and the department or establishment
5 concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work
6 that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received from
7 sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and condemned
8 property; and for losses or damage to Government property;
9 shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury
10 Department, of the appropriation made for the working
11 capital of the Government Printing Office for the year in
12 which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by
13 the Public Printer.

14 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
15 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
16 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
17 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
18 such detail be authorized by law.

19 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

20 Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assist-
21 ant superintendent, and other personal services in accordance
22 with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and com-
23 pensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions
24 of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay
25 for employees and officers of the Government Printing

1 Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40),
2 \$1,045,000.

3 General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, type-
4 writers, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time
5 stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains,
6 books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office
7 and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage,
8 carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express,
9 freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling expenses
10 (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and
11 machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sanitary condi-
12 tion of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office
13 printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies, catalogs,
14 and indexes; for supplying books to depository libraries; in
15 all, \$345,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be
16 used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books,
17 or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and
18 the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the
19 Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That the
20 Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the quota
21 that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Definitive
22 Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Representa-
23 tive, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving during
24 the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written application
25 therefor.

1 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

2 PRINTING OFFICE

3 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
4 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required
5 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
6 \$353,000.

7 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
8 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
9 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12,
10 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved
11 June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases
12 for executive departments.

13 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for
14 printing and binding for the fiscal year 1946 within
15 or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads
16 of the various executive departments and independent estab-
17 lishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of
18 annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions:
19 *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discon-
20 tinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the
21 offices of the heads of the respective departments or inde-
22 pendent establishments for public inspection.

23 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this
24 Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private
25 vehicles.

1 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
2 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
3 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensa-
4 tion or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
5 different from that specifically established for such position by
6 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of
7 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided
8 herein shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and
9 the authority for any position specifically established by such
10 Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall
11 cease to exist.

12 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
13 in this Act shall be paid as compensation to any per-
14 son appointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member
15 of the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to
16 be prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police
17 Board: *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby
18 authorized to detail police from the House Office, Senate
19 Office, and Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol
20 Grounds.

21 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
22 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
23 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
24 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
25 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the

1 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
2 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
3 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
4 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
5 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
6 advocates or who is a member of an organization that advo-
7 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
8 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
9 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
10 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
11 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
12 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
13 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
14 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

15 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
16 Branch Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives May 10, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

[Report No. 287]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative
Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1946, and for other purposes.

MAY 14 (legislative day, April, 16), 1945

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

MAY 22, 1945

Reported with amendments

Calendar No. 283

79TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

} REPORT
No. 287

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

MAY 22, 1945.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. OVERTON (for Mr. Tydings), from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3109]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$50, 742, 447. 66
Amount of increase by Senate committee (net).....	603, 180. 00
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	51, 345, 627. 66
Amount of appropriations, 1945.....	49, 364, 830. 66
Amount of regular and supplemental estimates for 1946.....	50, 482, 070. 66
The bill as reported to the Senate—	
Exceeds the estimates for 1946.....	863, 557. 00
Exceeds the appropriations for 1945.....	1, 980, 797. 00

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the Committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Expense allowance to Senators-----

\$358, 667. 00

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after Jan. 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum, to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties (including expenses for travel, lodging, and subsistence while away from his State domicile in the performance of his official duties) to be paid in equal monthly installments. Such allowance shall not be considered as income for the purposes of Federal, State, or other law, and such expenses, to the extent that they exceed such allowance shall be deductible for income-tax purposes if otherwise authorized by law. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

This provision authorizes the payment to each Senator of an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. It includes expenses for travel, lodging, and subsistence while away from his State domicile in the performance of his official duties. The allowance will not be considered as income for income-tax purposes and if expenditures are made in excess of the allowance for items otherwise deductible under the law these items will still be deductible.

Your committee believes that no extended argument is necessary to justify this allowance. In the case of subsistence and lodging, for example, it is made necessary by a ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and a decision of The Tax Court of the United States (which was not appealed) to the effect that for the purpose of the statute authorizing deduction of traveling expenses (including amounts expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business, the "home" of a Congressman was at the seat of government in Washington.

The provision reaffirms what your committee believes has always been the intention of Congress under the income-tax law, namely, that a Senator's expenses for lodging and subsistence while away from his State domicile should be deductible for income-tax purposes. It removes the discrimination now existing in favor of a traveling salesman, business executive, or a professional man who is entitled to claim a deduction for business expenses while away from home in the pursuit of his trade or business. Because of the ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and the decision of The Tax Court of the United States referred to above, Senators are denied the right to deduct legitimate expenses incurred in carrying on their official duties. By removing such discrimination the provision seeks to place Senators upon at least an equality with other taxpayers.

Senate—Continued.**Expense allowance to Senators—Continued.**

The committee notes that the Constitution requires that Senators and Representatives shall when elected be inhabitants of the State for which or in which they are chosen. It would seem, then, that Senators and Congressmen are away from "home" when attending to their official duties in Washington or elsewhere away from their State domicile.

Office of the Secretary:

Financial clerk, additional compensation.....	\$1, 000. 00
Clerk to enroll bills in lieu of clerk now carried on resolution roll.....	3, 900. 00
Adjustment of salaries in disbursing office.....	4, 020. 00
Assistant in library.....	1, 800. 00
Assistant in library from \$1,440 to \$1,800.....	360. 00
Laborers and messengers, increase compensation of \$60 per annum to each of 12.....	720. 00
Total, Secretary's office.....	11, 800. 00

Document room:

Skilled laborer from \$1,380 to \$1,440.....	60. 00
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Committee employees:**Appropriations Committee:**

Assistant clerk to be appointed by the ranking minority member of the committee.....	3, 600. 00
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Banking and Currency Committee:

Additional clerical assistance.....	6, 000. 00
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Civil Service Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	3, 180. 00
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Claims Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	3, 600. 00
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Conference majority of the Senate:

Additional clerical assistance.....	6, 000. 00
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Conference minority of the Senate:

Additional clerical assistance.....	6, 000. 00
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Education and Labor Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	2, 880. 00
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Additional clerk.....	1, 800. 00
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Expenditures in the Executive Departments:

Assistant clerk.....	3, 600. 00
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Additional clerk.....	1, 800. 00
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Foreign Relations Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	3, 600. 00
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Immigration Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	2, 400. 00
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Additional clerk.....	1, 800. 00
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Interoceanic Canals Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	2, 040. 00
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Manufactures Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	2, 040. 00
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Military Affairs Committee:

Special assistant.....	3, 300. 00
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Mines and Mining Committee:

Two assistant clerks at \$1,800 each.....	3, 600. 00
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Patents Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	2, 400. 00
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Privileges and Elections Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	2, 220. 00
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Public Buildings and Grounds Committee:

Assistant clerk.....	1, 800. 00
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Senate—Continued.

Committee employees—Continued.

Public Lands and Surveys Committee:

Assistant clerk-----	\$3, 300. 00
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Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources:

Clerk-----	3, 900. 00
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Assistant clerk-----	1, 800. 00
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: (With the exception of the assistant clerk to the Civil Service Committee, and the additional clerical assistance to the conference majority of the Senate and the conference of the minority of the Senate, all additional clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks provided for in the bill have heretofore been on the resolution roll and paid for out of the contingent fund of the Senate.)

Total, committee clerks-----	72, 660. 00
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Clerical assistance to Senators:

To increase from \$4,020 to \$5,040 the additional clerical assistance to 78 Senators-----	79, 560. 00
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It is recommended by the committee that the following language be added to the total for clerical assistance to Senators:

Provided, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks under this heading shall be ex officio clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman

(The authority granted a Senator to change the number of his employees and rearrange their basic salaries makes it impossible to tell which clerks are committee clerks and which are additional clerks.)

Office of Sergeant at Arms:

Clerk to secretary of the majority, from \$2,400 to \$2,640-----	240. 00
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Clerk to secretary of the minority, from \$2,400 to \$2,640-----	240. 00
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Cabinetmaker, from \$2,040 to \$2,220-----	180. 00
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Upholsterer, from \$2,040 to \$2,220-----	180. 00
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Laborer in charge of private passage-----	60. 00
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Chief telephone operator-----	260. 00
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Assistant chief at \$2,400 in lieu of operator at \$1,620-----	780. 00
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13 operators, from \$1,620 to \$1,800-----	2, 340. 00
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Longevity pay for operators-----	1, 350. 00
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Laborers and messengers, an increase in compensation of \$60 per annum to each of 44-----	2, 640. 00
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Total, Sergeant at Arms office-----	8, 270. 00
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Post Office:

Assistant-----	1, 740. 00
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(1 laborer at \$1,260 under the office of the Sergeant at Arms has been eliminated and this position created under the Post Office.)

Folding room:

Clerk at \$1,740 in lieu of folder, at \$1,440-----	300. 00
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Senate—Continued.

Capitol Police:

Captain, from \$2,700 to \$3,000-----	\$300. 00
Licutenants, 2, from \$1,740 to \$2,000-----	520. 00
Special officers, 2, from \$1,740 to \$2,000-----	520. 00
Sergeants, 4, from \$1,680 to \$1,920-----	960. 00
Privates, 55, from \$1,620 to \$1,800-----	9, 900. 00

Total, Capitol Police-----	12, 200. 00
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Contingent expenses of the Senate:

Miscellaneous items-----	28, 800. 00
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(Not to exceed \$300 per annum to each Senator for long-distance telephone toll charges on messages originating and terminating outside Washington, D. C.)

Air-mail and special-delivery stamps-----	873. 00
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(To meet the increased postal rate on special-delivery stamps.)

Committee on Appropriations:

It is recommended by the committee that the provision authorizing the committee to employ expert assistance which reads as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of obtaining and laying factual data and information before the committee for its consideration in the discharge of its functions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1946, \$50,000

Be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

: *Provided, That whenever any person has left or leaves any civilian position in any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government in order to accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be carried on the rolls of such committee and shall be solely employed by such committee, and responsible only to it; but he shall be entitled upon making application to the Civil Service Commission within 30 days after the termination of his employment by such committee (unless such employment is terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in the same or any other department or agency where an opening exists, comparable to the position which, according to the records of the department or agency which he left to accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, such person would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such department or agency during the time he was employed by such committee; and such person shall be restored to such position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had remained in the employ of the department or agency which he left, during such time. This section shall not be construed to require any person to be restored to a position in any department or agency after the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to the position which he left to accept employment by such committee.*

Senate—Continued.**Committee on Appropriations—Continued.****Long distance telephone calls:**

It is recommended by the committee that the provision for long-distance telephone calls from Washington, D. C., be changed by increasing the number of calls from 10 to 26 per month, providing that such calls shall aggregate not more than 130 minutes per month in lieu of the initial 3-minute toll charges and providing further that the calls may be to or from Washington, D. C., instead of only from Washington, D. C. The amended paragraph reads as follows:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, ~~the initial three-minute toll charges on not to exceed ten strictly official long-distance telephone calls from Washington, District of Columbia, per month for each Senator, toll charges on not to exceed twenty-six strictly official long-distance telephone calls, aggregating per month for each Senator not more than one hundred and thirty minutes, to and from Washington, District of Columbia~~

It is also recommended by the committee that the following new paragraph be added to the bill:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside of Washington, D. C., not to exceed \$300 per year for each Senator.

Stationery-----	\$19, 400. 00
(The committee recommend that the stationery allowance for Senators be increased from \$200 to \$400 per annum.)	
Total, contingent fund-----	49, 073. 00
Total, Senate-----	594, 330. 00

Architect of the Capitol:

Capitol Buildings-----	13, 800. 00
(The committee has increased from \$5,000 to \$18,800 the amount required to make emergency repairs in the air-intake tunnels leading to the House and Senate.)	

Library of Congress:

Salaries:	
Additional salaries for Map Division-----	6, 310. 00
Total increase-----	614, 440. 00

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Office of Sergeant at Arms:

1 laborer at \$1,260----- \$1, 260. 00

(This position has been abolished and the position of assistant at \$1,740 in the Post Office created.)

Architect of the Capitol:

Senate Office Building----- 10, 000. 00

(The Committee has reduced from \$30,000 to \$20,000 the amount proposed for painting.)

Total decrease----- 11, 260. 00

Net increase----- 603, 180. 00

Amount of bill as reported to Senate----- 51, 345, 627. 66

○

benefits as intended in said act to States and political subdivisions and their instrumentalities (p. 5088).

17. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Manitowoc (Wis.) Common Council resolution favoring this project (p. 5090).

Sen. Aiken, Vt., criticized a pamphlet opposing this project (pp. 5103-4).

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted a Nebr. Reclamation Assn. resolution favoring the coordinated Army engineers and Bureau of Reclamation's program for the development of the Missouri River area (p. 5090).

19. FAIR EMPLOYMENT. Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment S. 101, to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry (S. Rept. 290) (p. 5092).

Received a N. Y. Legislature resolution favoring the establishment of a permanent FEPC (pp. 5087-8).

Sen. Bilbo, Miss., spoke in opposition to the creation of a permanent FEPC (pp. 5100-2).

20. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 3109 (pp. 5104-24) which the Appropriations Committee reported May 22 during recess (S. Rept. 287) (p. 5087). Agreed to a committee amendment to provide for the restoration of persons who leave civilian positions in any executive agency to accept employment by the Senate Appropriations Committee to positions comparable to the position left if application for reemployment is made to the Civil Service Committee within 30 days after termination of employment by the Committee (p. 5108).

During debate on the bill, Sen. Overton, La., criticized opposition to the amendment appropriating funds for employing clerical help to assist Senators stating, "Year after year we appropriate...millions of dollars...for clerical help in the executive agencies...and not a single objection is raised. But when an effort is made to assist the...United States Senators in the discharge of their legislative duties...very frequently objection is heard" (p. 5106). Sen. Wiley, Wis., spoke in opposition to the committee amendment to provide for a congressional expense allowance (pp. 5099-5100).

21. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 28.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

22. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patman, Tex., including the list of 65 representatives who elected to become coauthors and cosponsors of H. R. 2202, the full-employment bill, and inserted his remarks favoring this bill (pp. A2649, A2648).

Extension of remarks of Sen. Thomas, including a Commerce Department statement on full employment in Canada, discussing full-employment and post-war economic planning (pp. A2658-60).

23. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mansfield, Tex., including correspondence, discussing the "magnificent job" done by the various transportation agencies with particular reference to the intracoastal Canal Association of La. and Tex. (pp. A2651-2).

24. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Hill, Colo., inserted his radio address "A Look at Bretton Woods" (pp. A2665-6).

of Education), \$5,000,000, including \$3,500,000 for vocational courses in food production, etc.; emergency safeguarding of public buildings and property by the Public Buildings Administration, \$6,400,000; Office of Fishery Coordination (Interior Department), \$25,000; emergency fund for territories and island possessions, \$4,000,000; and Lands Division of the Justice Department, \$375,000. The proposed rescissions total \$92,119,000. In transmitting the proposals to the President the Director of the Bureau of the Budget stated, "These reductions in presently available funds reflect the curtailment in war activities made possible by the cessation of active warfare in Europe." To Appropriations Committee. (p. 5087.) H. Doc. 186 (received by House Appropriations Committee May 21) contains the recommendations and a statement showing the condition of the balances of each of the appropriations affected.

7. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1009 and S. 1010, extending the property requisition acts (S. Repts. 301 and 302) (p. 5092).
8. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Byrd, Va., discussed and inserted the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures' report on personnel reduction in the executive branch during Mar. and Apr. (pp. 5092-3).
9. PRICE CONTROL. Received a Norfolk (Nebr.) C. of C. resolution urging changes in the Price Control Act "to assist in eliminating...injustices and inequalities" (pp. 5090-1).
10. EDUCATION. Passed as reported S. Res. 122, providing for U. S. participation in the organization of a permanent international organization for educational and cultural affairs. Sen. Fulbright, Ark., inserted sundry letters favoring this measure. (pp. 5125-7.)
Sen. Chavez, N. Mex., inserted E. V. Hollis' article, "Data for State-Wide Planning of Veterans' Education" (pp. 50958).
11. TREATIES. Sen. Pepper, Fla., discussed the proposed constitutional amendment relative to the making of treaties and inserted a Fla. Legislature^{resolution} favoring such an amendment (pp. 5124-5).
12. NOMINATIONS. Received the following nominations: Clinton P. Anderson to be Secretary of Agriculture, Claude R. Wickard to be REAdministrator, and Lewis B. Schwellenbach to be Secretary of Labor (p. 5127).
13. LEND-LEASE. Received the President's message transmitting the 19th report on lend-lease operations (See Digest 100). To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 5087.)
14. FOOD AND DRUGS. Received Federal Security Agency's proposed legislation to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin or any derivative thereof. To Commerce Committee. (p. 5087.)
15. A.A.A. Received an Okla. Legislature resolution favoring a change in AAA's farm pond-program policy so as to equalize this work and build ponds on small farm units in the same manner as they do on larger farms (p. 5089).
16. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received a Fla. Legislature memorial urging the immediate activating of the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, to secure the

from certain provisions of the Criminal Code;

H. R. 2966. An act authorizing the President of the United States to award posthumously a special medal of honor to Franklin Delano Roosevelt;

H. R. 3074. An act for the relief of the heirs of Henry B. Tucker, deceased;

H. R. 3081. An act for the relief of August Svelund; and

H. R. 3102. An act to authorize the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to employ on part time, clerks, stenographers, typists, and machine operators holding positions in other Federal departments and agencies, and for other purposes.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE DURING THE ADJOURNMENT

Under authority of the order of the 21st instant,

Mr. OVERTON (for Mr. TYDINGS), from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, reported it on May 22, 1945, with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 287) thereon.

CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of State, enclosing copy of a despatch from the American Embassy at Quito, Ecuador, transmitting a resolution of the Ecuadoran Permanent Legislative Commission, expressing condolences on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, former President of the United States, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table.

NINETEENTH REPORT OF LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am transmitting herewith the nineteenth report of operations under the Lend-Lease Act for the period ending March 31, 1945.

On May 6, 1945, Nazi Germany capitulated to the combined forces of the United Nations. Lend-lease and reverse lend-lease as the basic mechanisms of combined Allied war supply made a vital contribution to that victory.

The defeat of Germany was the first objective of Allied military strategy. There remains, in the Pacific, another powerful and fanatical foe, the Japanese, who, in the never-to-be-forgotten and fateful Sunday of December 7, 1941, struck at Pearl Harbor in a treacherous blow against the peace and security of the world. They, too, must be taught that the peace and security of the world are sacred and not to be broken by any aggressor nation.

While the bulk of the United Nations forces were engaging the Nazis in Europe, Allied forces succeeded in piercing the perimeter of Japanese defenses and es-

tablished the bases from which decisive offensives can be launched. Now all of the might and power of the United States, the British Empire, France, the Netherlands, and our other allies can be brought to bear, together with the Chinese forces, against Japan.

Long and costly as the struggle ahead may be, it has been immeasurably shortened by the system of lend-lease and reverse lend-lease. To crush Nazi and Japanese tyranny, we have sent overseas to join our allies on the battle front American fighting men equipped with the best weapons American ingenuity and skill can produce. They have been further strengthened through reverse lend-lease with all that they needed which our fighting allies could provide. Our fighting partners at the front had more men for the battle than they could supply and, through lend-lease, we sent the weapons, the food, and the material with which they could bear fully their burden of the battle.

We cannot measure the sacrifice and heroism of our American forces on the war front or the efforts of the men and women on the production front here at home. Nor can we measure the contribution to victory of those Allied fighting men who, with their own and lend-lease weapons, fought and fell, or the courage and valor of their people behind the lines who, steadfastly through long years under attack, produced the food and tools needed for victory. Each of the United Nations has contributed to the pool of fighting power in accordance with its abilities and capacities.

Adjustments and reductions in Allied war production and in the lend-lease program will be possible even as we and our allies throw augmented forces into the decisive offensives against the Japanese. The task of reconversion and reconstruction is commencing. At the same time lend-lease and reverse lend-lease must continue as a military necessity on the scale required to build the overwhelming power which alone can save American and Allied lives and bring an early and complete end to this terrible war.

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 22, 1945.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY (S. Doc. No. 49)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Federal Security Agency, fiscal year 1946, amounting to \$746,600, in the form of an amendment to the Budget for said fiscal year (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

RESCISSIONS OF PORTION OF SEVERAL WAR AND WAR-RELATED APPROPRIATIONS

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of the Congress proposed rescissions of portions of several war and war-related appropriations available for the fiscal year 1945, amounting to \$92,119,000, and ap-

plying to the appropriations for a number of departments and agencies (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations.

SUSPENSION OF THE DEPORTATION OF ALIENS

A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report with a list of 643 individuals whose deportation has been suspended for more than 6 months under the authority vested in him (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Immigration.

AMENDMENT OF FEDERAL FOOD, DRUG, AND COSMETIC ACT OF JUNE 25, 1938

A letter from the Acting Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of June 25, 1938, as amended, by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin or any derivative thereof, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Commerce.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

A letter from the executive assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, a revised estimate of personnel requirements for the ceiling unit "Miscellaneous Researches," National Bureau of Standards, for the quarter ending June 30, 1945 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York; to the Committee on Education and Labor:

"Whereas it is vital to the successful prosecution of the war that maximum war production be maintained; and

"Whereas our wartime economy has demonstrated that the great bottleneck in our productive capacity is manpower and it is imperative that the use of all available manpower, regardless of race, color, or creed, should be promoted and guaranteed; and

"Whereas it is also of the greatest importance to provide and insure the fullest possible opportunities for employment to all discharged war veterans and displaced war workers throughout the war and postwar periods, without discrimination because of race, color, or creed; and

"Whereas to preserve and maintain our fundamental democratic principles and to assure the fullest possible utilization of our manpower resources, the President of the United States, by Executive Order No. 882, established Fair Employment Practice Committee which has greatly contributed to the reduction and elimination of discrimination in employment in war industries; and

"Whereas it is the sense of the people of the State of New York, manifested by the considered judgment of their duly elected representatives in the legislature, that the said committee could be made an even more effective instrumentality for the establishment and maintenance of sound, democratic employment practices and policies if it were made a permanent governmental agency, given legal status, and endowed with full power and authority in law to make and enforce its decisions; and

"Whereas the Congress of the United States has before it for consideration the Chavez bill, bearing Senate 101, which authorizes and provides for the establishment and operation of such a governmental agency: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved (if the senate concur), That the Congress of the United States be and it is hereby respectfully memorialized to enact with all convenient speed appropriate legislation to establish a Fair Employment Practice Committee as a permanent governmental agency with adequate power and authority to accomplish the purposes of this resolution, and be it further

"Resolved (if the senate concur), That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each Member of the Congress of the United States duly elected from the State of New York, and that the latter be urged to devote themselves to the task of expediting and supporting the consideration and enactment of such legislation."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

"House Concurrent Resolution 8

"Concurrent resolution to instruct the Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington to request of the Congress of the United States the extension to Puerto Rico of various acts of Congress, and for other purposes

"Whereas the circumstance of Puerto Rico being an island constitutes a sufficiently powerful factor for the Legislature of Puerto Rico to wish to establish a School of Navigation for Officers of the Merchant Marine in Puerto Rico;

"Whereas the occupational possibilities that the establishment of a school of this kind would offer a part of our youth vocationally inclined, are obvious and unquestionable;

"Whereas it is reasonable that a school of navigation should enjoy, from the moment of its establishment in Puerto Rico, all such benefits as schools of the same order existing in continental United States, its possessions and territories, now enjoy by virtue of certain acts of Congress: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico (the Senate of Puerto Rico concurring):

"First. To instruct the Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington, as he is hereby instructed, to request of the Congress of the United States of America, in behalf of the Legislature of Puerto Rico, the extension to Puerto Rico of the following acts of Congress: 34 U. S. C. 1128, of March 3, 1901; 34 U. S. C. 1121, of March 4, 1911; 34 U. S. C. 1122, of March 4, 1911; 34 U. S. C. 1123, of March 4, 1911; in order to obtain for Puerto Rico the same benefits obtained by the Government of the Philippine Islands on June 30, 1906, through the act of Congress 34 U. S. C. 1124.

"Second. That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States of America, the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington."

A resolution of the Assembly of the State of California; to the Committee on Immigration:

"House Resolution 230

"Resolution relative to memorializing the President and the United States Senate to approve H. R. 776, authorizing the naturalization of Filipinos

"Whereas the blood and suffering of the past 4 years have evidenced, at great price, the unwavering loyalty of the Philippines to the United States; and

"Whereas for four long months on the peninsula of Bataan 75,000 Philippine troops, fighting side by side with Americans, held at bay a ruthless enemy which was fully equipped and four times their number, de-

fending to the bitter end the flag and ideals of this country and rendering up 21,000 of their brave men to unidentified death; and

"Whereas, by this heroic stand, the United States was given time to prepare in Australia; and

"Whereas through the bitter years following the fall of Corregidor 18,000,000 Filipinos maintained their loyalty and devotion to this country in the face of untold destruction and suffering; and

"Whereas now, once again, Americans and Filipinos are fighting side by side with profound realization of their common bonds and ideals, grimly bent toward final victory; and

"Whereas as a token of this country's appreciation and in tribute to the people of the Philippines there has been passed by the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate of the United States, H. R. 776, by Representative McGEHEE, to authorize the naturalization of Filipinos: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the President and the Senate of the United States are hereby respectfully memorialized to approve H. R. 776 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, first session; and be it further

"Resolved, That the chief clerk is directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President pro tempore of the Senate of the United States, and to the two Senators from California in the Congress of the United States."

A memorial of the Legislature of the State of Florida; to the Committee on Military Affairs:

"House Memorial 5

"Memorial to the President and the Congress of the United States urging the immediate activating of the provisions of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, to secure the benefits as intended in said act to States and political subdivisions and their instrumentalities

"Whereas the Seventy-eighth Congress passed Public Law 457, the same being known as the Surplus Property Act of 1944; and

"Whereas it is provided in said act for the establishment of a Surplus Property Board; and

"Whereas section 13 of said act gives priorities to States and political subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof over all other disposals of property except transfers to Federal agencies; and

"Whereas there has been no material compliance made with the provisions of section 13 aforesaid for the benefit of the local governments, but on the contrary there has been evidence that the Board and Federal agencies charged with the administration of the Surplus Property Act are neglecting, failing, and refusing to discharge their duties as required by said act and, further, are discriminating against said local governments, has has been disclosed by recent investigations and events; and

"Whereas there have been disclosures of deliberate violations of the act pursuant to investigations by a special Senate committee of Congress, of the Board and of its activities; and

"Whereas it has been disclosed that the Board and its administrative agencies, in their refusal and failure to extend the priorities and benefits to States and political subdivisions and their instrumentalities, have deliberately and intentionally committed acts in violation and disregard of the Surplus Property Act and to the loss and injury of many local governments. Included among the violative acts of the Board and its administrative agencies was the enforcement of restrictive provisions that precluded the city of New York from making bids on a great deal of material that it wished to purchase. Certain surpluses were offered to local governmental agencies at prices above

current market prices and then, after having been turned down, were sold at lower prices to private bidders, and other such instances of disposals whereby local governmental agencies were not given proper chance to purchase; and

"Whereas a Senate subcommittee has failed to find evidence that any procedure has been established to get a coordinated statement of the requirements of State and local governments, and this subcommittee has determined that the demands of the local government units are certain to be large; and

"Whereas there has been no system provided by the Board for establishing priorities to local governments as intended by said act, nor has there been set up any reasonable means whereby local governments can regularly receive information as to surplus properties that may be bought; and

"Whereas local governments should have, and were intended by the Surplus Property Act to have, priorities and first opportunity except as to Federal agencies to buy surplus properties; and

"Whereas the Surplus Property Act contemplated that pursuant to its provisions a system should be devised and put into operation that would permit local governments to secure the priorities and maximum benefits intended by said act; and

"Whereas the true intent of the act has been completely ignored to the disadvantage, loss, and injury of the States and political subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida: 1. That the President of the United States is hereby petitioned to lend his executive powers in requiring that the Surplus Property Board, as provided to be appointed by the President under the Surplus Property Act of 1944, take immediate action to correct the evils now practiced by said Board in its discrimination against the States and political subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof, and in its persistent refusal to comply with the requirements of the said act.

"2. That the Congress of the United States is hereby petitioned to make such further investigations of the administration of the Surplus Property Act of 1944, that may be necessary to determine the action by the Congress to correct the discriminations against the States and political subdivisions and instrumentalities thereof and to insure the priorities and benefits to these local governments and their agencies that were intended for them under the provisions of the said Surplus Property Act of 1944.

"3. That copies of this memorial be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House, and President of the Senate in Congress and to each of Florida's representatives in both the House and Senate in Congress.

"4. That a copy of this memorial be spread upon the Journal of both the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Florida and that sufficient copies thereof be furnished to the press.

"Became a law without the Governor's approval.

"Filed in office, secretary of state, May 17, 1945.

QUIETING OF TITLES OF CERTAIN STATES TO LANDS BENEATH TIDE WATERS AND NAVIGABLE WATERS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I present a resolution adopted by the State Land Board of the State of Oregon, relating to legislation quieting titles of certain States to lands beneath tide waters and navigable waters, and ask that it be printed in the Record and appropriately referred.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, beginning Monday of the coming week a subcommittee of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys will hold hearings at Salt Lake City. I am a member of that subcommittee. It is quite urgent that I attend the hearings. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from attendance on the Senate during the period when the hearing will be held.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is their objection? The Chair hears none, and consent is granted.

Mr. GUFFEY. Mr. President, I ask consent of the Senate to be absent next week. I shall be away on business, but, at my own expense.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and consent is granted.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be absent from the Senate on a trip to Europe which is to be taken by certain members of the subcommittee on the War Department of the Appropriations Committee, of which I am a member. I am uncertain how many days the trip will require.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is their objection to the request of the Senator from Kansas? The Chair hears none, and the request is granted.

CONGRESSIONAL EXPENSE ALLOWANCE

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is concluded.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I understand that this afternoon the Senate will take up for consideration House bill 3109, and on page 2 thereof is found an amendment proposed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. I shall have to be absent from the Senate a part of the time today, and therefore refer to the matter now.

The issue before the Senate is raised by the amendment of the Senate Committee on Appropriations to which I have referred, as well as by House bill 3109 itself, providing for a \$2,500 tax-exempt expense allowance for Senators and Representatives.

The issue is a simple one. Should there be added to the compensation which each Senator and Representative receives an additional amount of \$2,500 per annum?

The arguments for the measure, as they have already been stated in the House debate, are briefly as follows:

First. Each Representative and Senator pays out of his own salary a considerable amount of money for expenses which, if he were in private business or in any other public position, he would be allowed to take credit for in his income tax return.

Second. Each is required to bear the expense incident to maintaining two homes. Until the last 6 or 7 years, a Representative or Senator would spend a great deal of his time at home, because Congress would only remain in session some 4 to 6 months. But now he is away from his home the entire year, with the result that he is put to large additional travel expense and the maintenance of two homes.

Third. As has already been indicated, men in business, when they are away

from home, have their expenses paid. This is true also of Government officials who travel on Government business. Their transportation, hotel bills, and other necessary expenses are paid. This also applies to Army officers and Navy officers when they travel on Government business. They receive subsistence and other expense allowances. Practically every Governor and mayor likewise has an expense account when he is looking after public business.

Fourth. In the office, any business man or Government official, except a Representative or Senator, can charge telephone calls to his expense account. A Senator has the right of only 10 long distance calls a month. This provision for 10 calls only went into effect in July 1944.

Fifth. Since businessmen have had to come to Washington during the war period, every Senator and Representative is called upon to entertain his constituents in the dining rooms of the respective Houses. This amounts to no inconsiderable amount in a year's time. In business this would be a deductible expense, and it is really part of the service that the Senator and Representative renders to his district and his constituency. In fact, during the luncheon hour, the constituent is given an opportunity to air his problem with his Representative.

Sixth. Because of the above, it is contended that the \$2,500 provided for in this bill is not a salary increase, but rather an appropriate provision for those expenses incidental to the service rendered by a Representative and Senator.

Over against these arguments in favor of the bill, it has been clearly contended that:

First. This is a very inappropriate time for such a measure. We are at war and passage of this bill would only increase the pressure for wage increases of every group which feels that it is not adequately paid. Moreover, the proposed 25-percent increase, if it be considered a salary increase, is larger than that authorized under the Little Steel formula.

For some years past, we have been trying to avoid inflation. We have placed ceilings on commodity prices and wages. The danger of inflation is greater now than ever and we should not join in the slightest degree in any move that would break the Little Steel formula. If we vote this sum, what argument have we in the locker to meet the argument of certain labor groups for increased wages?

Shortly, we will be called upon to pass upon the extension of the Emergency Price Control Act. Faulty as that act has been administered in many directions, it seems to be the consensus among the Members that to repeal it now would open the floodgates. What is needed there is competent administrators, not so much at the top as in the various divisions and subdivisions. Many instances of square pegs in round holes in this great agency have come to the attention of every Senator.

But although injustice has been done on occasions, everyone seems to sense the imperative need to hold the general line. Doesn't that same argument apply to this matter now before us? With the war only half over, should we not resist every pressure which would make for higher prices and higher wages?

I fought last year to get the Congress to pass a bill that would permit salary increases to the white-collar workers where the workers and the employer could agree, when the increase would not involve wages higher than \$37.50 a week. The Senate passed that bill but the House turned it down. I cannot see how Congress can increase its own salary and not do likewise with the white-collar worker. It is the function of Congress to help hold the line. This sum of \$1,642,500, while inconsequential in amount to the total appropriations, does, in my opinion, make a breach of more significance than the sum involved.

Second. With our national debt approaching \$300,000,000,000, should we not be thinking of cutting corners wherever we can? This proposal would increase governmental overhead by only \$1,642,500, but should we not make every attempt, however small, to curtail nonwar appropriations?

Third. In Wisconsin and other States there is a constitutional prohibition against increasing (and that means directly or indirectly) the compensation paid to members of the State legislature.

Fourth. Our United States Constitution wisely provides that the President's compensation "shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected." Should not this provision apply in spirit to our Congress? As it now stands, the proposal would make the expense allowance retroactive to January 1945.

Fifth. This is not a matter of urgency and should be referred to the Joint Committee on Congressional Reorganization to take up.

Sixth. The argument has been advanced in support of this tax-free allowance that in 1929 a married person having a salary of \$10,000 and one dependent, paid a tax of \$415. Now on the same salary, he pays a tax of \$2,585—an increased tax voted by the Congress. This is not a valid argument for the expense increase. We all recognize the enormous financial obligations that have been placed on our Treasury because of the war. These obligations have required higher taxes to meet them.

Mr. President, when I ran for office and was reelected last fall, after almost 6 years in Washington, I had full knowledge of the situation, the amount of income tax I would pay, the sums that I would have to expend for travel, living expenses, and so forth, in Washington; the cost resulting from entertaining my constituents, and the maintenance of two homes—one in Wisconsin and one in the District of Columbia. I realized that if I had to educate my children, I could not have made ends meet on a Senator's salary. But I ran for reelection, knowing all those facts. I was re-

elected, and I do not feel that I can, under the present circumstances, vote for any direct or indirect increase of my compensation as Senator.

Therefore, I shall vote against the amendment reported by the committee.

DATE FOR COMMENCEMENT OF HEARINGS AND TIME LIMIT FOR REPORT ON MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY BILL

Mr. BILBO obtained the floor.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me, so that I may undertake to correct the RECORD in one respect.

Mr. BILBO. I am glad to yield.

Mr. OVERTON. The other day, Mr. President, I requested unanimous consent to abrogate the rule in reference to the time limit which was placed upon consideration of the Missouri Valley Authority bill by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation. I find that although I proposed the unanimous-consent request, no action was taken upon it. I think that was due to the fact that I was interrupted by a number of Senators who desired information, and unfortunately the Chair did not ask whether there was objection. So the request was not agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator desire that the permanent RECORD be corrected?

Mr. OVERTON. I desire to propose another request, which I think will better cover the subject matter.

Mr. President, I propose the following unanimous-consent request: With respect to Senate bill 555, to provide for a Missouri Valley Authority, I ask unanimous consent that the provision in Senate Resolution 97, agreed to on March 15, 1945, requiring, in effect, that the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation shall report on said bill within 60 days from the date of its reference to said committee, be abrogated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. Without objection—

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question. When would the hearings be held and a report be made?

Mr. OVERTON. The author of the bill said that when he returned from Montana, which would be about the middle of June, he and I would confer with regard to the matter and undertake to fix a time for hearings on the bill.

Mr. LANGER. Was it the plan to have the matter go over for the summer?

Mr. OVERTON. There was no plan whatever. The Senator from Montana desired that there be a postponement of the consideration of the bill by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I object. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. OVERTON. Then, Mr. President, I notify everyone concerned beginning on June 4, 1945, hearings will be held by a subcommittee of the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation on the proposed

Missouri Valley Authority. All witnesses, including the governors of the various States who may be interested, must be present on that date in order to be heard.

Mr. LANGER. Very well.

Mr. OVERTON. The author of the bill will be absent when the hearings are held. I regret it very much. I have endeavored to extend to him the courtesy for which he asked, and I regret that the Senator from North Dakota is taking the position which he has assumed.

Mr. OVERTON subsequently said: Mr. President, I rose to make a motion to take up a bill, but before doing so I desire to withdraw the announcement I previously made that on June 4 the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation will begin the conduct of hearings on the Missouri Valley Authority. I am advised by the Journal clerk that the unanimous-consent request was granted on Monday last, and that it is not necessary that it should appear in the RECORD. Of course, the entry in the Journal has precedence over any omission in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has a copy of the Journal before him, and will say that that statement is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. So then it is understood that the hearings will not be conducted beginning June 4. I will state for the benefit of Senators who are interested that the hearings will be held at some later date which may hereafter be agreed upon between the able Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] and myself.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LANGER. Do I correctly understand that the ruling was that unanimous consent was granted?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Unanimous consent was granted on last Monday.

TIME LIMIT TO REPORT ON SAVANNAH VALLEY AUTHORITY BILL

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, these authority bills are so tangled up with requirements as to time limit on filing reports that it is utterly impossible for them all to be considered simultaneously. I find it necessary to make another unanimous consent request with reference to the Savannah Valley Authority.

I ask unanimous consent that the time limit fixed heretofore by unanimous consent for the report on Senate bill 737, to establish a Savannah Valley Authority, be abrogated. That is the bill in which the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and the Senator from South Carolina are interested. I have understood from them that there will be no objection to the request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is informed that a similar unanimous request was made a few days ago, and granted.

Mr. OVERTON. The request was not in the precise language of the present request. It was that the hearings on the bill be postponed. I am now asking consent that the time limit on filing a report, as fixed heretofore by unanimous consent, be abrogated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROPOSED PERMANENT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, a few days ago I read into the RECORD correspondence between the Reverend Louis L. Scott of Savannah, Ga., and myself. In that connection I wish to read a letter which I have just received from him together with a letter which he directed to the Manuscript, post office box 6666, Washington, D. C. The first letter to which I have referred is as follows:

Senator THEODORE G. BILBO,
United States Senate Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter I am today sending to a Negro paper known as the Manuscript. Under its May 14 issue, it took exceptions to my letter sent you, and of which you read into the Senate RECORD. I do appreciate your doing that, for every truth, causes just such reaction, but this is no reason to let up, and believe me, I shall never do so until our aims are accomplished. I have received many letters of congratulation for my position. Therefore, again I want to thank you.

Very truly yours,

LEWIS L. SCOTT.

The second letter which I wish to read into the RECORD is as follows:

SAVANNAH, GA., May 15, 1945.

The MANUSCRIPT,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR EDITORS: The immortal Wendell Phillips in his tribute to the gallantry of the great statesman and soldier, Touissant L'Ouverture, had this to say: "You think me a fanatic tonight, for you read history, not with your eyes, but with your prejudices." If Phillips lived today and knew the facts, all the facts about which your Manuscript so miserably distorted, he would have said again, " * * * you read * * * not with your eyes, but with your prejudices." For it is very obvious you have never seen the speech of Senator BILBO, and it is a certainty you have never read it. Why not read it?

There never has been a measure proposed in the United States Congress to send Negroes back to Africa or anywhere else. I can see surprise register on your face. You did not know that. Negroes born or naturalized in the United States are citizens and are not subject to be "sent" anywhere, and are as much so as the Hon. THEODORE G. BILBO, who knows this as well as any person alive. If you don't know the facts relative to this proposed measure, you have only to ask me. I have them before me, and will send them to you at once, for you do need them.

Your article dares take issue with me on what I said, you simply starts and stops, calling names. I would ask an apology, when you say I am a Quisling, but I am too sure you don't know the meaning of the word. If taking the position that Africa should be in the hands of Negroes, from one side to the other, and from top to bottom, makes me a Quisling, then you do me honor by calling me such. In that sense George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Booker T. Washington, and Franklin D. Roosevelt were the greatest of Quislings, for they, too, believed in liberty and independence for all people.

Too many Negroes are dreamers and wishful thinkers, and unfortunately some of them operate what we are to understand is the "press," where they are in position to broadcast their distortions and inconsistencies to Negro children and their parents who are too busy to study and know the whole truth beyond what they read. The freedom

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT—ACTIVITIES OF G. E. MACE

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, about a month ago, many Members of the Senate received a pamphlet bearing the name of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York City and which was critical of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

In the pamphlet was reiterated the opposition to the project which this organization had maintained for 25 years or so.

In 1933 representatives of this association appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and argued against the St. Lawrence development on the basis that it was uneconomical and unnecessary.

The pamphlet, which has been sent to Members of the Senate, is signed by G. E. Mace, manager of the transportation bureau of this association. It is my understanding now that Mr. Mace distributed this booklet after the executive committee of the association had unanimously voted to take no further action with respect to the seaway, even though the association had consistently opposed it for 25 years.

Whether that is true or not is perhaps immaterial. The fact remains that this pamphlet, issued by Mr. Mace with or without the instructions of his executive committee, is literally reeking with false statements and misrepresentations.

I will mention only one of them here, and I mention that only because he makes reference to myself in it.

On page 6 of the pamphlet, it is stated that on March 17, 1944, the Legislature of the State of Vermont by a vote of 123 to 69 defeated a resolution to introduce the St. Lawrence project and that action was taken following an active campaign conducted by Senator AIKEN of Vermont in his home State in favor of the project.

This is a sample of the false statements contained in this pamphlet.

The facts are that on March 15, 1944, the Vermont Legislature was called into special session for the express purpose of enacting a soldiers' vote law. It was understood that nothing but emergency matters would be taken up at that session, yet someone, whose enthusiasm undoubtedly exceeded his better judgment, undertook to interject the St. Lawrence project into this special session of the legislature.

The matter was introduced without my knowledge and certainly any campaign on my part, and the legislature rightfully voted not to consider it at that time. If I had been a member of the legislature and had been present, I would have voted likewise.

As a matter of fact, more than 10 years ago, the Vermont Legislature created a commission to work for the development of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. It is only fair to say that this commission has not functioned for several years and that work in behalf of the St. Lawrence is now carried on principally by agricultural and labor organizations and industrial associations in my State.

I give this illustration as a sample of the plain, unadulterated fallacies which saturate this pamphlet prepared and distributed by an employee of the Commerce and Industry Association of New York.

Other misrepresentations are pointed out in a letter which I have received from a member of the association itself, Mr. Julius H. Barnes, one of the most highly respected businessmen in America. I understand that Mr. Barnes is not the only member of this association who has repudiated Mr. Mace's false statements.

On the second page of this pamphlet are printed the names of the board of directors of the association. All of them are prominent business leaders in New York, and I hope for their own sake and for the sake of the reputation of the association for veracity, that they do not subscribe to such falsehoods as are perpetrated in this pamphlet.

I ask unanimous consent to have the letter to me from Julius H. Barnes printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 10, 1945.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,

Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Recently, the Commerce and Industry Association of New York sent to every Member of Congress, a pamphlet signed by G. E. Mace, manager of their transportation bureau, attacking the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

I have been a member of this association for a quarter century and have also been president of the United States Chamber of Commerce three terms, and later also chairman for an additional three terms, believing always in business organizations and their expressions on public policy, rising above any local or selfish interest.

In all my experience with such organizations, there has never been issued a more inaccurate statement on any issue of public interest, than this particular pronouncement. It does a distinct disservice to public enlightenment on a great national question and an injury to public confidence in business organizations. This is particularly regrettable because in that association are many proven national business leaders of unquestioned public spirit who, if informed of such unfair statements, would not subscribe to such methods, reflecting little honor on an organization allowing thus an employee to use the association name.

Please point out to your colleagues some of the misstatements in this bulletin which violate American standards of accuracy and fairness.

For example, on the very first page, Mr. Mace says:

"The voyage from Montreal to Duluth entails 1,334 miles, much of which is difficult navigation."

This absurd statement is made although the Great Lakes constitute the greatest inland waterway system in the world. It handles in its 9 months season more than half the 12 months total tonnage of all the other three seacoasts of the United States. The far-western city of Duluth, although in winter latitude, ranks second in tonnage to the great port of New York. The single Lake Superior passes through the Soo locks each year three times the total tonnage of the whole Volga system serving all of Russia.

Is that "difficult navigation"?

Again, the pamphlet states (p. 4):

"It is proposed to construct 21 locks between Montreal and Duluth. These locks would constitute 21 physical barriers to navigation."

This is completely inaccurate. The whole St. Lawrence seaway from Montreal to Duluth would need only 16 locks, 8 of which are already constructed. Seven of these finished locks at the Welland Canal, built by Canada, costing \$130,000,000 wait today ready with ocean-size locks and depths for the great ships still blocked at Montreal by the outmoded locks and channels, half a century old. There are only three additional locks yet to be built by the United States, and five by Canada, all in the single stretch of 48 miles above Montreal. The association could have verified this easily by consulting the factual reports of the Department of Commerce completed under Secretary Jesse Jones. Only ignorance or intellectual dishonesty would have stated "21 physical barriers" to be constructed.

The pamphlet states (p. 4):

"The distance from the source of the St. Lawrence River (Lake Ontario) to the open sea is 1,182 miles. Navigation would be restricted for the entire distance."

Another completely inaccurate statement. Navigation from the Atlantic to Montreal (1,000 miles) is free and unhindered today for ocean-going vessels, even of 30-foot draft, until they are stopped by the 14-foot draft of the 50-year-old St. Lawrence locks at Montreal. In Document 110, Seventy-third Congress, the Interdepartmental Board stated, "The completed seaway from Duluth to the Atlantic Ocean will provide a waterway in which vessels may move with unrestricted speed over approximately 97 percent of the total distance."

The restriction seems to be only in Mr. Mace's anxiety to make a case.

The pamphlet states (p. 8):

"Throughout the years such steamship lines have either maintained an eloquent silence or have actively opposed the proposition."

On the contrary, in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations hearings of 1932-33 (p. 706), Robert Dollar, president of Dollar Steamship Lines, a great figure in placing the American flag on American ships all over the world, stated:

"Ships will certainly go to the Lakes for cargo * * * When the canal is finished there is no more reason for doubting that ships will go from the ocean to the Great Lakes than there is that ships will go to any port on the Atlantic seaboard. The fact that they can get nearer the center of the great producing country of the United States would be a great inducement in using the canal. Looking at the question from the shipowner's viewpoint, I am positive that it will be a great benefit to the shipowner, but more especially to the producers in the Pacific Northwest."

Take your choice between Mr. Mace and Capt. Robert Dollar.

In this record of omissions, evasions, and misstatements, please read page 5, citing the following questionable statements:

"In 1921 the International Joint High Commission reported in favor of the project * * * Congress declined to authorize the construction of the seaway."

"In 1932 * * * the treaty again failed of ratification."

"In 1934 the Senate * * * again withheld ratification."

"In 1941 * * * again Congress did not pass the requested legislation * * *"

The facts are that over all those years, the only action by Congress was a Senate vote of 1934, 49 in favor to 43 against. This followed the 1933 approval of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 15 to 5. In 1941 the only congressional action was the

approval by the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, 17 to 8, and just two weeks before Pearl Harbor deferred consideration. Is the Mace statement an honest presentation of the record between 1921 and 1941?

The pamphlet states (page 6):

"New York never has approved this project in its entirety."

The facts are that under Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, the New York Legislature passed unanimously the Power Authority Act directing that organization to promote both navigation and power on the St. Lawrence River. Through the succeeding administrations of Governor Lehman and the present Governor Dewey, repeated efforts to repeal or amend the Power Authority Act or to oppose the St. Lawrence seaway have been defeated. The State of New York through its legislature and its Governors, both Republican and Democratic, has steadfastly favored the development of both navigation and power on the St. Lawrence. Only last January 3, Governor Dewey, addressing the assembly stated: "For years I have advocated the completion of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project." The association's statement does not square with the facts.

Without burdening this letter with repetition of other inaccuracies and fallacies in that pamphlet, may I point out one important omission emphasizing its unfair methods and argument. On pages 12 to 15 is reproduced a letter from Mr. James Norris, of Chicago addressed to you, Senator, criticizing the seaway and claiming it would be of no benefit to the grain trade. That letter was from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 12 last, where you, yourself, introduce it together with a detailed factual reply which Mr. Mace does not reproduce or even mention. To my mind your reply was an accurate and adequate refutation, and I speak on this point with a lifetime of grain exporting myself, and with a unique experience of World War I as President Wilson's and Herbert Hoover's head of the United States Grain Corporation.

If the deeper St. Lawrence had been open in that World War I, American and Canadian grain would have more nearly approximated the European price.

This pamphlet exhibits a curious history perspective. On pages 3 and 12 it goes back to 1900 to find the only unfavorable official report ever made on the St. Lawrence project. Even that report was immediately followed by the construction in 1903 of the present outmoded locks built for ships of 250 feet instead of today's 800, and for ships requiring 14 feet draft instead of today's 27 feet. The commerce of 1900 was handled in ships of 2,000 tons instead of today's 20,000. Turn back the clock.

In this pamphlet sent to every Member of Congress and widely to the press, the final paragraph is a striking example of selfish impudence. It reads:

"Having failed of justification on every point upon which support has been advanced, the project should permanently be abandoned. After approximately half a century of studies, estimates and discussion, it warrants no further expenditure of time, money, or consideration."

Your colleague should read that advice in the light of the approvals of five Presidents of the United States, including President Truman, three New York State Governors, including Governor Dewey, two New York State Legislatures, five Boards of Engineers, two committees of Congress, a majority vote of the United States Senate in favor, the Maritime Commission, building and operating the world's wonder fleet, the Department of State, War, Navy, Commerce, and Agriculture. These judgments expressed by national and State agencies invested with a wide public interest can be measured against this individual employee of a commercial body in a single port. The

Federal Government has already properly spent in the improvement of New York harbor more than half the total cost to our Government of operating the St. Lawrence now with its score of great cities waiting for it. Sounds selfish, doesn't it?

This Association has always been backward on the St. Lawrence project. Let us see what has happened on this half century.

On power, even 30 years ago, the total generated power of America was 14,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. In 1934 when this Association opposed the project before Congress, America used 90,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. In 1941 when this Association again opposed this project and stated that power was not needed, America generated 160,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. Last year, America used 240,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The greatest power-operated industrial Nation, because of such opposition, sees today, flowing unused to the sea, the cheapest source of power remaining in America, more than the T. V. A. total improvement. In the 4 years since 1941 Association opposition, the population of the Northeastern United States has actually shrunk almost 5 percent. At what stage would this Association change its views?

In these same 4 years more than half the national expenditure in new plants and plant expansion has centered around the Great Lakes cities. From the management genius and the swelling pool of skilled labor flowed the miracle industrial production that saved the world.

If the St. Lawrence had in 1934 been approved by only 15 additional Senators there would have been saved untold lives and unnumbered ships over the protected St. Lawrence route during the critical years since Pearl Harbor.

America was not built by men who oppose and object but by men of courage and faith in America's growth, magnificently justified especially in these last 4 years of war. Men in this National St. Lawrence Association like Owen D. Young, Edward P. Noble, John Cowles, Cyrus Eaton, Henry Ford II, Marshall Field, Jay N. Darling, C. B. Thomas, Bernard Ridder, Murray Van Wagoner will continue to ask of Congress fair play in presenting the weighty reasons for congressional approval and firm in the faith that opening a fourth seacoast in the war industry heart of America will not so much divert tonnage and commerce from other ports and railroads, but rather create a great upsurge in industry, employment, and earnings, marking a new and brilliant chapter in America's world leadership.

Sincerely,

JULIUS H. BARNES,

Member of Commerce and Industry
Association of New York.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 3109, making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will state the amendments of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Senate," at the top of page 2, to insert:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum, to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties (including expenses for travel, lodging, and subsistence while away from his State domicile in the performance of his official duties) to be paid in equal monthly installments. Such allowance shall not be considered as income for the purposes of Federal, State, or other law, and such expenses, to the extent that they exceed such allowance, shall be deductible for income-tax purposes if otherwise authorized by law. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, this amendment will require some time for explanation, and it is a controversial amendment. Therefore I suggest that it be passed over for the time being.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the amendment will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Secretary," on page 3, line 7, after the word "and", to strike out "\$1,000" and insert "\$2,000"; in line 22, after the word "clerks" and the dash to insert "one at \$3,900"; on page 4, line 6, after the word "each", to insert "additional clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office, '\$4,020,'"; in line 8, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "assistant in library, \$1,440" and insert "two assistants in library at \$1,800 each"; in line 11, after the word "messenger", to strike out "\$1,260" and insert "\$1,320"; in the same line, after the words "one at" where they occur the first time to strike out "\$1,980" and insert "\$2,040"; in line 12, before the word "five", to strike out "\$1,620" and insert "\$1,680"; in the same line, after the words "five at", to strike out "\$1,440" and insert "\$1,500"; in the same line, after the words "one at", to strike out "\$1,380" and insert "\$1,440"; in line 13, after the words "Secretary's office", to strike out "\$1,680" and insert "\$1,740"; in the same line after the word "one" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "\$1,560" and insert "\$1,620"; in line 14, after the word "one", to strike out "\$1,260" and insert "\$1,320"; and in the same line, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$153,920" and insert "\$165,720."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may we know on what page the amendments appear which are now being agreed to? The amendments are read so fast I have not been able to find where they are.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The last amendment agreed to appears on page 4.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Document Room," on page 4, line 19, after the word "laborer", to strike out "\$1,380" and insert "\$1,440"; and in the same line, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$19,220" and insert "\$19,280."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Committee Employees," on page 5, line 4, after the figures "\$4,800", to insert "assistant clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him;"

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 13, after the figures "\$2,220", to insert a semicolon and "additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 15, after the figures "3,900", to insert "assistant clerk, \$3,180."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 18, after the figures "3,900", to insert "assistant clerk, \$3,600."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in line 24, after the figures "2,220", to insert a semicolon and "additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, at this time I should like to ask what is the purpose of these appropriations which it is proposed to make to the majority and the minority conferences of the Senate? For what purpose is that money supposed to be used? What are the clerks and assistant clerks supposed to do? Is it simply the setting up of political organizations within the Senate itself? And why should public money be expended for that purpose, if that is the purpose?

Mr. OVERTON. That is the question which is before the Senate. The amendment was offered by the able Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT]. Perhaps he would prefer to explain it.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, it is to be understood, first, that the regular minority conference clerks described in the bill are the personal clerks who are assigned to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. As the Senator from Michigan he receives his allowances just as if he were a committee chairman instead of receiving them as an individual Senator. So, most of these clerks in this list are his personal office force. The additional \$6,000 is sought for the purpose of the direct clerical assistance to the minority conference. I think it does not provide for any more than are now there, but I have assigned one of my clerks and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] has assigned one of his clerks. I think there are now one research clerk and two stenographers. They are to be covered by the \$6,000. It seems proper that the cost should be charged directly to the minority conference.

Mr. AIKEN. Are these extra clerks and assistants additional to the regular clerks which the chairmen of the ma-

jority and minority conferences are allowed as Senators?

Mr. TAFT. Yes, as Senators.

Mr. AIKEN. They are additional?

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Michigan, by reason of being the chairman of the minority conference receives \$3,840 more than he would receive if he were merely a Senator from Michigan and not the chairman of the conference. That \$3,840 he is willing to assign plus the \$6,000, which would bring the total altogether to about \$9,800, which covers I think about four clerks who are assisting the research assistant.

Mr. AIKEN. Then the Senator from Michigan, and the majority chairman, who I presume is the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]—

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Would receive about \$18,000 a year more for clerk hire because of being chairman.

Mr. TAFT. Not \$18,000. To be exact, the Senator from Michigan would receive \$9,840, in addition to what he receives by virtue of the fact that he is a Senator from Michigan. The \$9,840 would be for additional clerical assistance.

The same condition exists in every committee of the Senate. I think the existing system is a very poor way to handle the problem; but every committee chairman is assigned a certain number of clerks, and no distinction is made between his personal office force and those who serve the committee. It is up to the chairman to decide how much clerical assistance he will assign to the committee, and how much he will keep in his office. I think it is a poor system.

Mr. AIKEN. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. TAFT. We discussed that question with the committee. We felt that if we were to undertake any general reform, the two activities should be separated. Every Senator should have his individual clerks, and each committee should have the clerks necessary to do the committee work. But so long as the present system exists, this seemed to me to be the best way to handle this particular situation.

So far as the Senator from Michigan is concerned, he will receive exactly what he receives as a Senator from Michigan, and the \$9,840 which he would receive in addition would be used to provide an office force for the minority conference.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the additional money proposed to be assigned to the majority and the minority to hire clerks to keep up with their politics?

Mr. TAFT. No; to keep up with the research work, which is very valuable. This work is being done continuously, and is of great value to the minority. In some cases the results of the work are placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and made available to all Senators. As a matter of fact, much of the research work done is available to any Democratic Senators who wish to have it. So far as I know, there has been nothing secret about it up to this time. It has been something that we could get directly and quickly, and from the point of view from which we wished to have the particular problem studied.

Mr. AIKEN. What research work is done that the Library of Congress would not willingly do?

Mr. TAFT. A Senator can call up the Library of Congress and have certain formal research work done. I should say that this particular research work is done very much better, and very much more reliably. It is approached from the particular point of view of the members of the minority conference. I have heard no criticism whatever of the work done, and I have heard nothing but praise for the assistance which has been rendered to Senators who have availed themselves of it.

Mr. AIKEN. The research work should be on a wholly impartial basis. Otherwise, public funds may be used for partisan or propaganda purposes.

Mr. TAFT. Does not the Senator believe that all research work is done from a particular standpoint? A Senator may say "I want to get the arguments on this side of the problem, or on that side of the problem, or on both sides." Those who are asked to do the research work are usually willing to do it, no matter from what point of view the work is approached. Suppose the Senator's charge were true. I do not know how many Government bureau research workers are approaching the thing solely from a political standpoint. There are probably a thousand times as many as the three clerks who might be assigned to the minority conference.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have made no charges that I am aware of. I am simply questioning the advisability of adding \$6,000 each to the appropriations for the majority and minority leaders, without having a pretty good idea that the money is to be well spent, and in the public interest. I do not see why it should be spent for any other purpose than in the public interest. I hope the amendment will not prevail.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. How does this amount compare with the amount which the late Senator McNary had available?

Mr. TAFT. The amount is exactly the same as the amount which Senator McNary had, except for the additional \$6,000. As the Senator knows, the work now covers a somewhat broader field. As I say, we have actually used these clerks. I have assigned one to the minority conference, which I cannot afford to do permanently. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] has assigned one clerk, which he cannot afford to do permanently. It seemed proper that they should be paid for directly by the Senate, instead of by individual Senators.

Mr. LANGER. Is it proposed to appropriate \$6,000 additional for the majority leader as well?

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. Suppose the Senator from Ohio should tell one of the research assistants that he desired data to substantiate one side of a question, and the Senator from North Dakota should tell the same clerk that he desires data to support an argument on the other side

of the question. Would both Senators be entitled to make their requests?

Mr. TAFT. Both of them would receive what they requested; and if the research worker were asked for his opinion, undoubtedly he would give his opinion, which might be either way. He would be likely to be a man of very set opinions of his own. However, it would be clear that his opinions were his own, and not those of anyone else.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I have no objection to leaving the appropriation as it is at present, but I do not think we should appropriate \$6,000 additional of public money for this purpose. The majority leader could use his allotment to promote the cause of the majority party, and the minority leader could use his to promote the cause of the minority party, and the public would pay the bill.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, it depends very largely on the viewpoint. Year after year we appropriate, not a few thousand dollars, but millions of dollars, for clerical help in the executive agencies and departments in Washington, and not a single objection is raised. But when an effort is made to assist the United States Senate and United States Senators in the discharge of their legislative duties, and a small appropriation is asked for that purpose, very frequently objection is heard.

So far as I am individually concerned, I believe that we ought to be better equipped than we are with able clerical help. I see no reason why the majority conference and the minority conference should not have the small sum of \$6,000 each for additional clerical help.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado in the chair). Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] a question. Did I correctly understand the Senator from Ohio to say that the information gathered by these research assistants is available to any Senator?

Mr. TAFT. I do not think I would say that, because one of the purposes of asking for such information, and one reason for having a minority force, is to obtain a confidential report which is not available to everyone unless it is desired to make it available. Most of the information which has been obtained has been available to all Senators. Every committee chairman in the Senate can use one of his clerks to make a partisan research study, and can keep it confidential if he wishes to do so. If he can do so, why should not the chairman of the minority conference and the chairman of the majority conference have the same privilege? I do not understand the Senator's point of view. I do not understand his criticism of this proposal.

Mr. AIKEN. I know that every Senator can have his clerks do research work for his own political benefit. He has an appropriation for that purpose. If every Senator, including the majority and minority leaders, has an appropriation for clerks and can use it for that

purpose, what is the sense of having an additional appropriation for that purpose?

Mr. TAFT. Because we can have better work done, especially if our own clerks are busy. Incidentally, Senators are not given any allowance for a real research clerk. The clerks in his office are so busy with his own work that he cannot always afford to assign them to research work. At least, he cannot afford to employ an individual or a force with sufficient breadth of knowledge and ability to study all kinds of problems, which we can do if we combine in an effort to get the work done.

Mr. AIKEN. Has there been any complaint on the part of Senators that they could not get that work done by their own office forces?

Mr. TAFT. Yes; and there has been great satisfaction with the work which has been done.

Mr. AIKEN. There is some dissatisfaction with some of the work that has been done, or is going to be done.

Mr. TAFT. I do not know what the Senator can tell about what is going to be done.

Mr. AIKEN. Too much of this money has been used for propaganda purposes.

Mr. President, I have nothing further to say. I will vote against the proposed appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, beginning in line 24.

Mr. AIKEN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the request sufficiently seconded?

Mr. AIKEN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	O'Daniel
Bailey	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Gurney	Overton
Barkley	Hart	Pepper
Bilbo	Hatch	Revercomb
Bridges	Hayden	Russell
Briggs	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Burton	Hoe	Shipstead
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Byrd	La Follette	Taft
Capper	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McClellan	Tobey
Cordon	McKellar	Wagner
Donnell	McMahon	Walsh
Eastland	Maybank	White
Ellender	Moore	Wiley
Fulbright	Morse	Willis
George	Murdock	Wilson
Gerry	Myers	Young

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from

Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business for the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent on official business for the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, has been designated to visit the Philippine Islands and, therefore, is necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent, by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business, by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are absent on official business of the Senate, as members of the Mead committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent by leave of the Senate, on official business of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is detained in committee meeting, and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER: Sixty-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I suggested the absence of a quorum because I should like to have a record vote on this amendment, which proposes to give \$6,000 a year to the majority and minority leaders for clerk hire, in addition to the \$9,000 or \$10,000 they now have for that purpose. It looks to me as if the additional \$6,000 asked for is simply for political purposes. I do not think it should come out of the public funds, when it would be used for party political purposes. I have no objection to leaving the appropriation as it now is, but I do not believe we should allow the extra \$6,000. I hope the Members of the Senate will be willing to go on record regarding how they feel about the additional appropriation. Therefore, I have asked for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have been requested. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to the fact that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and I were willing to have our positions on this amendment recorded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, in line 24.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 6, in line 4, after the figures "\$2,220", to insert a semicolon and "additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000"; in line 10, after the figures "\$3,900", to insert "assistant clerk, \$2,880"; in line 11, after the figures "\$2,220", to strike out "additional clerk, \$1,800" and insert "two additional clerks at \$1,800 each"; in line 16, after the figures "\$3,900", to insert "assistant clerk, \$3,600"; in line 17, after the figures "\$2,220", to strike out "additional clerk, \$1,800" and insert "two additional clerks at \$1,800 each"; in line 25, after the figures "\$3,900", to insert "assistant clerk, \$3,600"; on page 7, line 3, after the figures "\$2,580", to insert "assistant clerk, \$2,400"; in line 4, after the figures "\$2,220", to strike out "additional clerk, \$1,800" and insert "two additional clerks at \$1,800 each"; in line 11, after the figures "\$2,220", to insert "assistant clerk, \$2,040"; in line 22, after the figures "\$2,220", to insert "assistant clerk, \$2,040"; in line 23, after the figures "\$3,900", to insert "special assistant, \$3,300"; on page 8, line 2, after the figures "\$2,220", to insert "two assistant clerks at \$1,800 each"; in line 6, after the figures "\$3,900", to strike out "assistant clerk, \$2,400" and insert "two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each"; in line 15, after the figures "\$2,400", to strike out "assistant clerk, \$2,220" and insert "two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each"; in line 18, after the figures "\$2,000", to insert "assistant clerk, \$1,800"; in line 20, after the figures "\$3,900", to insert "assistant clerk, \$1,800 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent"; on page 9, in line 3, after the figures "\$1,800", to insert "Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800"; and in line 8, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$515,140" and insert "\$587,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Clerical assistance to Senators," on page 9, line 14, after the word "each" where it occurs the second time, to strike out "such clerks and assistant clerks shall be ex officio clerks and assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, for the purpose of the RECORD, I desire to make a statement in respect to the additional

clerks to whom the Senate is now addressing itself.

As Senators know, these additional clerks are not new clerks; they have been on the Senate roll, but they have been paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate in accordance with a resolution which was reported by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. At the opening of the present session that committee reported resolutions with respect to these additional clerks and provided that the period of their employment should expire on June 30 of this year. The committee did so for the express purpose of having such additional clerks carried as permanent clerks in the appropriation bill now being considered, if the Senate desired that to be done.

I make that explanation in order that Senators may understand that no additional offices are being created.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 9 in line 14.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 15, after the word "Senator", to strike out "from each State having a population of 4,000,000 or more inhabitants, \$90,720; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each State having a population of less than 4,000,000, \$315,560 in all, \$404,280" and insert "\$483,840."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Louisiana to refer back to the amendment beginning in line 15 on page 10. Am I to understand that the plan of affording ex officio clerks to Senators representing the larger States is to be changed?

Mr. OVERTON. No; that is not correct. We have left undisturbed the additional clerical help furnished to Senators representing the larger States; but it will be remembered that when the Senate originally made that provision at the last session of Congress we added certain clerks for the remaining Senators. For the purpose of supplying additional clerks we made a distinction between clerks of Senators who represented the larger States and clerks of Senators who represented the smaller States. We see no reason why there should be a distinction between those additional clerks in respect to their salaries.

Mr. BYRD. The Senators representing the larger States receive additional clerical assistance, as I think they should.

Mr. OVERTON. They receive such assistance.

Mr. BYRD. The provision to which I have referred on page 10 would not disturb that situation?

Mr. OVERTON. No.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator from Louisiana will yield let me say that, as I understand, this amendment eliminates the ceiling which may be observed with respect to the compensation paid to clerks so that their compensation does not depend upon the population of any State.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct. After providing for additional clerks to Senators from the larger States, the Senate last year provided an additional clerk for each Senator regardless of the population of the State which he represented, whether it be a State of large population or a State of small population. We are now fixing the compensation of those additional clerks from all States, large and small, at the same rate.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is what I mean.

Mr. OVERTON. Yes.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 3, after the word "Senators", to strike out "\$1,567,080" and insert "\$1,646,640: *Provided*, That all clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks under this heading shall be ex officio clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper", on page 12, line 20, after the word "majority", to strike out "\$2,280 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent" and insert "\$2,640"; in line 23, after the word "minority", to strike out "\$2,280 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent", and insert "\$2,640"; on page 13, line 7, after the word "one", to strike out "\$2,040" and insert "\$2,220"; in the same line, after the word "upholsterer", to strike out "\$2,040" and insert "\$2,220"; in line 11, after the word "passage", to strike out "\$1,740" and insert "\$1,800"; in line 13, after the word "at", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$1,560"; in line 15, after the word "at", to strike out "\$1,500" and insert "\$1,560"; in line 16, after the word "chief", to strike out "\$2,460 and \$280 additional so long as the position is held by present incumbent" and insert "\$3,000"; in line 17, after the amendment last stated, to strike out "fourteen at \$1,620 each" and insert "assistant chief, \$2,400; thirteen at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law No. 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,350"; in line 21, after the word "space", to strike out "\$1,200" and insert "\$1,260"; in line 25, before the word "each" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "\$1,560" and insert "\$1,620"; in the same line, after the words "two at", to strike out "\$1,440" and insert "\$1,500"; on page 14, after the words "two at", to strike out "\$1,440" and insert "\$1,500"; in line 3, after the words "one at", to strike out "\$1,320" and insert "\$1,380"; in the same line, after the amendment last stated, to strike out "twenty-seven at \$1,260 each" and insert "twenty-six at \$1,320 each"; in line 4, after the words "three at", to strike out "\$480" and insert "\$540"; and in line 7, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$272,484" and insert "\$279,494."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, are all these employees under the classified civil service?

Mr. OVERTON. To what item is the Senator referring?

Mr. BYRD. I was referring to the laborers provided for on page 13.

Mr. OVERTON. No; the employees under the Sergeant-at-Arms are not under civil service.

Mr. BYRD. Are any of them affected by the bill which was passed last week increasing the salaries in the classified civil service? I know that janitors and others were affected.

Mr. OVERTON. Those employees whose salaries are to be increased in this bill were not taken care of in the bill passed a few days ago.

Mr. BYRD. We are not being asked to change any salaries which were affected by the bill which was passed last week covering employees of the legislative branch of the Government; are we?

Mr. OVERTON. No.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 9, after the word "Captain", to strike out "\$2,700" and insert "\$3,000"; in the same line, after the word "at", to strike out "\$1,740" and insert "\$2,000"; in line 10, after the word "at", to strike out "\$1,740" and insert "\$2,000"; in line 11, after the word "at" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "\$1,680" and insert "\$1,920"; in line 12, before the word "each", to strike out "\$1,620" and insert "\$1,800"; and in the same line, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$105,480" and insert "\$117,680."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Post Office," on page 14, line 15, after the figures "\$2,280", to insert "assistant, \$1,740"; and in line 17, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$56,460" and insert "\$58,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Folding room," on page 14, line 20, after the word "incumbent", to strike out "clerk, \$2,400; clerk, \$1,740" and insert "clerks—one at \$2,400, two at \$1,740 each"; in line 22, after the figures "\$2,040", to strike out "fourteen" and insert "thirteen"; and in line 23, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$29,340" and insert "\$29,640."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Contingent expenses of the Senate," on page 16, line 15, after the word "labor", to strike out "\$372,962" and insert "\$401,762."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 21, after the words "by law", to strike out "\$9,376.66" and insert "\$10,249.66, and the maximum allowance per capita of \$96.66 is increased to \$105.66 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana a question with respect to the amendment in line 8, on page 14, in fact the entire paragraph beginning in line 8, dealing with the salaries of the Capitol Police force. I should like to know how the salaries of the Capitol Police force compare with the salaries of the police force here in the District of Columbia.

Mr. OVERTON. The salaries of the Capitol Police are substantially lower than the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, to such an extent that it has been very difficult to obtain policemen and officers for the Capitol Police, and the salary is so low that the right of patronage exercised by Senators with respect to members of the Capitol Police force is now very rarely taken advantage of, because men from the different States are unwilling to come to Washington and work at so meager a compensation.

We have done the best we could. We have provided a rather slight increase, not so large an increase as was suggested, but we felt that, on the whole, we were doing substantial justice or at least we were improving the situation.

Mr. LUCAS. I am glad to have that explanation. I hope that at some time we can have a police force for the Capitol which will be in keeping with the dignity of the Congress and that money may be provided to pay them compensation to which a good police officer is entitled. Some day, as a member of the Rules Committee, I hope to make some kind of a report dealing with that subject. As I have observed from time to time the workings and operations of the police force in the Capitol, it has sometimes occurred to me that they perform public service commensurate with the pay received.

I am not speaking in any disrespect of any man on the Capitol Police force; but I definitely feel that they are all underpaid and that there should be established a more rigid and efficient system that would make the Capitol Police force an enforcement agency that would receive the commendation of all visitors who come to the Capitol.

Mr. OVERTON. I wish to say now with respect to the observation made by the Senator from Illinois concerning the Capitol Police that the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate stated to the committee that he has a very efficient police force; that he has no criticism to make of it; and that they are very attentive to their duties. I may say in this connection that their duties are not so light as might be indicated by the observations made by the able Senator from Illinois. They have a great responsibility and they have considerable territory to cover, including all the buildings and grounds around the Capitol, and they are constantly vigilant and on the alert. Mr. Romney, the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, intimated that if the compensation of the Capitol Police could be increased he thought he could obtain more efficient policemen on the House side.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I am not complaining so much about the manner in which the Capitol Police perform their duties; in fact, one of the members of the police force is from Illinois. I know he is a capable and competent officer. I am complaining primarily, more than anything else, about the salaries these men are now paid in comparison with the salaries paid members of the Metropolitan Police force of this city and other

cities. I think that the duties of the Capitol Police force around the Capitol, so far as responsibility is concerned, are just as heavy as and more important in many cases than the responsibilities of policemen on regular beats here in the city.

Mr. OVERTON. I quite agree with the Senator. However, I did not feel personally like urging too great an increase, because in acting as chairman of the subcommittee I was acting in a substitute capacity. The regular chairman of the subcommittee was absent, and I did not wish to advocate too many and too large increases in the salary rates.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the next amendment reported by the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 6, after the word "resolution", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That whenever any person has left or leaves any civilian position in any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government in order to accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be carried on the rolls of such committee and shall be solely employed by such committee, and responsible only to it; but he shall be entitled upon making application to the Civil Service Commission within 30 days after the termination of his employment by such committee (unless such employment is terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in the same or any other department or agency where an opening exists, comparable to the position which, according to the records of the department or agency which he left to accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, such person would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such department or agency during the time he was employed by such committee; and such person shall be restored to such position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had remained in the employ of the department or agency which he left, during such time. This section shall not be construed to require any person to be restored to a position in any department or agency after the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to the position which he left to accept employment by such committee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 11, after the name "Senate", to strike out "the initial 3-minute toll charges on not to exceed 10 strictly official long-distance telephone calls from Washington, District of Columbia, per month for each Senator", and insert: "toll charges on not to exceed 26 strictly official long-distance telephone calls, aggregating per month for each Senator not more than 130 minutes, to and from Washington, District of Columbia."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 17, to insert:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee

to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$300 per year for each Senator.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, line 2, after the name "Senate", to strike out "\$26,900" and insert "\$46,300: *Provided*, That commencing with the fiscal year 1946 the allowance for stationery for each Senator and for the President of the Senate shall be \$400 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Architect of the Capitol—Capitol Buildings and Grounds," on page 38, line 22, after the numerals "1941", to strike out "\$317,200" and insert "\$331,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I desire to reserve the right to offer an amendment on page 19, lines 16 to 25, inclusive. I desire to reserve the right to move to amend that provision.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment of the Senator from Colorado will be in order after the committee amendments shall have been disposed of.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I merely wanted that to be understood.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado will have the opportunity to offer an amendment.

The clerk will state the next amendment reported by the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 24, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$349,500" and insert "\$339,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Library of Congress," on page 43, after the word "Librarian", to strike out "\$1,777,000" and insert "\$1,783,310."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That concludes the committee amendments except the first committee amendment on page 2, which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. Beginning at the top of page 2 it is proposed to insert the following:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum, to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties (including expenses for travel, lodging, and subsistence while away from his State domicile in the performance of his official duties) to be paid in equal monthly installments. Such allowances shall not be considered as income for the purposes of Federal, State, or other law, and such expenses, to the extent that they exceed such allowance, shall be deductible for income-tax purposes if otherwise authorized by law. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, a number of Senators desired to know when this amendment, relative to the congressional expense allowance, would come up. I stated to them that I would suggest the absence of a quorum. Although there is a very full attendance of the Senate at this time, in order that other Senators may be present—

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Is it the intention of the Senator to proceed with this amendment this afternoon?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes, indeed. Therefore, Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Green	O'Daniel
Bailey	Guffey	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Gurney	Overtton
Barkley	Hart	Pepper
Bilbo	Hatch	Revercomb
Bridges	Hayden	Russell
Briggs	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Burton	Hoey	Shipstead
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Byrd	La Follette	Taft
Capper	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Chandler	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McClellan	Tobey
Cordon	McKellar	Wagner
Donnell	McMahon	Walsh
Eastland	Maybank	White
Ellender	Moore	Wiley
Fulbright	Morse	Willis
George	Murdock	Wilson
Gerry	Myers	Young

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I announce again the unavoidable absence of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] in attendance upon public business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty-three Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment beginning at the top of page 2.

Mr. OVERTON obtained the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. I should like to call the attention of the able Senator to the last two paragraphs on page 18. The first paragraph deals with toll charges for telephone calls made by Senators to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, under the control of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, of which the Senator from Illinois is chairman. I think I thoroughly understand the change which has been made in paragraph 1 with respect to toll charges which each Senator may incur, but with respect to paragraph 2 I am not certain. Paragraph 2 reads:

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside of Washington, D. C., not to exceed \$300 per year for each Senator.

In paragraph 1 it is provided that each Senator may make "not to exceed 26 strictly official long-distance telephone calls" from his home to Washington, if official business, or from Washington to his home, if official business. It is stated that in addition to those telephone calls there shall be paid from the contingent fund "toll charges on strictly official long-distance calls" terminating outside

of Washington, D. C., "not to exceed \$300 per year."

That paragraph provides that the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate shall lay down the rules controlling the expenditure of the \$300. Am I to understand that each Senator must keep an itemized account of each and every telephone call that is made, or at the end of the year will the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate be directed to pay each Senator the sum of \$300?

Mr. OVERTON. I do not understand it would work that way. I think it would operate just as the present system does, a practice with which the Senator is familiar, that is, that the telephone company would make note of the charges, and when the \$300 was exhausted then, of course, that would end the Senator's allowance with respect to telephone calls outside of Washington.

Mr. LUCAS. In other words, the telephone company is to keep the books for each Senator with respect to these telephone calls?

Mr. OVERTON. That is my understanding, and if that be found, after consultation by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate with the representatives of the telephone company, to be a burden that is unbearable, then the other alternative would be for the Committee to Audit and Control to establish, by rules and regulations, the requirement that each Senator keep an itemized statement of his long-distance telephone calls outside of Washington, and not directed to his office in Washington.

Mr. LUCAS. I thank the Senator for the explanation, but there is still some doubt in my mind, under the wording of the amendment, whether at the end of the year a Senator would not be entitled to the difference between \$200, let us say, charged for long-distance calls he has made, and the \$300, which would mean \$100, which would have to go to him.

It is obvious to me that telephone companies cannot keep the records as suggested by the Senator from Louisiana. I am certain each Member will have to keep an itemized report and submit it to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate for approval. That is, providing Senators are not entitled to the maximum amount of \$300.

Mr. OVERTON. No; a Senator would not be entitled to withdraw any money whatsoever; in fact, it is not contemplated that he would pay any money. It is contemplated that the charge would be made against the Government. But if that be found to be too impracticable, then another arrangement can be effected by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and whatever arrangement may be effected will of course be agreeable to the Senate, and must be agreeable, under the provisions of the amendment.

Mr. President, we have for consideration now that provision of the bill which may be designated as the congressional expense allowance provision. A similar provision originated in the House of Rep-

representatives, and it may be well, before beginning a presentation of the merits of the amendment and some of the reasons which actuated the committee to recommend its adoption, that I should point out the differences which exist between the House provision and the proposed Senate amendment.

The House provision is to be found on page 19 of the bill, and reads as follows:

There shall be paid to each Representative and Delegate, and to the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments.

Then follows the necessary appropriation. The Senate committee provision carries the language contained in the House provision, with the changes necessary with respect to the designation of Representatives and Delegates and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, substituting the word "Senators."

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. OVERTON. Certainly.

Mr. BYRD. Does the House provision require the submission of an itemized statement of expenses and an explanation of the same?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes. That is my personal interpretation of it. Of course, the House would be in better position to give an interpretation of the provision than I am. It is a congressional allowance for the House, and the House legislatively determined that the average congressional expenditure which would be allowable under this provision would amount to the sum of \$2,500.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator regard that as being nontaxable?

Mr. OVERTON. In my opinion it is not nontaxable. In my opinion the language of the House provision makes the \$2,500 taxable.

Mr. BYRD. The language in the Senate provision corrects that, and makes it nontaxable?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator thinks that is a correction?

Mr. OVERTON. The Senate did not undertake to interfere at all with whatever the House desired inserted with respect to its own membership. That is a rule of comity which, so far as I know, invariably has existed between the two Houses. The House is not disturbed at what the Senate does with reference to its own employees or its own body. The Senate, on the other hand, does not interfere with such provisions peculiarly applicable to the House which are made by the House.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Is there any evidence other than the language used in the amendment to indicate whether the House thought it was making this item nontaxable?

Mr. OVERTON. There is a statement in the report made by the House committee. The House committee took no evidence. The Senate committee, on the other hand, had evidence before it

concerning which I shall make observations later on.

Mr. BANKHEAD. In view of the language contained in the report the House was informed and believed that it was passing a nontaxable item?

Mr. OVERTON. It did. The House Appropriations Committee stated in its report:

Since this item is entirely for expenses incidental to office it would not be income, therefore not taxable.

In addition to retaining the House language the Senate committee in its suggested amendment specifically includes among the expenses relating to or resulting from the discharge of a Senator's duties, the following:

Expenses for travel, lodging, and subsistence while away from his State domicile in the performance of his official duties.

And then it contains the following additional language which is not found in the House provision:

Such allowance shall not be considered as income for the purposes of Federal, State, or other law, and such expenses, to the extent that they exceed such allowance, shall be deductible for income-tax purposes if otherwise authorized by law.

Then follows the necessary appropriation which, insofar as the Senate is concerned, amounts for 18 months to the sum of \$358,667.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. What is meant by the phrase "if otherwise authorized by law"? I do not know of any law which authorizes a Senator or a Member of the House to engage in any particular expenditure to the extent that it is authorized by law, and I do not understand that phrase. In other words, if an individual Senator spends more money than the \$2,500 provided for, it is deductible if it is authorized by law. Under what law is that?

Mr. OVERTON. Under the revenue law. The revenue law provides for certain deductions, as the Senator well knows.

Mr. BARKLEY. It does not provide for any deductions on the part of Members of Congress. It provides for deductions on the part of everybody else, but—

Mr. OVERTON. I think that in the main the Senator is correct, but not altogether so.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does the phrase "if authorized by law" mean that the deductions are authorized by law or that the expenditures exceeding \$2,500 are authorized by law?

Mr. OVERTON. Deductible expenditures are allowed. The deductions from the income tax of certain expenditures are allowed by law.

Mr. BARKLEY. As we all know, the Treasury Department has never been willing to make any deductible allowance for expenditures incurred by Members of Congress in the performance of their duties, even in connection with matters that are directly in line with their duties. For instance, if we travel to various places to make speeches for or otherwise engage in Government bond

sales, and in behalf of the Government to urge people to buy bonds, which most of us are probably going to do in the next few days at our own expense, that is in line with our duties, and we are glad to do it, but we get no deduction for income-tax purposes for that expenditure, whereas if anyone from the Treasury Department goes out to do that he is given the deduction. He also has his expenses paid. I wonder whether the phrase to which the Senator has referred "if authorized by law" means if the deduction is authorized in the revenue laws, or whether the expenditure is itself authorized by law.

Mr. OVERTON. The deduction is authorized by law.

Mr. BARKLEY. It refers to the deduction.

Mr. OVERTON. Yes. I now read from the report submitted by the Senate committee:

The allowance will not be considered as income for income-tax purposes and if expenditures are made in excess of the allowance for items otherwise deductible under the law these items will still be deductible.

I thoroughly and heartily agree with the able Senator from Kentucky that, according to the rules of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, there are very few items which they recognize as deductible insofar as Representatives and Senators are concerned. I shall give as an illustration, long distance telephone calls. All long distance telephone calls made in the discharge of a Senator's duties are not covered by the provision now existing, but under the provision adopted by the committee they will be considered deductible. I say they will be considered deductible, but the vagaries of the Bureau of Internal Revenue are many when it comes to applying the law to Senators and Representatives, as I shall undertake to show shortly. The Bureau did allow a deduction to be made because when Senator REED, of Pennsylvania, was in the Senate he had inserted in the revenue law a provision to the effect that expenditures made in the discharge of the official duties of a Senator should be regarded as deductible. So, the Bureau has heretofore been allowing a deduction for certain telephone charges.

I give that as an illustration. But in order to point out their inconsistency and, I think the severity of their ruling, it developed in the course of the hearing that they now hold that if Senators make any additional calls they cannot deduct them because the Congress has in effect declared that only a certain number of telephone calls may be made by a Senator.

I agree with the Senator from Kentucky; and I shall undertake to show in the course of my remarks that I think the rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue have been rather harsh when it comes to Senators and Representatives.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I do not quite understand the effect of the language "and such expenses, to the extent that they exceed such allowance, shall be deductible for income-tax purposes if otherwise authorized by law." If they were otherwise

authorized by law to be deducted, they would be deductible. Why do we have to say it again? Is that language intended to change what may be deducted? What is the purpose of inserting that language?

Mr. OVERTON. The purpose is this: Under the present rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, no expenses for travel, maintenance, and subsistence are deductible so far as a Senator or Representative is concerned. So if we allow the \$2,500 and provide that such allowance shall not be considered as income, then if the expenditures which we make for maintenance, travel, and subsistence are in excess of \$2,500, they will not be deductible. Therefore, in order to make them deductible, we must legislatively declare that they are deductible.

Mr. TAFT. Yes; but as I understand the present law as interpreted—and presumably correctly—they may not be deducted.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. Therefore they are not "otherwise authorized by law." So I do not see that this sentence changes the situation in any way. This language seems to me to say that they can be deducted if they can be deducted; and I do not understand how the language would change the present law.

Mr. OVERTON. I understand the Senator's point. Unless we were to say "if otherwise authorized by law" we could then deduct expenses which would not be deductible under the law, and could deduct them ad libitum. We would then far exceed what is contemplated, namely, an allowance of \$2,500 for senatorial official expenditures. Then, when we enter the realm of uncontrolled deductions, we would probably be doing something which, as legislators, we would not want to do.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. Does the Senator mean, then, that if the expenses referred to are the type of expenses which would ordinarily be regarded as a business expense if incurred by others, they may be deducted? For example, I refer to such things as telephone calls, traveling expenses, and similar items. Is that what the Senator means to imply by saying "if otherwise authorized by law"?

Mr. OVERTON. As I interpret the amendment, by the language "if otherwise authorized by law" the committee means as the law is interpreted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. It seems to me that the very clear meaning is that the deductible expenses of a Member of Congress are not necessarily limited to \$2,500.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. GEORGE. But if the actual expenditures exceed \$2,500, and are of such character as are now deductible, there may be a deduction in addition to the \$2,500.

Mr. OVERTON. I think that is perfectly clear; but what the Senator from

Ohio wished to know was the reason for inserting the restrictive phrase "if otherwise authorized by law."

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. If I correctly understood the Senator, according to my recollection there are no expenses now deductible except, perhaps, telephone expenses. I do not know of any other congressional expenses which are deductible under the present law.

Mr. OVERTON. There may be others. None occurs to me now. For example, a Senator is granted a certain allowance for stationery. Suppose he should exceed the stationery allowance and had to buy more stationery, over and above the amount allowed for stationery. That expense would be deductible. A Senator is allowed certain other items. For example, he is allowed mileage in traveling to and from a regular session of the Congress once a year. If a Senator's expenditures should exceed the mileage allowance in traveling to and from Washington in attendance upon a regular session of the Congress, the excess could be deducted.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; but suppose a Senator's expenditures for travel should exceed the amount which he now receives; namely, the regular mileage allowance for traveling to and from a regular session of the Congress. Although it might be necessary travel, he would not be entitled to a deduction for the additional expenditure. If he were to hire more clerks in his office to handle his mail than the allowance now authorizes—

Mr. OVERTON. He would be entitled to a deduction.

Mr. PEPPER. He would not be entitled to a deduction for that expenditure.

Mr. OVERTON. Yes; he would. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. PEPPER. I never heard of such a deduction.

Mr. OVERTON. I did not know that such expenditures were deductible until I made an inquiry into the matter. We brought experts before the subcommittee and learned that there were little items here and there that were deductible. I think we have mentioned them all—additional clerical assistance, additional telephone calls, additional mileage, additional stamps, and additional stationery.

Mr. PEPPER. The Senator is now speaking only of the mileage allowance to cover expenses incurred in traveling once to and from a regular session of the Congress, is he not?

Mr. OVERTON. That is all that is allowed.

Mr. PEPPER. However, many Members of Congress of necessity travel between Washington and their homes a greater number of times during a session of the Congress.

Mr. OVERTON. That expense would be taken care of under the \$2,500 provision.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. In view of what seems to be a difference in construction of the phrase "if otherwise authorized by law" I offer this suggestion: The language "if otherwise authorized by law" refers to deductions of expenses. The Senator might give consideration to the substitution of the language "if incurred in the performance of official duty" in lieu of the language now in the bill, so that if a Senator should expend more than the amount allowed in the performance of official duties, such additional expenses could be deducted. I offer that suggestion to the Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. I would not object to such an amendment, except that then we would have an unlimited expense account which would be deductible. If we wish to take the position—and I believe we would be perfectly justified in doing so—that all expenses which Senators incur in the discharge of their official duties should be deductible, as they are in the case of every other employee of the Federal Government, then the suggested amendment would be entirely proper.

On the other hand, the committee did not feel that it should go quite that far. The committee amendment still makes a discrimination against Members of Congress, because it places a limit upon the deductible expenses which may be incurred in the discharge of official duties. That limit is \$2,500. However, if a Senator spends more than that, he can deduct the additional expense from his income-tax return, provided that the expenses are incurred in the discharge of his official duties, and provided also that the deduction of such items is authorized by law. The phrase "if otherwise authorized by law" simply means as the Bureau of Internal Revenue or The Tax Court may interpret the law.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. As I understand, what this amendment proposes to do is to exempt entirely from the Internal Revenue regulations a lump sum of \$2,500.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. And to say that \$2,500 shall be deducted, regardless of what it is spent for. There would be no itemized statement. There would be nothing upon which the Bureau of Internal Revenue could pass. Is not that a new departure in taxation? Has that ever been done before? If so, I have never heard of it. We are allowed only certain deductible and itemized expenses. If the Senator desires to proceed along the line of this amendment, it seems to me that the amendment ought to state what are deductible items.

Mr. OVERTON. I will tell the Senator the reason. If we were to follow his suggestion it would make the Senator from Virginia an accountant. He would have to keep an itemized account of every nickel and dime.

Mr. BYRD. Does not everyone have to do that for his income-tax returns?

Mr. OVERTON. He can do it or not, as he wishes. But if he is entrusted with \$2,500, it is his obligation to keep an itemized account of it.

Mr. BYRD. But the Senator knows that one cannot make a deduction for purposes of income tax unless an itemized account or statement is kept.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not keep an itemized account of all such matters, but that is optional with me. When, however, I receive a fund as a trust, I must make an accounting of it.

Mr. BYRD. If, as the Senator says, we would not be compelled to keep itemized statements, and if we provided that we would be able to make lump-sum deductions, the income-tax law would be completely destroyed; would it not?

Mr. OVERTON. I think not. The Federal judges are allowed per diem and mileage allowances. Does the Senator think they make itemized statements of their expenditures, and that they return such statements? So far as I know, they do not.

Let us consider the situation as it would apply to a Senator from California. He is allowed mileage to California and mileage from California to Washington. Does he keep an itemized statement of all of his expenditures under it?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the Senator is discussing an entirely different thing. In the instance to which the Senator from Louisiana has referred, a Senator is not expected to keep an itemized statement. He is allowed that as a flat allowance. But he is expected to make an itemized statement when he makes deductions from his taxable income.

Mr. OVERTON. Exactly, and that is what we would do. We would give a flat allowance of \$2,500, to represent the expenditures of a Senator. If he wishes to make any deductions, for purposes of his income tax, for an excess over and above the \$2,500—which is entirely optional with him—then he should submit an itemized statement of what he expended.

Mr. BYRD. Then, Mr. President, in reality the Senator proposes to increase the salaries of Senators by \$2,500 and to make the \$2,500 exempt from taxation, because it would not be subject to any regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and no one would know whether the deductions were allowable.

Mr. OVERTON. That is a very strange interpretation, but it is not the purpose in any way whatever.

Mr. BYRD. I will say to the Senator that it is the effect of the amendment, regardless of whether it is the purpose.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I refuse to yield further until I can at least clarify the Senator's own mind. Then I shall be glad to yield.

What we would do would simply be to allow the \$2,500. We would not require an itemized statement to be kept. But if a Senator anticipated that he would use more than the \$2,500 in the discharge of his official duties and in expenditures which would be deductible items, then he would keep an itemized statement of the \$2,500 and of any excess expenditures he might make, and when the deputy collectors of the Bureau of Internal Revenue called upon him, to look over his income-tax return he would say, "Here they are; here are all the

expenditures I made." But he would not have to do it unless he wanted to make deductions for the excess.

I hope I make myself clear.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the Senator hoped he would clarify the mind of the Senator from Virginia, but what he has said is exactly what the Senator from Virginia believed in the beginning.

Mr. OVERTON. Very well.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, would the amendment make deductible anything which is not now deductible?

Mr. OVERTON. Indeed, it would.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I mean in addition to the \$2,500. Suppose my rent is \$3,000 a year. Would I be able to deduct the \$500 in excess of the \$2,500?

Mr. OVERTON. Not under this amendment. The Senator would be allowed the \$2,500 to assist in paying the expenses relating to the discharge of his official duties.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. But the amendment would not change or make deductible any item which is not now deductible—that is, leaving out the \$2,500?

Mr. OVERTON. That is my understanding.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. The general purport of the amendment is, of course, to increase the income of a Senator by \$2,500.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not so interpret it.

Mr. BUTLER. Then, let us put it this way: Under the present rules and regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue the legitimate traveling expenses of a Senator are not deductible; they are not deductible under the present arrangement.

Mr. OVERTON. That depends; there is some qualification to that rule.

Mr. BUTLER. But if the pending amendment is adopted, we will be providing what the rule of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall be with reference to the \$2,500.

Mr. OVERTON. We would be providing what the law would be.

Mr. BUTLER. I wonder whether it would not be more consistent with good business rules to provide by law that the Bureau of Internal Revenue should look upon the expenses of a Senator in the same way as it does the expenses of a traveling salesman for a flour mill or for any other business concern. We would thereby place ourselves in the same category as that which legitimate business is in, instead of trying to increase our income by a scheme of this kind.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator has expressed an opinion. Is he asking me for a reply?

Mr. BUTLER. Could we not just as well provide that the expenses would be deductible?

Mr. OVERTON. I think I can answer that question and a number of other questions if I am able to proceed for a little while without interruption, and thus undertake to present my view of the situation. Of course, I am glad to yield at any time. I do not think the pending question is so important, but it excites considerable interest, politi-

cally and otherwise. Consequently, I shall be very glad indeed to answer any questions which may be asked.

The amendment would place United States Senators in the same category and classification as other Government employees and the judges of the Federal courts. All the employees in the executive departments have their expenses which are incurred in the discharge of their official duties paid. If an employee of an executive department goes to Colorado and back again in the discharge of his official duties, compensation is paid to him for the expenditures he makes. If a subordinate in the Office of Price Administration desires to telephone to San Francisco, Calif., he picks up the telephone and engages in a 15- or 20-minute conversation, and the Government pays for it, regardless of the number of calls he may make.

I am indebted to the very able Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] for the very careful study he has made of the uncontrolled expenditures made by executive agencies and departments of our Government. He submitted an illuminating report on May 20, 1943; and if it is not the last word, at least it will suffice for what I am about to say. Let us consider traveling expenses. For the 6-month period between July 1 and December 31, 1942, the Department of Agriculture spent for traveling expenses \$5,175,796, or more than \$10,000,000 a year.

The Department of Justice spent three - million - four - hundred - thousand - and - some - odd dollars, or at the rate of approximately \$7,000,000 a year; the War Production Board, at a similar rate of approximately \$7,000,000 a year; the Federal Security Agency, at the rate of approximately \$4,000,000 a year; the Office of Price Administration, at the rate of more than \$3,500,000 a year. That is to be found on page 5 of the committee report submitted by the chairman of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. On page 4 of that report will be found a long list of the various agencies within the Government, together with the amounts which they expended for travel during 1941 and 1942.

I summarize the situation in the language of the Senator from Virginia:

According to the figures submitted to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures by the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government, a total of approximately \$35,672,000 of a nonmilitary nature—

Nothing whatsoever to do with the bill—

was spent on travel expenditures in the 6-month period between July 1 to December 31, 1942.

That is at the rate of more than \$70,000,000 a year. Yet a suggestion has been made that a United States Senator should be asked to make a trip in the discharge of his official duties to Baltimore, Md., for instance, employ a conveyance for that purpose, and that he may make no reduction in his income-tax return, and that he may receive no remuneration from the Federal Government to reimburse him for the expenses to which he has been put.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator contend that no Senator has ever been allowed remuneration for expenses while traveling on official business?

Mr. OVERTON. I do.

Mr. BYRD. Many Senators are reimbursed for their expenses while on official business. All members of committees who have been traveling to various places have been reimbursed for their expenses.

Mr. OVERTON. That is true; but only in connection with special appropriations for that purpose.

Mr. BYRD. I care not whether it be by a special appropriation or what it may be. The Senator is giving the impression that no Member of the Senate is ever repaid for his expenses in connection with official business.

Mr. OVERTON. That is the general rule. Every Senator is subject to the general rule unless the Senate graciously, through its Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, allows some amount for the payment of expenses of committee members in the discharge of certain official duties.

Mr. BYRD. Standing appropriations are available from which Senators may be reimbursed for expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. There can be no question about that.

Mr. OVERTON. That is true; and from time to time money has been appropriated for such purpose. But I am thinking, for example, of this situation: I went home 2 or 3 weeks ago when the flood in my State was at a terrific height, and the people were calling upon me to come there and look at the flood and undertake to help them. I went there. I could not be reimbursed for the expenses to which I was put, and the expenses were not deductible from my income-tax return. When the people who are interested in the apple-growing business in Virginia perhaps hold a convention and ask the junior Senator from Virginia to come and address them in reference to some particular regulation of the Federal Government, for example, and he accepts the invitation, he can make no deduction in his income-tax return for the expenses to which he has been put. However, if a subordinate in a branch of the executive department of the Government goes on a trip in connection with his duties he is reimbursed for his expenses. As the Senator from Kentucky pointed out a few minutes ago, there may be a problem connected with tobacco growing, or a problem which is vital to the agricultural interests of his State; but, if he goes to his State in connection with such problem he must pay his expenses out of his own pocket. Yet, according to the report of the Senator from Virginia, more than \$70,000,000 has been spent by various executive agencies, and the Senator is objecting to \$380,000 being spent by Senators in connection with their official duties.

Mr. BYRD. I object to the method which the Senator is suggesting. I object to the fact that he has not provided for itemized statements to be filed by the Senators. He is suggesting an innovation in the tax laws. The Senator also

knows that he cannot make a flat deduction in his income-tax report without itemizing for what the money was spent.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not care whether it is an innovation or not. I shall never vote that a Senator must make a detailed and itemized statement of the \$2,500 expense allowance.

Mr. BYRD. Why should a Senator be superior to anyone else? Every other taxpayer in the United States must make itemized statements in connection with deductions which he claims when he files his income-tax return?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield in order that I may propound a question to the Senator from Virginia?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Would the Senator from Virginia object to the actual expenses incurred by Senators or Members of the House of Representatives in the discharge of their official duties being properly deductible from their income-tax returns?

Mr. BYRD. I may say to the Senator from New Mexico that I would not object to it. I think it would be entirely proper if the expenses were clearly defined, properly deductible, and itemized in accordance with the usual procedure in connection with the income-tax laws.

Mr. HATCH. If the Senator from Louisiana will further yield to me, I may say that I propose shortly to offer a substitute which will provide that the actual expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties shall be deductible items.

Mr. BYRD. And itemized, so that a statement of the expenses will be presented?

Mr. HATCH. Yes. The expenses would have to be shown, of course, as having been incurred in connection with the discharge of a Senator's official duties.

Mr. BYRD. I perhaps would be in favor of that.

Mr. HATCH. I also propose to vote for the language of the committee authorizing an allowance of \$2,500. I think the necessary expenses should be paid.

Mr. BYRD. I am opposed to increasing the allowance greater than 15 percent, which has been the effect of the wage-control program. I am opposed to increasing compensation of Senators more than we have increased the compensation of hundreds of thousands of civilian employees by the bill which was passed last week.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield to me?

Mr. OVERTON. No; I would rather not yield. We are becoming diverted to a discussion of an amendment which has not yet been offered, and I have not yet had an opportunity to present the committee amendment completely to the Senate.

The Senator from Virginia has said that we are getting away from the Little Steel formula. The Little Steel formula has nothing more to do with the subject which we are discussing than has the meat on the Senate restaurant tables. Compensation of Senators and Representatives—

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me say that according to the morning newspapers, there is no meat on Senate restaurant tables. [Laughter.]

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, may we have order? This matter is important. If we want to make a joke out of it, very well; but if we wish to consider it seriously, I think we should proceed to do so.

The present compensation of \$10,000 to Senators was fixed in 1925. It has not been increased since. According to the record of the hearings held at the time, in 1925 the average weekly earnings for factory or industrial workers was \$25.71. In the month of February of this year, 1945, it had increased to \$47.33, or an increase of more than 84 percent. Therefore there is absolutely no relation between the expense allowance for Senators and the Little Steel formula.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. In the case of the white-collar workers there was no increase to speak of before the 1st of January of 1941, and from that time on it has been frozen to 15 percent. Very few of the millions of white-collar workers are permitted by the Senate today to get more than a 15-percent increase. I cannot defend myself justly to the people of my State that I today am holding them down to 15 percent—and there are hundreds of thousands of them in Ohio who are particularly under the salary clause; not so much the industrial workers, for they did not have the early increase the others had—I cannot defend giving myself a larger increase than those people have had, and I do not see how we can reconcile one situation with the other.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator from Ohio, I think, is making an erroneous argument. The white collar workers are allowed their expenses; they are reimbursed their expenses. We are not by this amendment asking for an out-and-out increase of \$2,500.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

Mr. OVERTON. Allow me for a moment to say something about this amendment which the committee has charged me with the duty of presenting to the Senate. In this amendment we undertake to reimburse Senators for what we legislatively undertake to declare is an average expenditure for travel, maintenance, and lodging. That is all we do except that if we spend more than \$2,500 and if we desire to do so, we can deduct the excess from our income taxes. But the white collar workers have been having their expenses paid all the time and are still having their expenses paid; Senator have not.

Mr. TAFT. I should like to ask the Senator the meaning of a provision of the amendment. I assume when it says "including expenses for travel, lodging, and subsistence" it does not mean the expenses of a Senator's family, for instance?

Mr. OVERTON. It does not.

Mr. TAFT. Therefore a Senator would have to separate his rent and liv-

ing expenses from those items incurred by members of his family and charge only that portion that could be attributed to him as an individual. Is that a correct interpretation of the provision?

Mr. OVERTON. It is not necessarily a correct interpretation at all. I think that where there are besides the Senator other members of the family he should make a calculation and so far, for instance, as subsistence is concerned, that is the meals served, he should obtain credit for his proportion of the cost. Suppose there were three in the family; then the Senator would make for his subsistence a deduction of one-third of the expense; but if there are, say, two in the family, he and his wife, and they occupy a modest room with a little kitchenette, he would deduct for the total rent, for if the Senator were a bachelor he would occupy the same quarters or if he left his wife at home he would still occupy the same quarters.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment in order that I may ask him one other question?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Suppose a Senator owns his house here—and today it is necessary for some Senators to buy houses in order to have a place in which to live—I do not suppose he could charge anything for lodging under those circumstances, unless the language of the section were changed. Is that a correct view?

Mr. OVERTON. I have given some thought to that. I think he could in that case. It is not his regular home; his home is back in the State, and that is property that he uses in furtherance of his business, and so he could make a deduction for taxes, depreciation, and repairs and the usual deductions that are allowed in the case of other property not occupied as a home by the taxpayer.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the last time?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I myself only feel as to the deduction of expenses, that, if there is to be one, I should much prefer a provision permitting the deduction of a per diem for the time spent in Washington. It is not quite fair to say for one thing that all the expenses in Washington are additional expenses. A Senator has to keep up some of his expenses at home, but he certainly saves a very large amount by reason of being here 6 months at a time. His house at home is closed; he has probably no food expenses and no family expenses at home. Therefore the principle of deducting every cent of expenses incurred in Washington is not sound and just. I think it is fair to make some allowances for that, but I do not think it ought to be the entire expenses, and I certainly do not think it ought to include directly or indirectly any family expenses. I think the provision as it is drawn is open to that interpretation or at least to doubt.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I desire to comment on the situation which has arisen because of which Senators—and I am dealing now only with Senators but it applies to Members of the House of Representatives as well—cannot make any deduction for rent, subsistence, or maintenance in the District

of Columbia, when any businessman or any professional man who comes from his home to the District of Columbia can make deductions for travel expenses, for his maintenance, his subsistence, and his lodging. I may say that some such persons occupy very palatial quarters in the magnificent hotels that adorn our Capital City. Some of them reserve large suites at high prices, but the Internal Revenue Department permits them to deduct every dollar which they spend. Some of them live when they are here on the very best the hotels and restaurants can afford. They eat the finest meals—caviar, oysters a la Rockefeller, poulet en Rochambeau, and every conceivable kind of magnificent dish served in course dinners, that can be served. All such expenses are deductible in the case of others, but not one cent may be deducted by a Senator. That is a strange circumstance, is it not? Why is it? It is because the Internal Revenue Bureau place the most remarkable interpretation on the law which the Congress has enacted. Here is what the Internal Revenue Code declares:

Section 23. Deductions from gross income. In computing net income there shall be allowed as deductions:

(a) Expenses.

(1) In general.

All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered; traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in pursuit of a trade or business.

The Internal Revenue Code declares that the term "trade or business" includes the performance of the functions of a public office. Therefore, within the intendment of the law, while we are here in the Senate, we are conducting a trade or business, that is, we are in the performance of the functions of a public office.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, while on that point, I understand that deductions are given businessmen for the expense of maintaining boats on rivers and upon the sea merely for the purpose of entertaining their business guests.

Mr. OVERTON. For anything spent in the furtherance of their business. They can give parties, and, if they are advertising parties, deduct the expenses. As the Senator says, they can have boats and take boat trips and excursions, and deduct the expenses. They can pay fabulous sums for advertising over the radio, in newspapers, and deduct them. But if a Senator engaged in a campaign should dare to deduct one cent of his campaign expenses, they would not be allowed. Let a Senator undertake to make any other deduction in connection with his official duties, except the few paltry items I have mentioned, and the Bureau of Internal Revenue says, "Nay, nay, that cannot be done." Yet, according to the report of the Senator from Virginia, they allow more than \$70,000,000 a year for the different executive departments.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

Mr. OVERTON. One minute. I have not quite finished with the Senator's re-

port. Let me say to the Senator it is one of the most illuminating reports—

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

Mr. OVERTON. I refuse to yield.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

Mr. OVERTON. I ask for order. [Laughter.] Let me quote from the able Senator from Virginia, who has made such an intense study of economy in government, and yet, so far as I know, has accomplished nothing, because the millions upon millions of dollars we appropriate for the different departments and agencies continue to pile up, and the Senator does not, in connection with any appropriation bill I have heard of—

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. No; not until I give the Senator this quotation from the report. The Senator from Virginia does not raise his strong and able voice in order to strike down the appropriations which are made for traveling and subsistence expenses for various executive agencies.

Mr. BYRD. I think the Senator should yield to me on that subject.

Mr. OVERTON. I refuse to yield.

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator wants to misrepresent the Senator from Virginia—

Mr. OVERTON. I shall give the Senator ample opportunity to correct himself.

This is what the Senator says on page 1 of his report, to which I have referred. I have not said anything about communications, a subject into which the Senator goes—that is, in connection with telegrams and long-distance calls. The Senator starts out with this statement:

Based on totals of the 6 months' period between July 1, 1942, and January 1, 1943, it is possible to estimate that the total travel and communication expenditures—

He itemizes the travel expenditures to be more than \$70,000,000. Now he brings in the communications.

The total travel and communication expenditures for the executive branch of the Federal Government in the fiscal year 1943 will exceed \$100,000,000, excluding the War and Navy Departments.

Now I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I realize fully that any man who has stood for economy in the Senate is often the subject of ridicule, as the Senator from Louisiana has tried to ridicule me today, but when he says that I have not offered amendments to reduce these appropriations he speaks without a knowledge of the facts. It is true I have not had the assistance of the Senator from Louisiana, as powerful as that assistance would be, because he is a member of the great Committee on Appropriations, of which I am not a member. I have repeatedly offered amendments to reduce traveling expenses and I have offered amendments whenever I thought they stood one ghost of a show of being adopted, and I expect to continue to do so, even though they might not meet the approval of my beloved friend—and he still is and always will be—the Senator from Louisiana. I think we should cut down these expenditures in Washington, and I do not care who derides me in my effort to do it.

Mr. OVERTON. I should like to interrupt the able Senator a moment. It was never my intent to ridicule the Senator. I have too high a regard and affection for him. I thought the shoe was on the other foot, not that he is trying to ridicule me, but he twitted me about this amendment the committee has reported.

Mr. BYRD. I assure the Senator the affection is reciprocated, and always will be.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. I merely wish to make clear the point that in reading the report made by the Senator from Virginia for the economy committee, and made for the purpose of calling attention to the fact that too much money is spent for travel, the Senator is taking the position that that is deductible from the income taxes of these employees. That is a perfect absurdity. These expenditures—

Mr. OVERTON. I did not say they were deductible.

Mr. BYRD. Yes; the Senator did, and the RECORD will show that he mentioned it as a deduction from their income taxes.

Mr. OVERTON. If so, I certainly will retract the statement. I never would make the absurd statement that when an employee is reimbursed for his expenses he can likewise deduct them.

Mr. BYRD. I wish to interrupt the Senator only briefly, because while I am opposed to his amendment, I have not made any statement which would reflect in any way on the distinguished Senator. I am opposed to the amendment for what seem to me to be good and sufficient reasons. I cannot imagine a greater mistake on the part of the Senate of the United States than to increase the salaries of Senators, and then make the increase tax exempt.

The Senator says he is putting Senators on an equality with the departmental heads, or the departmental officers and employees who travel. Is that correct?

Mr. OVERTON. In the same category; yes.

Mr. BYRD. What the Senator's amendment says is this, "including expenses for travel, lodging, and subsistence while away from his State domicile."

Mr. OVERTON. I have not been able to present that matter yet, and I would rather the Senator should not anticipate me, but let me present it, because I have never reached that point.

Mr. BYRD. Let me finish my question. The Senator said his amendment places them on an equality. The Senator inserted the words "State domicile" to protect Senators, because there are thousands and hundreds of thousands of employees throughout the Nation who have State domiciles outside of the place where they do their work. Does the Senator contend that the expenses of a department head should be paid here in Washington by the Federal Government if he has a State domicile, let us say, in Louisiana?

Mr. OVERTON. I shall reach that point directly. I have not gotten to it yet.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator has just said, has he not, that the amendment he proposes puts the departmental heads, the department bureau chiefs, whatever we may call them, on an equality with Senators?

Mr. OVERTON. That it puts Senators on an equality with them.

Mr. BYRD. It puts Senators on an equality with the Government officials. In order to do that, we would have to allow such officials and employees expenses while they are in Washington.

Mr. OVERTON. I have not yet reached that point. I shall answer the question.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator has not reached it, but it is in the Senator's amendment, and I should like to have him explain that, because it is a very important point.

Mr. OVERTON. I was about to reach that when I was interrupted.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator uses the words "State domicile" because he wants to protect Senators. He knows the domicile of Senators must be in the States, because they cannot be elected if they are not in the States. Then he wants to pay their expenses while they are away from their domicile.

Mr. OVERTON. Let me proceed in regular order.

Mr. BYRD. I shall not interrupt the Senator further.

Mr. OVERTON. I want the Senator to make his argument in his own time.

Mr. BYRD. If the Senator does not desire to be interrupted, I shall not interrupt him further.

Mr. OVERTON. I shall reach the points suggested by the Senator from Virginia, but I should like to make my statement in my own way. I am perfectly willing to yield to any Senator who desires to ask a question for information, but I should like to have the Senator state his opposition in his own time.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I wish to know where a United States Senator lives. I have been informed by the Revenue Department that a Senator lives in Washington.

Mr. OVERTON. That is his home.

Mr. CHANDLER. I do not believe any such thing. I do not think he could be elected if he lived in Washington. I do not believe he could continue to have membership in the Senate if that were a fact. We are not permitted to deduct any of our expenses in making up our income tax returns because, I understand, the revenue department says we live here.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator is correct. The statute declares very clearly that what are deductible are "travel expenses—including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging—while away from home in pursuit of a trade or business," or in the discharge of a public function or office.

"While away from home." What interpretation does the Bureau of Internal Revenue put on the words "away from home"? When a businessman comes to Washington from his State, he is away from home; when he goes into another

State, he is away from home; when he goes 10 miles away, he is away from home; but when a Senator comes to Washington from the State which has elected him, it is said, "You have come home, Mr. Senator." When he goes back to his own State which elected him, he finds himself, under the ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, a stranger in his own State.

I want to show the Senate how ridiculous that ruling is. The ruling is based on this proposition: The Bureau says that the United States Code Annotated contains this provision:

All offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia, and not elsewhere, except as otherwise expressly provided by law.

Since, therefore, Members of the legislative branch cannot enact measures into law except in Washington, their home is in Washington, and when they are away from Washington they are away from home, and when they are here in the District of Columbia they are back at home.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue and the Tax Court, as it is now called, have overlooked a provision of the Constitution of the United States. Perhaps that is customary these days; perhaps it is strictly *à la mode*. Not only those in the Bureau of Internal Revenue but a great many others overlook the Constitution of the United States, which has fallen somewhat into decadence. But the Constitution of the United States in the second paragraph of section 2 of article I, provides:

No person shall be a Representative who shall not * * * when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

The Constitution with meticulous care, made provision with reference to the domicile of a Senator, when it provided:

No person shall be a Senator who shall not * * * when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he has been chosen.

So the Constitution fixes the home of the Senator in the State from which he is elected. Yet it is said that that provision is not correct, and that when a Senator leaves his State and comes here to Washington he is not incurring any expense in the discharge of his official duties, but he is going to home sweet home. That is the ruling of the Bureau.

Although I believe it had nothing at all to do with Senators or Representatives, I think a ruling made by the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals is a correct one. A lawyer has his home in Jackson, Miss. He spends most of his time in Mobile, Ala., where he conducts his law practice and where he largely receives his income because he is employed by a client there from whom he receives a lucrative income. His obligation to his client requires him to stay most of the time in Mobile, Ala. The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals declared that his expenses while going to his law office in Mobile, Ala., and his travel and his maintenance and his subsistence were deductible from his gross income.

On the other hand, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals decided the very oppo-

site in a North Carolina case. In North Carolina there is a judge who lives some distance from Raleigh, the State capital. He is obliged to go to Raleigh twice a year to hold a term of court. The circuit court of appeals in that case, following the rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, held that when he left his home, where he had his family, where he lived, and went to Raleigh, N. C., to hold court, he was, in the language of the statute, going home because that was the place for him to discharge his official duties.

Mr. President, I have undertaken to present the main points in connection with this matter. It is not a salary amendment at all. If it were a salary amendment, it would simply provide that the salary of a Senator shall be \$12,500 a year, and there would be nothing in reference to income-tax provisions contained in the amendment. It is intended as an expense allowance amendment, and the Senate, as did the House, concluded that most, if not all, Senators do spend in Washington during these long sessions extending throughout the year as much as \$2,500 a year for rent, for meals, and for travel. If they do not spend that much, they are leading a life of stern economy, shall I say? I think they ought to be encouraged to live with sufficient dignity here in the Nation's Capital City to spend \$2,500 a year for their lodging, their maintenance, and there must be considered also under this item their travel expenses, except such as are paid to them by the Federal Government under the mileage allowance.

It is therefore, Mr. President, an expense allowance, and it places, as best the committee could resolve the problem, Senators in the same category and classification with all other employees of the Federal Government, including the white-collar employees whom the Senator from Ohio mentioned, as well as the judges of the courts.

Mr. President, there is no reason why we should not do this. There is no reason why there should be such rank discrimination against Senators and Representatives. There is no reason, at least none exists to my mind, why the Bureau of Internal Revenue or any court should hold that the home of a United States Senator or Representative is in Washington, D. C., instead of in the State from which he is elected. Their entire ruling which establishes us in a place entirely by ourselves, and makes us bear all our expenses, derives from their interpretation of the phrase "away from home" as it appears in the revenue law.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am about to offer a substitute for the committee amendment. I understood that the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] had promised to have a quorum call. Would he rather have it now, or wait until I have finished?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I do not wish a quorum call unless a vote is imminent. I have thought that this matter might be considered, and that some compromise might be effected, and that perhaps we would not reach the voting stage on any phase of it this afternoon.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I can assure the Senator from Maine and other

Senators that there will be no vote this afternoon on the amendment or on the substitute, because I think it is a matter of such importance that we ought to give it a little further study, in the hope that at least an effort will be made to draft language which will be more acceptable than apparently the language of the committee amendment is. So I hope we can continue to debate the question, but I do not think we shall be able to vote on it today.

Mr. WHITE. In those circumstances, I have no purpose of making the point of no quorum.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I believe there should be a greater attendance of Senators to hear the substitute about to be proposed by a very able Senator. Therefore I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	O'Daniel
Bailey	Green	O'Mahoney
Bankhead	Guffey	Overton
Barkley	Gurney	Pepper
Bilbo	Hatch	Revercomb
Bridges	Hayden	Russell
Briggs	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Burton	Hoey	Shipstead
Bushfield	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Langer	Tobey
Chandler	Lucas	Walsh
Chavez	McClellan	White
Cordon	McKellar	Wiley
Donnell	McMahon	Willis
Eastland	Moore	Wilson
Ellender	Morse	Young
Fulbright	Murdoch	
George	Myers	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-eight Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield to me for a few minutes?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I thank the Senator from New Mexico for his courtesy in yielding to me at this time.

Mr. President, I find that I must leave the Chamber for the remainder of the afternoon. I had thought that the Senate would reach a vote on the pending amendment this afternoon, and I had hoped that I might cast my vote on it; but I shall have to be away from the Senate tomorrow and for several days. Inasmuch as the Senate will not vote on this amendment until tomorrow, I will not have an opportunity to cast my vote on it.

Mr. President, a great deal can be said in favor of the pending amendment. There is much merit in the proposal. We all know that today it is most difficult for Members of the Congress to meet their necessary expenses and their cost of living out of their present salaries. Particularly is that true in view of the present income-tax rates.

Mr. President, I assume that no Member of the United States Senate is in greater need of the benefits of the proposed legislation than I am. I am ready now to vote for an increase in salary for myself and for my colleagues, to take effect at the time when the Stabilization Act expires. In other words, I recog-

nize, and I believe the people of the Nation recognize, that there is justification for the Congress to adjust upwards the salaries of its Members. I do not think the majority of the people would object; I think they expect it; but so long as we have the present wage restrictions remain in effect, whereby the so-called white-collar workers—the clerks in the stores, the bookkeepers, the accountants, and other clerical workers cannot receive an increase in salary by reason of laws which the Congress has enacted, I believe that we, as Members of the Congress, should not, either by subterfuge or directly, pass any measure which would increase our salaries or our incomes or inure to our benefit insofar as a salary increase is concerned, until such time as we can make the same law or the same rule applicable to every citizen alike.

Certainly, Mr. President, sacrifices have been made during the period of the war, and every one of us knows that the white-collar workers and the wage earners in such capacities have suffered more than anyone else. Therefore, I am not willing, by means of an expense account or otherwise, to increase my salary until we can accord to them the same adjustment. When that time comes, I shall be ready to join with my colleagues, and to face the issue squarely, and to vote for an increase in salary appropriate and commensurate with the positions we hold and the economic conditions of the country. I am ready to do that and ready to have my vote recorded.

As I have said, Mr. President, there is merit in the proposal. It is justified from every standpoint except one, namely, the one I have just pointed out, for by this amendment we would be taking care of ourselves but we would leave without benefit of an increase millions of wage earners—workers who are just as deserving and who are suffering under present conditions just as much as we ourselves are. Until we can carry them along with us, I do not believe we are justified in taking this course of action.

Therefore, Mr. President, if I were present tomorrow I would vote against the pending amendment.

I thank the Senator from New Mexico for his courtesy in yielding to me.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, there is much in what the Senator from Arkansas has just said. However, we are not confronted with a theoretical situation whereby we may postpone meeting the issue until some future date. The issue is here today; we must meet it today. We cannot postpone it until some future time, and we might just as well face it.

As a matter of fact, the House of Representatives has already met the issue. Regardless of what the Senate may do, under the provisions of the bill which have not been changed, which have not been amended, and which will not even go to conference unless we make some amendment here, Members of the House of Representatives will receive an increase of \$2,500 a year. If the pending amendment is rejected, Senators will not receive that increase. That is the reason why I say the issue is before us and we cannot avoid it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. I myself do not regard the question of comity between the two Houses as going so far as to permit the Members of one House to draw larger salaries than the Members of the other House draw, no matter under whatever guise it might be proposed. My feeling is that if the amendment is rejected—and probably I shall vote against it—I should also vote to strike out the provision for the House of Representatives, which would make the same allowance for the House, because the comity between the two Houses has always required that their Members draw the same salaries.

I am ready to adjust the salaries, not only Members of Congress, but of the judiciary and others, but I will not vote to have the Members of one House draw more salary than the Members of the other House draw. I would not do it for the Senate, and I would not do it for the House of Representatives.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator from Kentucky, and the question of comity does not disturb me at all. If the substitute which I am about to offer is adopted by the Senate, I propose to offer a similar substitute for the House of Representatives and put both the Senate and the House on exactly the same basis. Assuming that what the Senator from Kentucky has said is correct, namely, that the amendment offered by the committee relating to Senators will be voted down, very well. Then the Senator from Kentucky may move to strike out the House provision, and perhaps the motion will be agreed to. The Senate would thereby overrule the House in that regard.

Mr. President, it is not a very pleasant situation in which we find ourselves. Because it is not pleasant, on yesterday I tried hurriedly to draft a measure which I thought might meet some of the objections which have been not only raised in the Senate but in my own mind as well. First of all, I do not wish to be critical of the Senate committee. I think the committee did its best to meet the situation with which it was confronted, and that it did a very good job. I certainly do not want to be placed in the position of criticizing the committee, or casting any reflection of any kind upon the committee for the purposes which it had in mind. However, we might just as well be frank and honest. That is exactly what I am trying to do by the substitute which I am about to offer.

I do not know why, but for some reason I think the country has the definite idea that the Congress of the United States is trying to increase salaries of Senators and Representatives by subterfuge, disguise, and back-door methods. Whether that be true or not, I think that to adopt a provision which would substantiate the already-formed opinion to which I have referred, would give the Congress of the United States, deservedly or undeservedly, a very black eye. That is something which I wish to avoid.

Mr. President, long before the present emergency existed—

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the Senator from New Mexico place the interpretation which he has given on the amendment suggested by the committee?

Mr. HATCH. I do not place that interpretation upon it, but others do.

Mr. OVERTON. I know that; but I do not think we should be yielding to misinformed public opinion. I do not think that politically, if the Senator will pardon me, so much importance should be attached to the influence of misinformed public opinion. I recall that when the "Bundles for Congress" movement attracted notice and the suggestion was made that we should beat a retreat because of the outcry and hulla-baloo which had been raised with regard to it, I had the temerity to stand on this floor and suggest that nothing of the kind be done. Last fall I was engaged in a campaign for reelection and my stand, as publicized all over my State, and in my broadcasts, was to pay no attention to the position which I had taken, except to say to those who mentioned it to me, "Yes; I assumed such position, and if you reelect me I will assume it again as soon as the opportunity arises." I lost no votes.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana has spoken today as he did at the time the "bundles for Congress" suggestion was made; namely, in a forthright, straightforward manner. I think that is what Congress should do today. I will join the Senator from Louisiana in making any kind of a straightforward declaration with regard to the situation of increasing salaries of Senators, and set aside specific amounts for expenses, or whatever they may be called. But let us call them by name, and say what they are, and then we can go forth and face the people regardless of any misinformed public opinion which may exist. However, I doubt very much whether the Senator from Louisiana or I can go before the country under the increase our own compensation. I know guise of an expense account and thereby that that is not the purpose of the Senator from Louisiana; but I also know that that is the thought throughout the country at the present time.

So, Mr. President, I have prepared the substitute amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment in the nature of a substitute offered by the Senator from New Mexico will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In lieu of the committee amendment on page 2, line 1, it is proposed to insert the following:

There shall be paid to each Senator after January 2, 1945, an allowance of \$2,500 per annum for the purpose of increasing the compensation of Senators; to defray expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties and until a general readjustment of salaries and expenses can be made. Actual expenditures of Senators related to or resulting from the discharge of their official duties (including expenses for travel, lodging, and subsistence while away from their State domiciles in the performance of their official duties) shall be deductible for income tax purposes. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in explanation of the substitute I wish to say that it frankly declares, in the first instance, that the \$2,500 is for the purpose of increasing compensation of Senators and defraying their expenses.

It was said by the able Senator from Louisiana that expenses of Senators would equal \$2,500, or more. Possibly that is true. I do not know. In that case there would be no increase in the compensation of a Senator. But, while some Senators might spend \$2,500 or \$3,500, and it would be a legitimate item deductible from his tax income, others might spend only \$1,000. In the case of a Senator who had spent only \$1,000 he would have \$1,500 left, which would be clearly an increase in his compensation.

The substitute removes the provision which makes the allowance tax exempt. I assert, Mr. President, that I could never support the committee amendment which provides that the allowance shall not be subject to taxation. We in the Congress are charged with the responsibility of placing upon the people of this country a heavy burden of war taxation. We cannot escape, and we should not escape that responsibility. But, by the same token, when we place tax burdens upon every man and woman in this country, we certainly must bear our own share of the burdens, whatever they may be. Whether the increase in compensation be \$500, \$1,000, or \$2,500, that part which represents an increase in compensation ought certainly to bear its part of the tax burden of the country. Under my substitute it is proposed to assure that such shall be done.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. PEPPER. I think the Senator from New Mexico has made some progress in approaching this matter, but I wonder what he would think about another method of approach, which is slightly different from the one he suggests.

Mr. HATCH. I do not like any of the methods of approach at all, either that of the House, that of the committee, or my own. If the Senator has a better one, I should like to have him state it.

Mr. PEPPER. I was about to make a proposal which is a sort of consensus or deduction from what has been said here this afternoon by those who have commented upon the subject. Generally speaking, I think all of us feel that Members of Congress are entitled to some increase in compensation, because an increase has not been made since 1925. A great many people in private employment have received some increase, which has been legitimized by a directive of the War Labor Board, and the Congress has provided for a percentage increase for all governmental employees.

Suppose we provided an outright salary increase for Members of Congress of 15 percent of their salaries. I cannot see how anyone could properly object to that. I do not know how the able Senator from Virginia might feel, but I inferred from his remarks a while ago that he did not think it would be objectionable if Congress merely increased its own compensation the amount allowed under the Little Steel formula, a figure comparable to

what we have already provided for Federal employees. I do not see how anyone could criticize Congress for providing for itself the same percentage of increase which has been allowed private employees, and which has been allowed governmental employees. Let that be in one category.

Furthermore, I see no reason why we should not clarify the law relative to a Member of Congress being entitled to a deduction for what we might call a business expense, anything that is properly related to or arises out of the performance of the duties of the office of Senator or Representative.

If we clarified the law and the rulings of the Bureau of Internal Revenue on that subject, and allowed ourselves deductions for what might be called business expenses, that would be a great boon to all of us, because we do not now, as a matter of fact, get such deductions. In my last income-tax report—if I may be personal—I did not claim any deduction whatever for any item associated with the performance of the duties of my office.

I think the able Senator from Virginia is absolutely correct in stating that every deduction we took should be corroborated by an itemized statement. If one traveled to his State on official business, he should put down transportation to Tallahassee, Fla., so much, Pullman so much, and meals so much, or travel expenses to and from Washington and Tallahassee, Fla., so much. A few days ago I went to Florida and addressed a joint session of the Florida Legislature at a memorial service for President Roosevelt. No one paid my expenses. Yet I am sure that no one would object to that being called an official expense.

Mr. HATCH. With all due regard to the ability of the Senator from Florida as an eloquent orator, which he is, would he have been invited to make that address if he had not been a Senator?

Mr. PEPPER. No; I would not. I say, I think that is absolutely an official expense, because I went for the reason that I was a Senator. The legislature invited me because it was a legislative body. When \$150, the amount it cost to make a trip such as that, is taken out of a monthly salary of something over \$600, the amount we have left after taxes, it can be seen what it does to the family budget.

I cannot see how anyone could honestly criticize the Congress for doing the two things I suggest, yet if we did those two things it would mean to all of us a considerable boon, and I respectfully suggest to the able Senator the consideration of those two approaches to the subject.

Mr. HATCH. I am grateful to the Senator from Florida. I think he has made a valuable contribution. As I stated, I have not been satisfied with the approach to this question either by the House, by the Senate committee, or my own. I have been perturbed myself. It is very likely that when the expenses are deducted—and I think this is what the Senator from Louisiana has in mind—there would not be an increase of salary which would amount to 15 percent. Is not that correct?

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct; it would not amount to 10 percent.

Mr. HATCH. And there would be no violation of what is called the Little Steel formula.

Mr. OVERTON. What the Senate committee was trying to do was to avoid requiring Senators to make an itemized statement with reference to their expenses.

I suggested to the committee with reference to allowing these deductions, an amendment providing that not to exceed \$2,500 could be deducted upon a certification made to the Secretary of the Senate. But there was objection to that. Senators seemed to think that if there were any difference between \$2,500 and what was actually expended, the difference would be so small there would not be any profit in it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. A point of order, Mr. President. We cannot hear what is being said.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. OVERTON. I was stating that the committee felt that if there were any difference between the actual expenditures of a Senator—and when I say expenditures, I mean such as those contemplated by the amendment—and \$2,500, the profit which any Senator would make out of the difference would be so insignificant that there would be no necessity of requiring him to render an itemized statement about the matter, and that it would be best to fix a modest lump sum, say \$2,500. That is the reason why we have done it.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. HATCH. I wish to make one further observation.

Mr. OVERTON. On the other hand, the amendment of the Senator from New Mexico would require that an itemized statement of all expenses be kept. I think the other solution is an easier one.

The suggestion made by the able Senator from Florida is subject to objection for a very different reason, that is, it might make the drain on the Treasury much higher than it would be under the amendment offered by the committee and the amendment suggested by the Senator from New Mexico, because in addition to giving the increase of \$2,500 he would allow all expenditures for maintenance, subsistence, and travel to be deducted from the income tax return. So, a Senator might spend a thousand dollars a month on his lodging, and it would be deductible. No one could say to him, "You should have spent only \$200. You should not have spent a thousand dollars." He may live much more sumptuously than he would otherwise, because the item would be deductible.

Mr. PEPPER. That objection, which might be made, could easily be met by fixing a maximum that could be deductible, inserting some such language as this, "Provided, however, that total deductions shall not exceed \$2,500 a year." Will the Senator from New Mexico allow one further observation?

Mr. HATCH. Certainly.

Mr. PEPPER. As the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] has pointed

out, we must consider sometimes not only what we do, but what the natural inference is from what we do. Yesterday afternoon I was meeting with the executives of 21 standard railroad brotherhoods, and when I started to leave one of those gentlemen said to me, "When you gentlemen start to increase your salaries tomorrow, I want you to remember whether or not you tried to put John L. Lewis in jail for getting some more money for the miners." He may or may not have been logical in the comment he made, but he made it, and he was honest in making it.

What I was about to say was that we are, however, entitled to deduct business expenses, that is to say, expenses which are correctly and naturally appropriate to the duties of our offices, and no one has a right to deny us that. We are entitled to the same percentage of increase others have had, which the Little Steel formula makes possible for them.

If there is a desire to limit the amount of the deduction, we could say, "Provided, That the total deduction shall not exceed \$2,500, or \$2,700, or \$3,000 a year," and that would be all right, but if we should do the two things I have suggested, we would meet the problem in a way which would be helpful to Members of Congress, and it seems to me it would stand the scrutiny of any fair criticism.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, before I yield further I wish to say that I have been very desirous of obtaining a vote and completing action on the bill this afternoon, but when the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] and other Senators stated that there was no chance to obtain a vote today the plans which I had made of course went out the window.

Several Senators have expressed a desire to have me yield, and I am perfectly willing to yield and let them make such contributions to the discussion as they wish to make and perhaps work out some reasonable and intelligent solution to this problem on tomorrow.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I was induced to make the statement about not voting today because many Senators felt that if we could study the question overnight we might frame a provision which would apply to both Houses and be acceptable. Personally I should like very much to dispose of the matter today, but in view of that feeling I thought it might not be amiss to work on the problem during the time between now and tomorrow's session. Perhaps by tomorrow we can work out something which is acceptable.

Mr. HATCH. I hope the Senator did not think I was censoring him.

Mr. BARKLEY. Not at all.

Mr. HATCH. I personally have a little engagement I wanted to keep; that is all.

Mr. BARKLEY. I want to compliment the Senator on the effort he has made to solve this problem. I think that our difficulty in part grows out of the fact that the matter is being dealt with separately by both Houses.

Mr. HATCH. There is no question about that.

Mr. BARKLEY. There ought to be uniform legislation applying to all Members of Congress alike. We are injected into a situation where we must deal with

the matter separately when it ought to be dealt with as a whole. We have a parliamentary situation which may result in the Members of one House getting what is equivalent to a \$2,500 increase in their salaries without the Members of the other House getting it, which would be something that has never before happened in the history of the United States and ought not to happen.

Mr. HATCH. I want to interrupt the Senator to say one word. As the Senator from Louisiana said, I think this is a serious matter. It is not a frivolous matter. We ought to devote our best efforts to working the problem out with the other branch of the Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. I think so, too. The House undoubtedly felt that this was not a matter of salary; that it was purely a matter of expense, and on the same basis as that of clerk hire, in which one House has not interfered with what the other House thought it should do respecting clerk hire for Members. Personally, I do not believe that is the sound basis for action which would justify each House dealing by itself. If it were, the Senate might even conceivably reduce the allowance for expenses to Senators, or increase the expense allowance, and leave the House provision as it is. So the Members of the two Houses would be upon a totally different basis in regard to compensation. That would be most unfortunate. If anything is to be done—and the House has injected this matter into the bill—I was hoping we might do something which would be acceptable to both Houses. I hope something can be done with the item one way or the other, or else that it be eliminated altogether. Perhaps by a little consultation and cooperation we can settle upon a plan by which the difficulty can be solved.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—
The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I want to say that in the committee this amendment gave me a great deal of concern. I voted against the amendment which was reported. In trying to work the matter out along the lines we have been trying to follow in the case of the salaries of government employees generally, with an increase of about 15 percent, it occurred to me that the proper thing for us to do would be to take similar action for ourselves; and so my idea of the amendment which ought to be adopted is as follows:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 1, 1945, a salary of \$11,500 a year.

I realize that there is objection to such a proposal; that is that the House would probably not be willing to accept it. It would make a difference between what the House has voted to its Members and what the Senate would vote for Senators. There would be that objection.

It seems to me we might reach a compromise respecting the first phrase of the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. I wish to say to the Senator from Tennessee that I am not tied to my own particular amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. I know that, and that is why I am addressing myself now to the Senator from New Mexico. I am inclined to think it would be better if the Senator were to frame his amendment so as to read:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 1, 1945, a salary of \$12,500 a year.

If the Senator were to stop right there, and say nothing about expenses, and use no words in an attempt to legislate about the question of deductions from income, or anything else, but simply make the salary \$12,500 a year, and amend the House provision to that effect also, it would be better. If the Senator will further yield, I will give my reason for that suggestion.

Mr. HATCH. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I think it would be a serious mistake, and I so stated before the committee, for the Senate to provide that a part of the salary of a Senator shall not be subject to income tax. I simply cannot vote for such legislation. Then, when we come to the question of making deductions for expenses, we find it to be very involved. Expenses are different with almost each and every Senator. Therefore, there is a very great objection to such a provision.

So I make the suggestion to the Senator from New Mexico for whatever he may think it to be worth. I hope the Senator will change the language of his amendment so it will read:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 1, 1945, a salary of \$12,500 a year.

Leave the language of the amendment with those words. Then we would not be subject to the charge of increasing our salaries by indirection. We could not be subjected to the charge of trying to escape income taxes which we ourselves have imposed. For that reason I believe an amendment such as that which the Senator from New Mexico has suggested, providing for an increase in salary of \$2,500, in view of the fact that the House has fixed upon that base sum, would probably be better, and I hope he and other Senators will consider what I have stated.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I want to say a very brief word about the situation. It troubles me greatly. I am perplexed by the substantive provisions of the House draft of the amendment reported by the committee, and of the substitute offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]. I am concerned also because of the parliamentary situation which was presented to us, and which still is with us through the action of the House of Representatives.

I feel strongly opposed to any provision which exempts us as Senators of the United States from the general provisions of the tax laws of the United States. I do not myself want to vote and I do not want to see the Senate of the United States vote to put Senators in an exempted or an excepted or a preferred class under the tax laws of the United States.

Mr. President, I do feel that there ought to be some adjustment in the pay which is afforded Senators of the United States. I remember very well a good many years ago in the House, and I suspect it was in 1925, the year to which the Senator from Louisiana referred, that an able Member of that body laid down the rule, which I have always remembered, as to the pay of Members of the Congress of the United States. It was Ogden Mills, reputed to be a wealthy man, who said that the pay of a Member of Congress ought not to be so large that men would seek to come to the Congress of the United States because of the salary alone; that salary ought not to be the attraction which brings men into public life. Then he added that, on the other hand, the salary ought not to be so low that only men of independent means and wealth would be able to devote their lives to the service of the Nation in the legislative bodies.

I have always believed that this was a sound rule. Under the present circumstances, with all the demands made upon Members of the Senate and Members of the House, I do not believe that a salary of \$10,000 is an adequate payment to Members of Congress. I am perfectly willing to vote for an increase in the salary of both Senators and Representatives. That is not my first choice. If I could do as I pleased I would provide, first of all, for a sound retirement law for Members of Congress, a retirement law under which the beneficiaries would make contributions to the fund out of which payments were made to them. That would be the first thing I would do if I could have my will.

Next, I would meet the question of salary head-on, with no collateral questions of taxes or tax exemptions. I would meet it directly, pay adequate salaries, and then let Senators meet their tax obligations from their salaries, precisely as every other citizen does.

Coming to what I really had in mind to say when I rose, I believe that the suggestion of a recess, and conferences upon this question, is altogether wise. I believe that the majority leader should have an opportunity to confer with others who are interested in this subject, and who have given study and thought to the question. I hope there will be included in such conference the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. I have a real faith that something can be worked out which will at least obviate some of the difficulties, and bring before us a legislative proposal for which we can vote in good conscience, and which we can incorporate into the law of the land. I hope the recess will be arranged, and that conferences will follow.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate the Senator's yielding to me. I wish to make a few comments for about 5 or 10 minutes on the proposed amendment.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator proposes to discuss the pending proposal, does he not?

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I would prefer not to become involved in this controversy. However, this particular proposal involves issues which, for 2 years as a public member of the War Labor Board, I found it necessary to pass upon, so far as the wage-stabilization principles are concerned.

In my judgment, the proposal before the Senate constitutes a violation of the wage-stabilization policy of the Government, imposed upon industry and workers. I believe that the same wage-stabilization principles should apply to Members of Congress which they in turn expect the War Labor Board to apply to the population as a whole. It is only basic fairness that the same rules apply to the salaries of Congress as are applied to workers and salaried people generally.

I believe it is perfectly clear, no matter what language we use for terminology, that this proposal constitutes a salary increase for Members of the Senate. I agreed with the distinguished Senator from New Mexico when he refers to it as being clothed in language of subterfuge and indirection. I think it is a clear example of a subterfuge and an indirect means of increasing the "take-home" money, so to speak, of Members of the United States Senate. Later in my remarks I shall make a statement of my opinion as to the desirability of a salary increase for Members of the Senate at the close of the war; but for the duration of the war I believe that Members of the Senate should adjust themselves to the same wage policies which we call upon American employers and employees to adjust themselves to.

I believe that we should keep in mind the basic principles of the wage-stabilization policy as those principles relate to the Little Steel formula. I think we need to keep in mind the fact that it has been the policy of the War Labor Board, and still is the policy of the War Labor Board, to look at the rates of pay as of January 1, 1941, and compare those rates with the rates as of May 1, 1942. As the comparison shows that the workers concerned received a pay increase of 15 percent during that period of time, then they are not entitled to any further increase under the Little Steel formula.

Moreover, the War Labor Board has always sought to prevent evasions of the wage-stabilization program by voiding hidden or indirect wage increases granted after May 1, 1942, when such increases exceeded the Little Steel formula. I have sat through a great many cases and I am sure that Senators would be interested in knowing some of the various devices which employers and representatives of workers have attempted to use in obtaining wage increases by indirection and subterfuge.

One of the most common devices was by way of the introduction into the plant for the first time of an expense account not theretofore paid or by way of paying bonuses. Sometimes these so-called bonuses were offered in the form of war bonds or free housing or other gratuities which had the effect of increasing the income of the worker or salaried official concerned.

I remember one case, which was somewhat humorous, in which we found that at Christmas time the employer proposed a substantial gift by way of subsistence, paying for a considerable food outlay. It would have amounted, of course, to a substantial increase in dollars and cents and amounted to a Christmas bonus. However before the war this employer was never so moved by the Christmas spirit. There was even one case in which the Board went so far as to say that gifts of turkeys at Thanksgiving and Christmas constituted a bonus and was recognized as a device to obtain manpower by way of an unauthorized wage increase. The Board ruled in such cases that the bonus was in violation of the wage stabilization program of the Government. It ordered that the employer should not be allowed to make such subterfuge wage increases. If prior to May 1, 1942, the granting of bonuses, expenses, and other gratuities was an established and fixed part of the wage structure of a given employer then he could continue to pay them after that date. However in a whole series of cases the Board has denied wage increases in the form of expense accounts which were not paid by the employers at the time the wage stabilization program went into effect.

In my judgment, what the Congress is attempting to do in this instance is to increase the income of individual Members of Congress by way of an expense account not paid by the Government at the time the wage-stabilization program became effective. Hence, I say that I think the amendment is an outright violation of the wage-stabilization program of the Government; and if the same rules were to be applied to Congress by the War Labor Board as Congress in turn expects the War Labor Board to apply to industry as a whole, the increase would have to be denied.

One of the most recent cases of the Board was a case with which I am sure many Senators are familiar. I refer to the Ohio telephone case. You will recall that in that case a telephone company struck upon the device of hiring girls in various towns and moving them to town Y and paying their living expenses in town Y. The War Labor Board held that when the company paid the living expenses of girls moved from town X to town Y, for example, it was guilty of violating the wage stabilization policies of the Government. The War Labor Board rightly called such an expense allowance a wage increase by way of subterfuge, and an attempt by indirection to undermine the wage stabilization program. Hence it ordered the company to cease paying the expense account allowance.

I invite the attention of the Senate to Executive Order 9250, of October 3, 1942. That order followed President Roosevelt's great stabilization speech on April 27, 1942. I do not pretend to quote him exactly, but it will be recalled that in that speech his meaning and intent was to this effect: He said to every American citizen, "If you work for wages, those wages shall not be increased for the duration of the war, save and except un-

der certain exceptional criteria." This criteria were set out in the speech. They related primarily to substandard wages, gross inequities, and wage increases necessary to aid in a more effective prosecution of the war.

Executive Order 9250 is so broad that it makes it perfectly clear that wage increases by way of bonuses, or by way of indirection through the payment of expense accounts not theretofore paid, would constitute improper wage increases within the meaning of the order and would be in violation of it if paid.

So I say that it is my sober judgment that when we test this amendment against the Executive orders now being applied by this Government under our wartime wage-stabilization program, it is a clear violation of them and if the War Labor Board had jurisdiction over the amendment, it would have to decree that the amendment provides for an improper wage increase by way of subterfuge.

The next point I wish to make, Mr. President, is with respect to the relation of the amendment, if adopted, to the whole problem of economic stabilization for the remaining period of the war. Certainly it should be unnecessary for me to plead at any great length for our doing everything which we as a Congress can do to maintain and protect the value of the American dollar. It would be a calamity for that dollar to become a cheapened dollar. We must not commit any act which will increase the danger of inflation in this country. Is it a stretch of logic to say that the adoption of this amendment by the Senate of the United States would start an inflationary spiral? I think not. I think not, if we will keep in mind how these great wage movements work; I think not, if we will recognize that those who are seeking to increase wages are always making use of arguments based upon precedents. What a great argument we would give them in their wage hearings before the War Labor Board if we were to put them in a position where they could say, "Well, the Congress of the United States, by indirection, by way of an expense account which this Board in specific cases has disallowed when it has involved private employers and private employees, has voted itself a wage increase of \$2,500, an amount far in excess of the 15 percent allowed by the Little Steel formula. We think we are entitled to at least as good treatment as Congress gives itself."

It would be a very persuasive argument, and I think it would be an argument to which members of the War Labor Board would have to give great heed. I know of no greater act of cruelty which we could commit against the workers of this country than to take a step which would result in the cheapening of the American dollar. That is exactly what will happen if we do not succeed in the fight on the home front against inflation. I have said in a great many War Labor Board decisions—I said it for the first time in 1940, in the San Francisco ship clerks case, during the defense days, long before we went into the war, that "The time has come to make clear to the American people that pockets bulging with cheap money are always pockets close to empty stomachs." I repeated that state-

ment in several decisions of the War Labor Board, because it is a statement of a principle of which we must not lose sight. If we permit the American dollar to become cheapened through inflation in this country, we shall be headed for the most disastrous depression, with resulting widespread unemployment and economic chaos, in the history of our country. I think that we, as the Congress, are guardians of the value of the American dollar. I do not think we should take any action in connection with the pending appropriation bill which could possibly provide a basis for an argument for a general wage increase in this country, because following such an increase there would be bound to be a corresponding increase in prices, and the old spiral would work in its historical cycle form, as it has throughout our economic history. Labor and farmers would be the greatest sufferers.

A very fine job of economic control has been done during this war. There have been weaknesses in it, and I have been critical of them; but by and large, I think, the stabilization boards which we have set up have done a magnificent job in protecting the real income of the American workers and consumers. There still are many wage injustices which need to be corrected, but I am confident that the War Labor Board can best do its job if we the Congress do not adopt a policy relating to our own salaries which violates the policies of the Board. If and when a general wage increase in excess of the Little Steel formula is needed to meet cost-of-living problems in the country as a whole, then I think the Board should be directed to make it universally applicable. However, I think that before we resort to such a wage policy a greater effort should be made to check and roll back prices, because I think that is the best way to protect the value of the consumer's and worker's dollar. In any event, we as guardians of the value of the dollar, should not grab an increase for ourselves and then expect the War Labor Board, Economic Stabilizer Davis and War Mobilizer Vinson to hold down the lid on the economic kettle already boiling with inflation pressure.

The third and last major point I wish to make in these extemporaneous remarks, Mr. President, is that I think we have presented here a problem which requires us, as Members of the Senate, to proceed to educate the American people in regard to the financial obligations and the financial costs which face the Members of the Senate. It is going to be a sad day for America if the Senate of the United States becomes just a rich man's club. Yet, in view of my economic resources, I must confess that today a man has to have more wealth than I have, to serve in the Senate and do more than just break even. We need to inform the American people and give them evidence and facts as to the financial outlays inherent in service in the Senate. We need to make clear to them—as I am sure they will recognize, once they get the facts—that it is in the interest of American democratic government that we see to it that poor men can come to the Senate and can at least have rea-

sonable security in their old age, after service in the Senate.

That is not the case today. I do not have to make an argument to you gentlemen to substantiate the point that service in the Senate, on the basis of the salary now paid, and in view of the costs and expenses which Members of the Senate suffer, makes it impossible for a Senator to develop any security for his own old age or any economic security for his family. Democratic government in this country will not remain healthy if that condition continues to exist.

However, Mr. President, our obligation, as I see it, is to collect the facts and frankly go before the American people, educate them to a better understanding of what is entailed in service in the Senate from the standpoint of expenses, and give them an opportunity, through public discussion, to pass judgment upon it. Then, when the war is over, we should come forward frankly, directly, and openly with a bill which provides that Members of the House of Representatives and Members of the Senate be paid a salary commensurate with the responsibilities and in keeping with the duties and obligations of the office. A bill which will make it possible for them to retire from the House of Representatives or from the Senate with some decent security in their old age.

Let us be frank about it: Congress has suffered severe criticisms from public opinion in recent years because, rightly or wrongly—and I think rightly—the public has formed the impression that the Congress has sought to face its financial problem by indirection and subterfuge; and they do not like it. I do not think it is good for government in this country to have public opinion of the frame of mind that we are not willing to come to the public directly and openly and to say to the public, "Yes; on the basis of the obligations and expenses of the office, we need, we deserve, we are entitled to a salary which is decent and which will permit us to meet our expenses." My faith in the fairness of the people is such that I think they will insist that we raise our salaries after the war once they know the facts about our expenses.

I would suggest that when the war is over we ought to defend and we can defend a salary for the Members of both branches of the Congress equal to that of a Cabinet officer.

But until the war is over, as guardians of the value of the American dollar, as the ones who, after all, have a primary responsibility in protecting this country from inflation, as a Congress, we owe it to the people, in my judgment, to maintain strict controls over the economic life of this country until the supply of civilian goods balances the purchasing power of America. Until that time is reached, we owe an obligation to protect our people from the ravages of inflation. We must not be guilty of voting ourselves a wage increase by way of indirection and subterfuge which will violate the Little Steel formula, which will violate Executive Order 9250, and which, in my opinion, will be conducive to inflation in America. Hence, I am unalterably opposed to the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, it is obvious that we cannot conclude consideration of this bill today. I had hoped that we might be able to finish it tomorrow, and then adjourn over until Monday. If there is to be any effort made to perfect an agreeable and workable plan among ourselves, or with the Members of the other House, I doubt very much if it can be done by tomorrow. For that reason I intend to move that the Senate recess until Monday.

I wish merely to make this observation in connection with the entire situation: I feel very deeply that it is most unfortunate that this issue has come to us in the way in which it has come. I felt that way about it when it was put into the bill by the other House. I do not say that with any criticism in mind. I know that it is a hard situation with which to deal. I am acutely aware of the difficulties which beset Members of Congress who have no independent income beyond their salaries. I belong to that category. Since I became a Member of the Senate the income taxes have been increased by both the Government and the State from which I come, until last year, out of my salary I paid \$3,000 more in income taxes to the Federal Government and to the State than I had ever before paid at one time. I make no complaint about that because I voted for those taxes, and I voted for them to be withheld from my salary, as I also voted that taxes be withheld from salaries of other people throughout the country.

Mr. President, the number of people in the United States who have the impression that Members of Congress pay no taxes whatever is amazing. Frequently I have become aware of that misinformation in my talks with persons who were surprised when they were told that we pay taxes. How they could have thought that we could have avoided paying taxes, or have the temerity to excuse ourselves from paying taxes, I do not know. But many persons honestly believe that we exempted ourselves from taxation, and especially from the payment of income taxes.

Of course, we know that we are not exempt, and, so far as I am concerned, I shall not vote for any provision which would exempt Members of Congress from paying taxes, whether it be by way of a direct or an indirect increase in a Member's salary. That is one reason why I do not like the provision reported by the committee which was in the appropriation bill now before us. I do not like the indirection by which the objective is sought to be gained. I do not mean by that statement any offense to anyone in any branch of the Government. But what the provision in the House bill would do, and what the amendment offered by the committee would do, would be to give Members of Congress an allowance for expenses which we had theretofore been paying out of our own salaries. There can be no doubt about that. That is what either provision would do. It would mean an increase in salary no matter what Senators may call it. If we are going to do that, I would infinitely rather do it directly, and say so in broad open day-

light, so that everyone would understand what we were doing.

The parliamentary situation is such, Mr. President, that it embarrasses me, and I feel sure that it embarrasses other Members of the Senate as well. If this proposal is intended as an increase in salary it should have applied to the salaries of Members of both Houses. It should not have been left to one House to increase its salaries, and to the other House to determine whether it, in turn, would also increase its salaries. That has never been done heretofore. I was a Member of the House when the last increase in congressional salaries was made. It was made applicable to the Members of both Houses. It has always been that way during the entire history of the country. There has never been any discrimination between the compensation of Members of the two Houses. From a parliamentary standpoint it is possible that we might find ourselves in such a situation that the Members of one House would receive the increase and the Members of the other House would not receive it. I hope that whatever can be worked out will be applied to both Houses.

Mr. President, I think that the Members of Congress have frequently been unfair to themselves in regard to these matters. I recall a very amusing experience which I had after the increase in salaries from \$7,500 to \$10,000 was granted. I was then a Member of the other House. Approximately 2 weeks before that time I had voted against an increase in the salaries of Government employees. When the salary increase for Members of Congress came before the House I felt that I could not consistently vote to increase my salary after having voted against increasing the salaries of Government employees, and therefore I voted against the proposal. The newspapers in my district carried articles about my having voted against the increase in salaries. They said in effect, "Old BARKLEY stood by the people. He didn't believe in any robbing of the Treasury." Congress adjourned within approximately a week thereafter and I went home. I thought that I would be the hero in my home town. I spent a week going up and down Broadway thinking that everyone whom I met would pat me on the back and say, "Old fellow, you certainly stood by us." I was at home a week before any one even mentioned the matter to me. Finally a farmer who lived 15 miles in the country, who had been a devoted friend of mine for many years, and who always came into town to see me when he heard that I was home from Congress, met me. We backed ourselves up against a brick wall near the street and talked for approximately an hour about what had been taking place. After talking for about that length of time my farmer friend said, "Well, I see you fellows increased your salaries up there." I said, "Yes, they did it, but I voted against it." He looked at me for about 2 minutes, right in the eye, and finally said, "Well, you are just a damned fool." [Laughter]. That is the only comment I ever heard from that day to this in my district with regard to my having voted against the increase in salaries.

So we are often prone to underestimate the intelligence of the people. We are prone to underestimate their understanding of a situation, and we sometimes magnify our timidity in dealing with our own problems. But when we deal with them I want to deal with them face to face, open and above board, and in broad daylight. I want everybody to know what we are doing. It is for that reason that I do not like the way this proposal has been put into the appropriation bill. I do not much more like the way in which it has been reported by the committee.

I appreciate what the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has said about increasing the wages of other people and whatever may be done about the matter. I am not sure that I shall vote now for any increase in congressional salaries. My mind is open on that subject. But when I do it I want to know I am doing it so that everybody will understand it, so that there will be no subterfuge about it, no thought that I have gone around through the back yard and come in the kitchen door in order to get into the living room for more salary than I enjoy. That is the way I feel about it. In the attempt to reach a solution I think all those in charge of the proposed legislation should be consulted, and I include those in the House, too, because, from the parliamentary standpoint, as I see it, if the Senate amendment should be rejected and the House language should be retained, there would be nothing in conference, the conferees could not change the provision, because the provision of the bill as it passed the House would be in the bill unchanged, and there would be nothing in the bill with respect to the Senate, so that the question would not be in conference, and the result would be that one House would get the increase and the other would not. I think all of that should be taken into consideration.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I merely wish to make the observation that I think it is rather a harsh criticism of the committee amendment to say that we are trying to come in through a back door. The committee amendment spells out clearly just what we are doing. We are providing an expense account, and we have made a finding that it would amount to about \$2,500. I think in pretty nearly every case it would amount to about \$2,500. Anyone who reads the provision is bound to understand it. There cannot be any misconception about it.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not want my remarks to be regarded as harsh. What has made me feel the way I do about it is what was done elsewhere. I do not desire to be harsh about that, even, but there is this to be said about it. I do not think any of us can deny that the language of the bill as it passed the House and the language of the Senate committee amendment cover expenses we are now bearing ourselves out of our salaries. There is no question about that. To that extent it is an increase in our net income.

Mr. OVERTON. Expenses which no other employee is bearing, and it is all

due to a misinterpretation of the language "away from home."

Mr. BARKLEY. I agree no other employee is bearing it, yet we have been doing it all this time.

Mr. OVERTON. It is due to a misinterpretation of the phrase "away from home."

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not think it is altogether due to a misinterpretation by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, because the disallowance of what we might regard as our expenses on the part of the Internal Revenue Bureau would not be as much as the amount by which we are asked to increase the expense allowance, because if we got all the deductions to which we might think we were entitled, in my judgment, the tax would not amount to as much as the \$2,500 a year.

What gnaws at my conscience is the difference between doing this thing directly, by a straight-out increase in salary, and calling it that, and not exempting it from taxation, and providing an allowance for expenses. It is not subject to taxes, if the expense is a legitimate expense. We do not have to exempt it if it is a legitimate expense. As applied to anyone in the United State, it would be allowed, and there can be no question that there is a discrimination.

Anyone in business or in a profession is entitled to deduct all he spends in order to get business. A lawyer, a doctor, a dentist, or anyone else is entitled to deduct from his income whatever it costs him to get business.

We have always assumed that being a Member of Congress is not business, that there is an element of honor and distinction that goes along with it which is supposed to compensate us for the disadvantages of which we complain, but no one was ever able to pay a grocery bill or house rent with a distinction or with an honorable title, and especially is that true in the District of Columbia. I had a feeling the last time we increased our salaries that our expenses here were increased enough to absorb the increase, and we really had no more net money than we had before.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It helped when we were away.

Mr. BARKLEY. It helped us when we were away. I hope that before we meet Monday, something can be worked out which we can defend, and that it will be made to apply to both Houses alike, because I think it would cheapen either House for the other one to have what in effect is an increase in salary, and have it made inapplicable to the other House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, it has been suggested several times this evening that efforts be made to work out some sort of a compromise on the pending amendment. I think it is incumbent upon me, therefore, to let the Senate know that I intend to make the point of order that the pending committee amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill, and when the substitute offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] comes before the Senate I shall make the same point of order against the substitute.

I have discovered in the Senate that if I sit around long enough I do not have

to make a speech, that others who are far more eloquent and forceful will make my speech for me. Today that has happened; indeed, it has happened twice. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] made the speech I should have liked to make, and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] has just made a statement which fits me to a "t," and exactly expresses my own feeling regarding this whole situation.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the integrity of the Congress is at stake in this matter, and I cannot think of anything that is more valuable in this country today than the integrity of Congress. We must maintain that integrity; we must maintain it at all costs in this day of sacrifice. When boys are dying everywhere for the flag, it is not too much to ask us to maintain and support and uphold the integrity of the Congress. That is the thing we must do.

I know it causes sacrifice, of course. The salaries of Senators and the salaries of Representatives have been reduced during the war by extra expenses and by heavy taxes we have laid upon ourselves. Nevertheless, that is a part of the job, that is a part of our duty in this wartime, and we must accept it in the spirit of the present-day situation.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, recently I requested the Bureau of Labor Statistics to furnish me a statement relating to the need for higher congressional salaries to meet the rise in living costs. I was furnished with the statement, and in view of the fact that this matter is to go over the week end, I ask that immediately following my remarks the statement be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT RELATING TO THE NEED FOR HIGHER CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES TO MEET THE RISE IN LIVING COSTS

1. FEDERAL SALARIES NOT ADJUSTED TO MEET CHANGING CONDITIONS

The Federal service includes the largest, and indeed, almost the only substantial segment of the Nation's employed population, in which salary and wage scales have not been revised as a result of the changing economic conditions of wartime. Despite the excellent record of the program designed to control potential inflationary forces, especially by comparison with the experience of World War I, the cost of living has increased. The need for higher income taxes and the patriotic duty of making substantial purchases of War bonds have imposed further strains on available funds for all of us. In this situation, the Members of Congress occupy a position which, in many respects, is unique.

2. SHARP DECLINE IN REAL SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Congressional salaries were fixed at \$10,000 per annum in March 1925; there have been no adjustments since that date. Between 1925 and 1939 there was an increase in the real income of the average person employed for wages or on salary. This represented a continuation of long-term trends in the United States, where rising productivity has made possible a gradual rise in living standards. In this period, though congressional salaries were unchanged in amount, the purchasing power increased be-

cause prices were somewhat lower in 1939 than in 1925.

Since 1939, with rising wartime prices and higher income taxes there has been a drastic cut in the buying power of congressional salaries. The typical Member of the Senate or the House of Representatives, in 1939, paid \$304 in Federal income taxes, assuming that he supported a wife and two children and claimed a 10-percent deduction for contributions and had no other source of income than his congressional salary. The portion of his salary available for expenditures and savings thus amounted to \$9,696 a year. By 1944, his income taxes, computed on the basis of the same assumptions, had risen to \$1,915, leaving \$8,085 of his \$10,000 salary available for expenditures and savings. But \$8,085 will not buy nearly as much now as in 1939. Because prices for everyday necessities have increased by about 30 percent since 1939, the purchasing power of \$8,085 after taxes in 1944 was equal to only \$6,326 in 1939. This is according to the figures of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the President's Committee on the Cost of Living. Put another way, a Member of Congress with a family of two children, by 1944, had suffered a decline in effective purchasing and saving power of almost 35 percent so far as his salary income was concerned.

3. INCOMES OF OTHER GROUPS HAVE RISEN

The gross earnings of Federal employees in the classified service increased from an average of about \$1,929 in January 1941 to \$2,448 per year. The bulk of this increase resulted from the lengthening of the scheduled work week from 40 to 48 hours. There has been virtually no change in basic salary scales since 1930. After allowance for higher taxes and the rise in the cost of living of about 30 percent from January 1941, the purchasing power of their earnings (after allowance for the tax paid by a worker supporting a wife and two children) was almost 5 percent lower in December 1944 than in January 1941. The pay of Members of Congress, of course, cannot possibly be based on the length of the work week, and there has, therefore, been no such basis for offsetting rising living costs, even though there has been an immeasurable increase in the wartime workload of the Congress.

In private industry there are no comprehensive reports on salaried workers in the higher-income brackets. Most of the information available is on wage earners who, however, form the bulk of the working population and whose earnings are of the utmost importance in the general economic situation of the country. Increases in basic wage rates have been granted quite generally in private industry, and the total of these raises approximates the 15 percent set forth in the Little Steel formula of the War Labor Board. For total earnings, as opposed to wage rates, the increase is much greater. In manufacturing, for example, weekly gross earnings of wage earners have risen by 73 percent as a result of the lengthened work week and increased premiums for overtime and night work, as well as the revisions made in basic rates. Their income from wages, after allowance for higher taxes, for increases in Social Security deductions, and for the rise in living costs, are consequently nearly 36 percent higher than in January 1941, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This is in contrast to the decrease of about 35 percent in salary income available for expenditures and savings experienced by Members of Congress.

4. MEMBERS OF CONGRESS SUBJECT TO HEAVY SPECIAL EXPENSES

There are, however, certain differences which must be taken into account. The effect of price increases since January 1941 on the proportions of income available for expenditure and savings has been measured in

terms of the Government's official cost of living index as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics plus allowances made by the President's Committee on the Cost of Living.¹ This index is designed to trace the price changes of the more or less standard or average bill of commodities and services purchased by the typical family of moderate means—those whose 1934-36 incomes averaged about \$1,500. It is obvious that the essentials of living such as food, clothing, rent, and the like constitute a larger share of the total expenditures or living costs of such families than they do in the case of those with incomes of \$10,000. Thus the increase, since 1939, of some 45 percent in the average cost of food is more important to the moderate income groups than it is to those with higher salaries.

It is undoubtedly true, therefore, that the effect of the 30-percent increase in the cost of living index since January 1941 is less serious in the case of the average Member of Congress than it is among the lower-income groups.

There are, however, offsetting factors that are of considerable importance. Members of Congress find it necessary either to incur the expense of moving their households or to maintain their families at home and depend on hotels for their own accommodations. In both cases, the increases in costs are considerable.

If their households are moved to Washington, they must compete for very scarce housing, and, moreover, pay rents which are in general, higher than those in the cities from which they came. The 1940 census indicates that residential rentals in the Washington area were exceeded by only 8 of the Nation's 204 cities of 50,000 or more population. Only one of the 55 cities of 100,000 or more had higher rents than Washington. The problem of finding adequate quarters is emphasized by the fact that, since 1943, at least 13 percent of the single-family dwellings formerly rented in Washington and its suburbs have been removed from the rental market and been occupied by owners. The lack of housing frequently makes it necessary for Members of Congress and their families to live in hotels and eat in restaurants, and that is always an expensive way to live.

While no precise measurement of such factors is possible, it is undeniable that the costs of entertaining and similar items have increased markedly. In the typical family budget, such expenditures are ordinarily classified as luxuries. In the case of Members of Congress, they are essential standards that must, for obvious reasons, be maintained.

This fact has a further important implication. The budget of the typical family with a \$10,000 income usually includes a substantial item for savings—about \$2,500 in 1941. Unanticipated outlays, such as those that result from increased prices, can, therefore, often be met only by a cut in savings. The special situation of Members of Congress with respect to extra expenses means that the amounts available for savings have probably always been somewhat smaller than those of the typical family in the same income class. There was, consequently, much less leeway in the Congressman's pre-war budget for adjustment to wartime changes in prices and in income taxes.

5. EFFECT OF SALARY REVISIONS

If full allowance were made for higher retail prices since 1941, salaries would have

¹ The actual increase according to the official index amounted to 25.8 percent. The remainder is an adjustment, arrived at by the President's Committee on the Cost of Living as an allowance for quality deterioration and other conditions inherent in the present seller's market that do not lend themselves to precise statistical measurement.

to be at least \$13,000. But wage and salary revisions made in recognition of increased living costs have been limited by the War Labor Board to an average of 15 percent under the wage stabilization program. An increase of 15 percent in Congressional salaries would raise the total salary to \$11,500; and the average income after taxes to \$9,125 in 1944 dollars and to \$7,146 in 1939 dollars, that is, if allowance is made for increased living costs.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I am very much opposed to the pending amendment, but I do not desire to delay the Senate with any further remarks, and I ask unanimous consent to insert in the body of the RECORD a statement prepared by me giving my reasons for my opposition to the amendment. I make this request because of the fact that I am leaving town tomorrow on official business, and may not be here when the amendment is brought up for disposition.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The action of the House and of the Senate Appropriations Committee in making a flat allowance of \$2,500 for expenses of the Members of the House and Senate, which will be exempt from taxation, is, in my judgment, very ill-advised. I know of no similar instance wherein a lump sum is given to any Government official for expenses.

What this in reality means is that the salaries of Senators will be increased by \$2,500, and this increase will be exempt from taxation.

A Representative or Senator who is married, without other dependents, now pays \$2,400 in taxes on a \$10,000 salary. If his salary were increased to \$12,500, he would pay \$3,365. Therefore, by this method of giving a lump sum for expenses, the amount of \$965 is saved to the individual Senator in taxation. This means that instead of the increase in salary being 25 percent, it is actually 35 percent net, taking into consideration the tax exemption on the \$2,500 increase.

Since 1941, all wages have been controlled on a basis of 15 percent increase as applied to January 1941. Representatives and Senators are, of course, entitled to this increase, but, if an increase is made to the Members of Congress in excess of the Little Steel formula, in my judgment, it will inevitably follow that the War Labor Board will be forced to abandon this formula and to make increases throughout the country on a basis of the increase given to Representatives and Senators.

The next few months ahead of us may determine whether we will go from the disasters of war to the disasters of inflation. There could be no more inappropriate time for the Members of Congress to put themselves in a special class and receive special benefits than at this time. For the first time in the history of our country, the Government itself has been attempting to control wage increases for the purpose of preventing inflation. What Congress does for its own membership will be taken as a criterion and a basis for increases to be made by the various Government boards that have charge of such matters.

In the form in which this increase is submitted to the Senate it presents two vital questions. The first is: Should the salaries of the Representatives and Senators be increased 25 percent? The second is: Should that increase be exempt from taxation?

So far as my knowledge goes, there is not a single Government official who is not compelled to furnish an accounting and exact statements of all expenses incurred before he can be reimbursed out of the Federal Treasury. But, in this case, a lump sum is given, and there is no requirement to furnish an itemized account.

This is not only the wrong time to make an increase as large as this, but it is being done in the wrong way. Neither should this increase be made retroactive back to January 1, as this will establish a precedent for all other wage increases to be retroactive also.

I am perfectly willing, and, in fact, anxious, to see the salaries of the Representatives and Senators increased in proportion to the increases made to all other Government workers which was 15 percent, and in accordance with the wage control policies of the War Labor Board, but let us recognize that when we go beyond this we are inviting a situation which may mean disaster to the country. The amount concerned may not be so great, but the policy may be very far-reaching in its effects.

The Congress of the United States is growing in public esteem. Every day that I remain in the Senate I am more and more impressed with the diligence, hard work, and capacity of the individual Senator, but it is just such a thing as this that will bring discredit upon the Congress. I think it would be far better to defer any increase in salaries until the termination of wage controls, unless such increase is given in accordance with the wage formula of 15 percent increase.

DAVID B. SMITH

Mr. ELLENDER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 209) for the relief of David B. Smith, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the figures "\$3,267.10" insert the figures "\$2,667.10," and agree to the same.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
W. LEE O'DANIEL,
WAYNE MORSE,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is this a bill which came originally from the Committee on Claims?

Mr. ELLENDER. It is.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

KATHERINE SMITH

Mr. ELLENDER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1567) for the relief of Katherine Smith, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the

figures "\$4,772" insert the figures "\$4,272," and agree to the same.

OLIN D. JOHNSTON,
JAMES M. TUNNELL,
GEORGE A. WILSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

DAN R. McGEHEE,
EUGENE J. KEOGH,
JOHN JENNINGS, Jr.,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RELATING TO THE MAKING OF TREATIES

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, on the 1st of May the senate of the State of Florida and on the 2d of May the house of representatives of the State of Florida adopted a resolution which I believe will have historic significance. It was an application to the Congress under article v of the Constitution. It is very brief and reads as follows:

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

SECTION 1. That in accordance with article 5 of the Constitution of the United States of America the legislature of the State of Florida does hereby make application to the Congress of the United States to call a Constitutional Convention for proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States by adding thereto an article providing substantially as follows:

"ARTICLE —

"Hereafter treaties shall be made by the President by and with the advice and consent of both Houses of the Congress."

SEC. 2. That a duly authenticated copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of state of the State of Florida to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Mr. President, I issued a public release in comment upon the adoption of the resolution by the Florida Legislature, which I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Legislature of Florida, upon my recommendation, has just done something historic; something to help prevent War III.

By a resolution passed last week the legislature made Florida the first State in the Union to set in motion the machinery to change the Constitution of the United States so that treaties may be made by agreement of both Houses of Congress rather than by two-thirds of the Senate.

At present the House of Representatives, the body in the Congress closest to the people, is necessary to a declaration of war. But it has no part in making a treaty of peace or in our joining an international organization to keep the peace. Only the Senate has anything to say about that.

But even the Senate cannot agree to a treaty or to any organization like the United Nations unless two-thirds of the Members of the Senate present when such a matter is considered agree to such proposal. That provision defeated the League of Nations and contributed to the present awful war. For there is no doubt that a majority of the Senate and the House of Representatives would have agreed to the League of Nations as recommended by President Wilson if they had had the power to do so.

H. R. 3109

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BURTON to the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 14, line 6, strike out "\$4 per day" and insert
- 2 "\$5 per day".
- 3 On page 14, line 7, strike out "\$15,204" and insert
- 4 "\$19,005".
- 5 On page 14, line 7, strike out "\$279,494" and insert
- 6 "\$283,295".

79TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3109

AMENDMENTS

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Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3109

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24, 1945

Ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz: In lieu of the committee amendment on page 2, line 1, insert the following:

- 1 There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2,
- 2 1945, an allowance of \$2,500 per annum for the purpose of
- 3 increasing the compensation of Senators; to defray expenses
- 4 incurred in the discharge of official duties and until a general
- 5 readjustment of salaries and expenses can be made. Actual
- 6 expenses of Senators related to or resulting from the dis-
- 7 charge of their official duties (including expenses for travel,
- 8 lodging, and subsistence while away from their State

1 domiciles in the performance of their official duties) shall
2 be deductible for income-tax purposes. For making such
3 payments through June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so
4 much as is required to make such payments for the period
5 from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive,
6 shall be immediately available.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3109

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. HATCH to the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MAY 24, 1945

Ordered to be printed

H. R. 3109

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MCKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 3, line 19, strike out "\$3,600" and insert
2 "\$4,500".

3 On page 3, line 21, strike out "\$3,120" and insert
4 "\$3,800".

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MAY 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 3109

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKELLAR to the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 3, line 9, strike out the words and figures
- 2 "\$5,000 and \$1,500 additional" and insert "\$8,500".

74TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3109

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McKellar to the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

MAY 24, 1945

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

5. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., commended the nomination of Claude R. Wickard to be REAdministrator (p. 5272).
6. TERRITORIES. Rules Committee reported a resolution directing the Territories Committee to conduct a study and investigation of various questions and problems relating to the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska (p. 5301).

SENATE

7. FLOOD RELIEF. Agreed to House amendments to S. 938, the emergency flood-relief bill (p. 5311). (For provisions see Digest 99.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Appropriations Committee authorized to report this bill, H.R. 3024, during recess (p. 5348).
- LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 3109 (pp. 5317-48). Conferencees were appointed (p. 5348). Sen. Overton, La., discussed the communications and travel expenses for Government employees in connection with the Little Steel Formula (p. 5321).
10. MILITARY TRAINING. Received H.H. and N.C. Legislature resolutions memorializing Congress in connection with post-war military training (p. 5306, 5308).
- PUERTO RICO. Received a Puerto Rico Legislature resolution favoring an increase in Federal relief grants for Puerto Rico (p. 5307).
2. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. O'Mahoney, Wyo., submitted an amendment he intends to propose to H.R. 3240, the reciprocal-trade bill, to provide "that Congress should be permitted to participate in fixing the rates which might be agreed upon in any such agreement" (p. 5311).
Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 935, to continue until June 30, 1946, the Export Control Act (S. Rept. 313) (p. 5310).
13. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Sen. Tobey, N.H., inserted a Church of Christ paper favoring the Bretton Woods proposals (p. 5309).
14. AGRICULTURE PROGRAM. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted his statement, "Agriculture in the War and in the Future" (pp. 5315-7).
5. NOMINATION. Sen. Magnuson, Wash., commended the nomination of Judge Lewis B. Schwollenbach to be Secretary of Labor and included a Spokesman-Review editorial on the subject (p. 5348).
16. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION. Received the RFC report for Feb. 1945. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5306.)
17. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Cooper, Kans., inserted a Kans. State C of C resolution opposing the establishment of an MVA. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (pp. 5309-10.)
18. SAVANNAH VALLEY AUTHORITY. Received a Charleston, S.C., C of C resolution opposing S. 737, to establish a Savannah Valley Authority. To Commerce Committee. (p. 5307.)

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 29, 1945, for actions of Monday, May 28, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate completed Congressional action on emergency flood-relief bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on extension-work bill; now ready to go to President. House passed bill continuing RFC subsidies and agreed to resolution providing additional funds for food investigation.

HOUSE

1. EXTENSION WORK. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. 383, authorizing additional appropriations for extension work (pp. 5269-70, 5317). (For provision see Digest 104.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. SUBSIDIES. Passed with amendment S. 502, to continue RFC subsidies on rubber, meat, butter, flour, petroleum, and certain metals (pp. 5273-95).
Agreed to Rep. Sundstrom's (N.J.) amendment to relieve slaughterers of the obligation to repay subsidy payments unless convicted of willful violation of contract (pp. 5291-3).
3. EMPLOYMENT; SOCIAL SECURITY. Both Houses received the President's message urging Congress to "take emergency action to widen the coverage of unemployment compensation and to increase the amount and duration of benefits--at least for the duration of the present emergency period of reconversion"--for nonagricultural workers, Federal employees, small business workers, and maritime workers. To House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committee. (pp. 5272-3, 5304-5.)
4. FOOD INVESTIGATION. Agreed to the resolution providing \$15,000 additional for the House Special Committee Investigating Food Shortages (pp. 5267-8, 5301).
Agreed to the resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of the report of the House Special Committee Investigating Food Shortages (pp. 5268-69).
Rep. Patman, Tex., commended the food program (p. 5268).

We need a national agricultural policy, planned by Congress on a long-range basis. And we must plan now so that our farmers, who have done so much in war and in peace, can look with calmer faith toward a future in a great expanding America. Two billion dollars is a lot of money, and no doubt it is necessary to maintain parity in the post-war years, as we have provided, but it is not a solution to the farm problem. It is merely an expensive stopgap.

We must declare it as a national policy to produce fully so as to consume properly and to round out our farm program with positive legislation to assure industrial use of future surplus farm products. In only 3 years out of the past 24 have farm prices been above parity, and those 3 years were 1942, 1943, and 1944—war years when the farmer couldn't buy what he needed or wanted, no matter how good his prices or how great his efforts.

I hope the Senate will soon consider legislation making it possible for the formation of an adequate national agricultural policy that will be carried out faithfully. I stand ready to join with others of both political parties to sponsor legislation which will emphasize the need, and point to the way for an expanding use of agricultural raw materials by industry. Such a program, I am sure, will be of tremendous benefit to our entire Nation—and, ultimately, to all the nations of the world.

RETROCESSION OF SOUTH TYROL TO AUSTRIA—ADDRESS PREPARED BY SENATOR LANGER

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Retrocession of South Tyrol to Austria," prepared by him for delivery in New York City, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PUBLIC HEALTH—ADDRESS BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA

[Mr. BAILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Hon. R. Gregg Cherry, Governor of North Carolina, at the dedication of the health center at Monroe, N. C., on May 14, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

REORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT—ADDRESS BY DAVID A. SIMMONS

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Reorganization of the Federal Government," delivered by David A. Simmons, of Houston, Tex., president of the American Bar Association, which appears in the Appendix.]

BLESSED IS THE PEACEMAKER—TRIBUTE TO FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT BY FULLER WARREN

[Mr. PEPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Blessed is the Peacemaker," by Fuller Warren, a tribute to the late President Roosevelt, which appears in the Appendix.]

PLANTING BY AIRPLANE—ARTICLE BY TOM ASHLEY

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "Planting by Airplane," by Tom Ashley, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE FIRST PEACE ISSUE—EDITORIAL FROM NEW YORK TIMES

[Mr. ELLENDER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "The First Peace Issue," published in the New York Times of May 28, 1945, which appears in the Appendix.]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its read-

ing clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

DEVELOPMENT OF COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BANKHEAD submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 383) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following: "That title II of the act entitled 'An act to provide for research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work and the more complete endowment and support of land-grant colleges', approved June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 23. (a) In order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the act entitled 'An act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and all acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture', approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-343, 344-348), particularly for the further development of county extension work, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, including technical and educational assistance to farm people in improving their standards of living, in developing individual farm and home plans, better marketing and distribution of farm products, work with rural youth in 4-H Clubs and older out-of-school youth, guidance of farm people in improving farm and home buildings, development of effective program in canning, food preservation, and nutrition, and for the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the foregoing, the following sums:

"(1) \$4,500,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and each subsequent fiscal year;

"(2) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and each subsequent fiscal year; and

"(3) An additional \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and each subsequent fiscal year.

"(b) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the additional sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914 (the Smith-Lever Act), except that—

"(1) not more than 2 per centum of the sum appropriated pursuant to this section for each fiscal year shall be available for paying expenses of the Extension Service in the United States Department of Agriculture;

"(2) \$500,000 of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be allotted among

the States and the Territory of Hawaii by the Secretary of Agriculture on the basis of special needs due to population characteristics, area in relation to farm population, or other special problems, as determined by such Secretary: *Provided*, That not to exceed 10 per centum shall be allotted under this subparagraph to any one State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That these funds shall be matched by the State or Territory receiving them, on the same basis as other funds under this act; and

"(3) the remainder of the sum so appropriated for each fiscal year shall be paid to the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in the proportion that the farm population of each bears to the total farm population of the several States and Territory of Hawaii, as determined by the census of 1940.

"(c) The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, or sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work. Allotments to any State or the Territory of Hawaii for any fiscal year from the appropriations herein authorized shall be available for payment to such State or the Territory of Hawaii only if such State or the Territory of Hawaii complies, for such fiscal year, with the provisions with reference to offset of appropriations (other than appropriations under this section and section 21 of this title) for agricultural extension work."

"Sec. 2. Section 21 of such act of June 29, 1935, is amended by striking out '(other than appropriations under this section)' and inserting in lieu thereof '(other than appropriations under this section and section 23 of this title)'."

And the House agree to the same.

J. H. BANKHEAD,
THEO. G. BILBO,
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
ORVILLE ZIMMERMAN,
STEPHEN PACE,
CLIFFORD R. HOPE,
J. ROLAND KINZER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment in the nature of a substitute proposed by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] to the committee amendment on page 2, line 1.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, since the amendment was offered the Senate Committee on Appropriations met this morning and authorized me to present a modification of the pending Senate committee amendment. I shall modify the amendment, but before offering the modification I should like to proceed without interruption to make a factual statement, after which I shall be glad to yield to any Senator for any question in reference to the modified amendment, or any question relating to the business before the Senate.

Mr. President, it will be recalled that on last Thursday afternoon, after considerable discussion with respect to the pending amendment, it was suggested by

the majority leader, and concurred in by the Senate, that there should be a recess of the Senate until today in order that there might be afforded opportunity for a conference dealing with the measure before us between representatives of the Senate and representatives of the House to see whether or not there could be framed a provision which would be agreeable to both Houses and which might be presented to the Senate, and in turn to the House, after conference.

Accordingly, Mr. President, the able senior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is the ranking member on the minority side of the Senate conferees who will be appointed to handle the bill, and I met with Mr. O'NEAL, who is the ranking majority member of the House Appropriations Committee, who will be a member of the conference on the part of the House, and Mr. TABER, who is the ranking minority member of the House Appropriations Committee. We met in order that we might ascertain whether mutual and satisfactory agreement could be reached.

The Senator from New Hampshire and I laid before the House Members not only the committee amendment but also the various amendments which had been proposed, including the substitute offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], and also stated to them the various views expressed by Senators which had not taken the form of amendment.

We received a very courteous hearing from the gentleman representing the House. However, they were firm in the one conviction that the Senate should not undertake to alter the language of the House. They took the position that the Senate should not eliminate the House provision with reference to the expense allowance for Members of the House which applied, as Senators know, to Members of the House only, and should not undertake to amend that provision. I am frank to say, Mr. President, that I find myself in sympathy with that position. The House Members with whom we met said that the House should have the privilege of regulating the expense allowance for Representatives and other matters such as compensation to be paid House clerks, without any interference on the part of the Senate, and that that has been in the main, if not altogether, the rule which has been followed by the Congress. However, that may be, I am simply acquainting the Senate with the fact that the Representatives who will be House conferees apparently will not yield to any amendment by the Senate which eliminates or modifies the House provision with reference to the expense allowance for Representatives.

Then the Senator from New Hampshire and I prepared and submitted to those who will be conferees the language which I shall offer in a moment as modification of the Senate committee amendment and shall send to the desk and have read. The House Members advised us that this was a very satisfactory provision, and that if adopted by the Senate I understand they will agree to it.

After that was done the Senator from New Hampshire and I laid the modified amendment before the Senate Appropri-

ations Committee at a meeting this morning and the Senate Appropriations Committee, by an overwhelming vote, approved the amendment and authorized me to modify the Senate committee amendment.

I now offer the modification, in the form of a substitute, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read.

The CHIEF CLERK. In lieu of the committee amendment on page 2 it is proposed to insert the following:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income-tax laws the home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be his domicile in the State for which or in which he is chosen, or in the Territory or possession, as the case may be.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I shall now proceed with a presentation of the modified amendment and shall be glad to yield to any Senator for any question in reference to it. It will be noted that down to the proviso, that is, from line 3 to line 11, the provision of the modified amendment is exactly in the language of the provision that is in the House bill with reference to the expense allowance for Representatives. The only change is that the word "Senator" is substituted for "Representative." After that there follow a proviso which declares—

Provided, That for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income tax laws the home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be his domicile in the State for which or in which he is chosen, or in the Territory or possession, as the case may be.

The purpose of this modified amendment is to define the residence of a Senator and Representative as the Constitution declares it shall be, and the language inserted in the modified amendment is copied verbatim from the Constitution of the United States, because the Constitution of the United States declares that a Senator shall be elected from the "State for which he shall be chosen." It declares that a Representative shall be elected from the "State in which he shall be chosen." Therefore the Constitution fixes the residence and domicile of each Senator and Representative in the State in which or for which he has been chosen.

The further purpose of the provision is to correct what I consider to be an erroneous ruling on the part of the Bureau of Internal Revenue which has declared that none of the expenses which Senators incur in Washington are deductible because Washington is their home. The Bureau has made the same ruling with reference to Representatives.

We discussed that provision in the Senate last Thursday. I read the revenue law, and it states that all expenses

for travel, maintenance, and subsistence are deductible when incurred away from home in the discharge of one's business or profession or the functions of one's office. Therefore in this modified amendment we simply declare that the home of a Senator—referring to the language, of course, of the revenue law—instead of being in Washington, shall be where the Constitution places it, and that is in the State in which he has been elected.

Mr. President, with reference to the first provision, making an allowance of \$2,500 to assist in defraying expenses, it will be noted that the modified amendment makes this change with respect to the original amendment proposed by the Appropriations Committee of the Senate: The original amendment declared that the \$2,500 should not be regarded as gross income, and therefore should not be subject to taxation, upon the theory that the average expense of a Senator is \$2,500, that the allowance would simply be a reimbursement of expenses, and therefore ought not to be taxable, and there should be no necessity of returning it in the income tax returns, as it is not now necessary, and has not been for the past 3 years, under a modified ruling of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, to make any return whatsoever upon the mileage which a Senator or Representative receives. However, we have eliminated the provision that the \$2,500 shall not be considered as gross income. In my opinion it is gross income. In my judgment a Senator or Representative, in making his income tax return, should charge himself with the \$2,500, and then make such deductions as are allowed by law, or will be allowed after this amendment has been adopted.

Mr. President, it has been said that this is a subterfuge. It has been said that it is a back-door entrance to increased compensation. With all due respect to those who entertain that view, I differ with them. There is no subterfuge about it. The House did not indulge in any subterfuge, and, in my opinion, it did not undertake to effect a back-door entrance into an increased salary for Representatives. Both the House provision and the Senate committee amendment, as modified, clearly and unequivocally declare that this is merely an expense allowance. It is not an increase in salary.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senate should adopt the amendment now suggested, is it the purpose of the Senator to move to amend the House language so as to make it applicable in the same way to Representatives?

Mr. OVERTON. In what respect? The Senate committee amendment as modified tracks the House language.

Mr. BARKLEY. It does up to the proviso; but the House language in regard to the payment of income tax—

Mr. OVERTON. There is no such provision as that in the House language. That was merely an expression of opinion on the part of the committee making the report.

Mr. BARKLEY. It seems to me that the provision, whatever it is, about de-

ducting expenses for income-tax purposes, ought to apply to both Houses alike.

Mr. OVERTON. It does.

Mr. BARKLEY. Has the Senator examined the language of the House provision to see whether it does what he is attempting to do by this amendment?

Mr. OVERTON. The Senate committee amendment as modified tracks the House language exactly. Has the Senator before him a copy of the Senate committee amendment as modified?

Mr. BARKLEY. I have it.

Mr. OVERTON. I will read the House provision. The Senator will observe that the modified amendment is verbatim the House provision, with the sole change of the word "Senator" for "Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner." The House provision is to be found on page 19. I think I had better read both the House provision and the Senate committee amendment as modified, in order that there may be no mistake. The House provision is as follows:

There shall be paid to each Representative and Delegate, and to the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments.

The language of the modified Senate committee amendment is as follows:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments.

Therefore the language is identical.

Mr. BARKLEY. What I have reference to is the proviso in the Senate committee amendment as modified, which is not in the House provision.

Mr. OVERTON. If the Senator will follow me, the proviso relates both the Representatives and Senators.

Mr. BARKLEY. Then it would not be necessary to add it to the House language on page 19.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct. It would not be necessary because if this amendment were adopted, it would specifically cover Representatives as well as Senators.

Mr. President, in this regard we are not making a departure from other provisions contained in the revenue law, so far as my limited knowledge of revenue law will permit me to observe, and so far as the very brief period in which to make an investigation has disclosed. For example, in the revenue law there is a provision making an out-and-out allowance to judges of the Federal courts—district judges and circuit judges—of \$10 per diem for maintenance and subsistence while away from their homes in the discharge of their official duties. There is also an allowance for Army and Navy officers, for rent and maintenance, scaled according to their rank; but it is an out-and-out allowance.

Congress has gone further in this regard; it has also provided that there shall be exempt from taxation the sum of \$1,500 of the income of any one in the armed forces of the United States. Therefore

we have a precedent for fixing an expense allowance.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Is there not an outright allowance to the President of the United States of approximately \$25,000 a year for traveling expenses?

Mr. OVERTON. There is such an allowance; but I do not know its exact amount.

Mr. HATCH. I believe it is not to exceed \$2,500.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not know the exact language, but there is such an allowance. Other allowances are made in various appropriation bills. Therefore I do not think we are making a departure. At least we are not establishing a precedent when we make an allowance for congressional expenditures. It may be said that \$2,500 is too much. Some may say that it should be \$1,500, \$1,000, or \$500. But certainly we are not establishing a precedent when we undertake to say that Senators—just as the House has said with respect to Representatives—shall be given an allowance to cover their expenses. When a Senator receives such an allowance, it becomes income, and he will have to account for it, but he may deduct from it the expenses which he incurs.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I am seeking information. My chief objection was to the exemption from taxation. Suppose the expenses accounted for by a Senator equaled only \$1,500 a year.

Mr. OVERTON. Then, \$1,000 would be taxable.

Mr. HATCH. That would amount to additional compensation, and he would pay taxes on the \$1,000 just the same as any citizen would, would he?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes, because it would amount to additional income. He would just have been overpaid that much; that is all.

Mr. HATCH. But it would be subject to taxation, would it?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes. For instance, the situation would be similar to that in the case of a corporation which sent a representative to Washington or to New York. That representative would be told, "We think your expenses will amount to \$1,500. Here is \$1,500 to pay your expenses. Just keep it." If he subsequently spent only \$1,000, he should return the remaining \$500; that is to say, on his income-tax return he would account for the entire \$1,500, and then deduct the \$1,000 which he had expended, and the difference, \$500, would be income to him, and would be taxable.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is it the Senator's interpretation of this provision that if \$2,500 were to be allowed by way of expenses and if a Senator or Representative in making out his income-tax return were to account for only \$1,500 actually paid out for expenses in connection with the performance of his duties, the other \$1,000 would be considered taxable income, as it would be in the case of a person who happened to be employed as a lawyer and received a \$2,500 fee, and

after deducting \$1,500 for expenses which he incurred in earning the fee, had \$1,000 net remaining? In other words, he would be in the same category as that of a person who made \$1,000 above expenses in some private enterprise; is that correct?

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. And it would have to be accounted for as income, and he would have to pay taxes on it accordingly; would he?

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. With respect to the concluding proviso, am I correct in understanding that it is the intention of the sponsors of the amendment to provide that expenses which under existing law and regulations are regarded by the Bureau of Internal Revenue as deductible—and only those—shall be deductible?

Mr. OVERTON. I suppose it could be put that way; but the obvious intent is to have deducted only what the law authorizes to be deducted. Of course, the Bureau of Internal Revenue may misconstrue the law, and an interested person may go into court, if he desires to do so, and possibly the court may correct an erroneous ruling.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Is it the Senator's belief that living expenses in Washington should be deductible items?

Mr. OVERTON. Certainly; there is no doubt whatsoever about that.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Regardless of whether a Senator or Representative actually maintains two homes?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes, sir; regardless of that. He has his domicile in his home State, from which he is elected. Anyone who argues to the contrary argues against the provision of the Constitution of the United States. That is settled. Neither the able Senator from Wyoming, nor I, nor the Bureau of Internal Revenue, nor the United States Supreme Court, can correctly hold otherwise.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I appreciate the clearness of the Senator's statement.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator for his veiled compliment.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. As I understand the situation, the Bureau of Internal Revenue has made a ruling that being a United States Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives does not amount to being in a business, and that is one of the reasons—

Mr. OVERTON. Oh, no.

Mr. LUCAS. That is one of the reasons why Senators are not able to deduct their expenses. I have that ruling in my office.

Mr. OVERTON. Then that ruling runs counter to the express provision of the revenue law that expenses incurred in a trade or business shall include expenses incurred in the performance of the duties of any public office.

Section 48 (d) contains the following provision:

The term "trade or business" includes the performance of the functions of a public office.

Could anything be clearer than that? Mr. LUCAS. On what date was that provision made?

Mr. OVERTON. I do not know the date when it was adopted. Perhaps the able senior Senator from Georgia can advise us as to that. Let me ask him whether he knows when there was incorporated in the Internal Revenue Code the declaration that, for purposes of income tax, "the term 'trade or business' includes the performance of the functions of a public office."

Mr. GEORGE. I do not know the exact date. My first thought was that it was incorporated just a few years ago, when the question arose regarding the return of the mileage allowance. There had been two views in the Bureau of Internal Revenue. One view was that a Member of Congress should return the mileage allowance as a part of his income, and then should deduct all expenditures which he made which were essential to his visits to Washington or to his coming to Washington to attend the sessions of the Congress. The other view was that a Member of Congress should not account for the mileage allowance at all; he should not include it in his return; he simply should use it to cover the expenses which he incurred in attending the sessions of the Congress.

My recollection is that former Senator Danaher of Connecticut offered an amendment to cover the mileage situation. That must have been at least 3 or 4 years ago.

Mr. OVERTON. Since this matter has been under discussion here, I have found that it was mentioned in the committee hearing held on Thursday, May 17, but it escaped my memory for the time being. It was an amendment offered by former Senator Reed, of Pennsylvania, around 1932. I am now referring to Mr. Stam's testimony.

Mr. GEORGE. Probably that is correct. But there were two views. In one instance it was held that all Members of Congress should account for mileage as a part of their income, and then should deduct actual expenses incurred. The other view was that mileage was an allowance which would not have to be returned as income, at all.

This same issue came up again, and Senator Reed of Pennsylvania may have offered this amendment. If so, it was offered some years ago, because former Senator Reed has not been a member of this body for some time.

Mr. OVERTON. He was here when I came to the Senate in 1933. I think he served through 1934.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. There does not seem to have been any uniformity of requirement on the part of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in regard to the making out of the income-tax returns of individual Senators. We all know that every year the Treasury sends over to the Senate Office Building—and perhaps to the House Office Building as well—one of its tax men to make out our income-tax returns. That is done for convenience, and I presume in the interest of accuracy. While we write the tax

laws, very few of us feel that we can make out our own returns, no matter how simple they may be. I assume that my income-tax return is about as simple as any of the income-tax returns which are filed by Members of the Senate. In one case one of the tax experts to whom I have referred required me to charge \$351 a year for one trip from my State to the city of Washington and return. When I was not in position to tell him that I had expended that much money on the trip, I was required to make up the difference and add it to my income. Another tax expert subsequently said, "We will charge this to your income, but mark it off as having been expended." As a matter of fact, all of us, especially those who live within a reasonable distance of Washington, know that not all the travel in which we indulge in connection with official business is covered by our travel allowance. I have frequently made trips from Washington to my home in Kentucky in the interest of my constituents and have paid my own expenses. If I had been in Washington during a session and had gone to Kentucky to deal with some problem concerning tobacco, strawberries, or the OPA, for example, I would have paid my own expenses. I have never been able to induce anyone to give me an allowance on account of such expenditures.

The amendment which the Senator has submitted, which provides that a deduction may be made, and which fixes the situs of our residence as in the State in which we have been elected, may or may not change the situation. I do not know whether it changes it. There is not much difference whether we come to Washington on official business or do not come on official business. During a recess of Congress we could, of course, refuse to go to our States if we were called, but if our people were interested in something here and we came to Washington at our own expense for the purpose of looking after the interests of our constituents, we would be put to legitimate expenses. So, whether our residence is in the State in which we were elected or in Washington under the interpretation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, I assume that whether we would be allowed expenses would depend on which way we were traveling. I have never been able to get the Bureau to allow me to make a deduction of those expenses in my income tax, no matter whether I was going or coming.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not think there can be any difficulty in interpreting the law.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, the addition of the language concerning the functions of a public office came about as a result of a controversy between the Finance Committee and certain representatives of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and the language was written into the act in 1934. I believe the original provision to which the Senator has referred, that is the whole of it, permitting a deduction for expense incurred in connection with a trade or a business, has been in the statute much longer.

The words "public office" were inserted, I had recalled, at the insistence, primarily, of the former Senator from Connect-

icut, and the code would indicate that they were inserted in 1939. However, I find that the amendment was adopted in 1934 at the instance of former Senator Reed, as the Senator from Louisiana has indicated. My understanding is that at this time a Senator has a perfect right to deduct actual expenditures incurred not in coming from his home to the Capitol but any expenditures to which he may be put by way of taxi, or otherwise, in traveling to any governmental department at a location away from the Capitol when engaged in any official business for the Government.

Mr. OVERTON. Yes; and for telephone charges and items of that nature.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator. He is absolutely correct with regard to the date which he gave. Since he started speaking I checked the statute which shows that the amendment, as the Senator from Georgia has said, was adopted in 1934.

If I may invite the attention of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] to the point which he was making, I do not believe there could be any question as to the proper interpretation of this amendment with reference to the domicile of a Senator and a Representative if it were adopted. The internal revenue law includes the following provision:

All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered; travel expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in pursuit of a trade or business.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Does the Senator believe that that language includes Federal officers?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes. The code declares that trade or business includes the performance of a public office. Therefore, it is just as though the language read: "Travel expenses while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business, or in the discharge of the functions of a public office." So I do not believe there can be any question whatever about the deductibility of all expenses incurred for maintenance and lodging.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAGNUSON in the chair). Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Last Thursday I submitted two or three amendments to the pending bill. I did so under a misapprehension of a rule which had been adopted by the Committee on Appropriations. I find that the following rule for the guidance of the members of the committee in handling bills on the floor of the Senate was submitted by the chairman and adopted:

Any member or ex officio member of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate who has in charge an appropriation bill is hereby authorized and directed to make points of order against any amendment offered in violation of the Senate rules on the floor of the Senate to such appropriation bill.

That rule was adopted on Friday, December 18, 1931; Seventy-second Congress, first session.

Manifestly the amendments which I submitted are in violation of the rule, and, therefore, I shall not press them. I am very sorry that I cannot do so. The amendments are very worthy, but I do not want to be put in the position of violating a rule of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

I thank the Senator from Louisiana very much for the privilege of making this statement.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator from Tennessee is very welcome.

Mr. President, allow me to say in conclusion that I do not think there need be any extended argument on this question. Senators themselves are experts in the matter. Any Senator who has been a Member of the body for more than a year has had ample opportunity to know what his expenses are and to understand the reasonableness of the proposal which is being made. We do not need the testimony of representatives of various departments, or testimony from the public in general. I think we are in better position to determine the question than is anyone else. I know that a variety of suggestions have been made in connection with the matter. I am hopeful that the committee amendment will be agreed to because, while it may not meet exactly the situation, I believe it is worthy of consideration and that it should be agreed to. If this amendment is reasonably fair and reasonably just I think that the Senate should adopt it. I think we ought to take the view the able Senator from Mexico [Mr. Hatch] has just intimated that possibly he might take, that is, while the amendment now proposed is not exactly what his amendment calls for, yet it is a sufficiently reasonable approach to his amendment for him to raise, as I understand, no further objection to it. If I am in error the Senator can correct me later.

Mr. President, let me say in conclusion that I hope we are not going to get into a row between the two Houses. If we undertake to modify the provision placed in the bill by the House, we are going to be brought face to face with very strong opposition on the part of the House conferees and, I think, on the part of the House itself. The House has expressed its view. The amendment now before the Senate is not an unreasonable provision. It is in line with what the revenue law allows to businessmen in trade and professions, to corporations, and generally to employees of the executive departments and of the judiciary.

Why should we stand here isolated and alone and not undertake to do what we do for every Government employee, what we do for every corporation, and what we do for every businessman? Are we going to stand back simply because we are afraid that some newspaper may come out in open criticism of us? I think the value the public is going to place upon the Senate is not the value according to some editorial writer's opinion but the value the Senate places upon itself. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to meet any criticism, because the criticism will be unjust.

I hope, Mr. President, that the committee amendment will be adopted.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. LUCAS. If the language of the amendment down to line 11, starting with the proviso, were stricken from the bill, that would leave, as I understand, a salary of a Senator just as it is, \$10,000 a year, and it would then give him the right to deduct all legitimate expenses from his income tax returns. Am I correct in that?

Mr. OVERTON. I think not. A Senator would not be able to deduct any expenses here in Washington.

Mr. LUCAS. I am saying that if we leave the proviso in the amendment and take that solely—

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator means to leave that in.

Mr. LUCAS. Yes; to leave that solely as the language the Senate would adopt, a Senator would then have a salary of \$10,000 and be able to deduct his expenses from his income tax returns the same as any other individual.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct. I shall not argue it any further; but I think the Senate would still be discriminating against itself as compared to business generally.

Mr. LUCAS. That may be true, but Senators would be increasing their income. They would be placing themselves in line with businessmen who have the right to deduct from their income tax payments expenses incurred in their business.

It seems to me—and I do not think it can be successfully answered—that if we give ourselves \$2,500 additional expense allowance, and then say that we are entitled to deduct \$2,500 of expenses from our income tax returns, provided the Internal Revenue Bureau can be convinced that they are legitimate expenses, we are getting \$10,000 plus \$2,500. Any way it may be figured, certainly it is an additional \$2,500 to the salary of a Senator.

The difficulty that occurs to me in voting upon a measure of this kind is what the repercussion is going to be, not from the standpoint of editorial writers but from the standpoint of those in this country who are now clamoring for higher wages and higher ceilings for their products. If we adopt this amendment, we jeopardize the efficacy of the Little Steel formula. I do not see how I could conscientiously vote myself an additional \$2,500, and that is exactly what would be the result without doing likewise to every wage group in America.

Mr. OVERTON. Let me interrupt the Senator to ask, Was the Little Steel formula broken when we allowed \$1,500 of nontaxable income to everyone in the armed forces?

Mr. LUCAS. Maybe we have broken the Little Steel formula in some cases, but if it had to be broken, in my judgment, the Army was the best place to break it.

Mr. OVERTON. That covers a great many more personnel than 96 Senators.

Mr. LUCAS. The Little Steel formula has had some pretty close calls and maybe it has been broken by subterfuge, we will say, but certainly, in my opinion, no

Senator is going to be able to stand on this floor and make a logical argument as to why the Little Steel formula should not be thrown wide open in the event this amendment is adopted.

Mr. OVERTON. If I may interrupt the Senator, that argument could have been made long ago; it could have been made—

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President—

Mr. OVERTON. Wait a moment, please. It could have been advanced when we made the allowances to all men in the armed forces, the officers of the armed forces, under the Navy and War Departments, and gave them a rental allowance and maintenance. But no Senator rose on this floor and said it was breaking the Little Steel formula.

Mr. LUCAS. That is true, but—

Mr. OVERTON. The same argument could have been made when we stood here session after session and voted a hundred million dollars a year for communications and travel expenses for employees of the Government.

I will tell the Senator what is the trouble with the United States Senate, and I will be frank about it. When we vote a hundred million dollars to tens of thousands of Government employees we are gaining favor with tens of thousands of voters; but when we vote one dollar or a hundred dollars to a United States Senator we are gaining favor only with ourselves, and we are apt to incur the displeasure of the misinformed voter. That is all there is to it. That is the reason why we have these minority groups. We do not always agree with minority groups but we yield to the pressure. Why do we yield to the pressure? Because the controlling votes, the balance of power, is in this minority group and that minority group, and so we go along.

Mr. President, so far as I am concerned, I am not going to yield to that argument. I do not think it is an argument that ought to appeal to the United States Senate.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator from Louisiana yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I have the floor.

Mr. OVERTON. When did the Senator from Illinois get the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has the floor. Does he yield, and if so to whom?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield first to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I may point out to the Senators who have raised the question that if in the mind of any Senator it would be unethical to accept this expense money, then he would have a very simple recourse. If the amendment should be adopted, he should not accept the money. I would go so far as to say that if any Member of the United States Senate opposes the amendment in principle—and he must oppose it in principle or he could not vote against it—then in order to be consistent he should not accept any funds from it for expenses if the amendment should be adopted. I should like to hear a list of names of Senators read on the floor of the Senate from time to time who oppose this amendment and then accept such expense money if the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. OVERTON. There is a great deal of force in the argument of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I should like the floor in my own right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana has not yielded the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Louisiana yield to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. OVERTON. I am very glad, indeed, to yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. As I stated a few days ago, I objected to the committee amendment for several reasons. First, in my opinion, it would increase the incomes of Senators—I said "compensation," and the Senator corrected me and said "income." Whatever we call it, in my opinion, it would increase the incomes of Senators without saying so. By that statement I cast no reflection on the committee or on the language the committee employed. That was my interpretation. I think I said that I had believed for a long time that the incomes of Members of Congress should be increased, but that I thought whatever increase was made should be openly and frankly made. That was my first objection.

Mr. OVERTON. May I interrupt the Senator on the first point before he proceeds to the second?

Mr. HATCH. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. It does increase the income, but does not allow Senators to keep the increase. It increases the income for one purpose, that is, to enable a Senator to meet the expenses of his office, and if he does not expend it in meeting the expenses of his office, he must return it in his income-tax return.

Mr. HATCH. That was my second point. I objected strenuously to the Senate increasing the incomes of Senators by any device and not making them subject to taxation. Under the original committee amendment I think that is exactly what was done.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. That is the point I wanted to be sure of. Under the amendment now proposed that has been corrected.

Mr. OVERTON. That has been corrected.

Mr. HATCH. There is no blanket exemption from taxation?

Mr. OVERTON. None whatsoever.

Mr. HATCH. Whatever amounts to a net increase in salary, or compensation, or income, whatever we may call it, will be subject to taxation?

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. HATCH. Those were the two points I wanted cleared up. I still say to the Senator from Louisiana that I think I shall insist on the substitute which I offered last week. I shall modify it as the Senator modified his proposal, except that I shall insist that there should appear the language "for the purpose of increasing the compensation of Senators," because I am quite sure that is the purpose, and I think we should say so.

There is one other point about which I wish to ask the Senator from Louisiana.

The committee amendment which he has offered and modified is an amendment in lieu of the committee amendment on page 2. On page 2, beginning in line 11—and this is merely technical, but I wondered why the Senator left out the provision—the committee provides for appropriating a certain sum to cover the payments. The Senator has left that out of his amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. It is in line 7 of the modified amendment.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator just changed it. I did not see that. He has the same language there. I wondered why he had omitted it.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I shall detain the Senate for just a few moments. Really, I had not expected to participate in the debate, but in view of statements made by the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from New Hampshire, I feel compelled to reply briefly.

I definitely believe that public servants in Washington are underpaid. There is little question about that, in my mind. During a conference last week I stated that I would rather vote for a provision to pay Senators \$15,000 a year, permitting them to come in the same category with all other taxpayers, than to vote for what I believe to be a pure subterfuge in connection with the original amendment offered by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. President, it makes no difference what Senators may term it, the pending proposal represents an increase in our salaries of \$2,500 a year. I would vote for a provision which would leave the salary as it is and permit a Senator to deduct his legitimate expenses in connection with official business, just as any other business or professional man is permitted to do under the law. I hope that some day I may be able to stand on the floor of the Senate and vote for an increase in the salaries of Senators. I am not afraid to stand up and be counted, and the argument made by the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire about having a roll call, or about what anyone should do with the money if he voted "no" on this kind of a provision, does not frighten me at all.

I repeat what I stated before, that Senators are underpaid, and the only point I am making at this time is whether or not this is the hour to increase the salaries of Members of Congress or whether this is the proper method of approach. I am constantly thinking about inflation. I see the specter of that economic evil upon every hand. I saw it in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in connection with the special investigation on the price-control bill. I know some special groups in this country which would like to see the price-control law repealed. If that should happen, sooner or later we would have the inflation which we all dread so much.

Mr. President, if this is not an invitation to inflation, I do not know anything about the question. If the Senate can take the position that Members of Congress are entitled to increased salaries at this hour, then there is not a single

group in America which cannot take a similar position, and deservedly so. I cannot and will not speak for the House of Representatives—that is a matter which they will have to decide—they are the judge of their own compensation—I shall not interfere with that prerogative.

I know how difficult it is to get along in Washington under present conditions, but if I were given the right to deduct reasonable expenses, which should be done, and which should have been considered as a legal right by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, I could get along until the emergency is over. When the emergency is over, I shall join with anyone in increasing the salaries of United States Senators to \$15,000 because they are entitled to it. I am only making the point at this moment that in my opinion this is not the time to do that, not that I do not think it is right and just, not that I do not think that Members of Congress are entitled to it, but I believe we would bring economic repercussions beyond anything we now contemplate or comprehend. I am not going to have that responsibility upon me. I honestly feel that way about it.

It is not a question of my catering to some special group. I have been able to stand on my own feet in the United States Senate, just as has the Senator from Louisiana. I know how independent he is. One of the primary reasons why I am a Senator of the United States is because of the independent attitude I have assumed on important public questions since I have been a Member of this legislative body.

Mr. OVERTON. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him, I would not criticize the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LUCAS. Perhaps it was the Senator from New Hampshire. I thought there was an implication that the Senator from Illinois was taking a position upon this important matter because of certain outside special pressure groups. I wish to deny any intention of so doing. That thought is wholly extraneous insofar as I am concerned. I am making my position clear upon this issue because of what I seriously consider will be its inflationary effect upon the country, and am certain that I am not wrong in this premise.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Senator from Illinois has on more than one occasion referred to the inflationary effect of this provision if adopted. It is my understanding that the Senator means, of course, that it will be inflationary because of the increased volume of money put into circulation by the appropriation. That amount, Mr. President, is a small amount, two or three hundred thousand dollars. But I think the Senator participated in approving a bill—I know he did not object to its passage by the Senate about 10 days ago—increasing the amount to be paid to Federal employees by about \$475,000,000, a permanent increase. I heard no objection from him or any other Senator that such action would set loose inflationary winds in this country.

Mr. LUCAS. The Senator from Alabama, of course, is trying to interpret what I mean by inflation, and he is trying to give the Senate and the country the impression that I do not know much about the subject I am discussing because of the small amount it is proposed to increase our salaries. My dear friend has completely missed the point I make. Senators will find upon investigation of the pay raise to Federal employees that practically all of them are under the \$5,000 limit, and the Congress froze the salaries of everyone over \$5,000. True it is, however, that the freezing provision has been slightly violated. We have increased the pay of some officers and in so doing have violated the law which we passed some time ago in order to keep down the very thing I am now thinking about.

Mr. President, I repeat what I said before. Once we take the lead in increasing our salaries at this time, there will be no reason any Senator can present why any other groups in America, and especially the white-collared group and the laboring men of this country, should not have their wages increased commensurate with what we are here now doing. Once we start increasing wages, once we start the spiral of inflation—and that is what I am talking about—I do not think we can stop it. That is why, at this time, I am against the proposal which is now before the Senate.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, last Thursday I submitted a substitute for the committee amendment, and in submitting it at that time I think I made my position quite clear. There will be no occasion to reiterate what I said last Thursday. I desire to say, however, that I fully appreciate the situation in which the Appropriations Committee found itself because of the conflict, perhaps, between the two branches of Congress, the House already having adopted a provision which the Senate Appropriations Committee did not feel like amending or changing. But as I said then, I was not, and am not now, satisfied with the committee amendment. Therefore I offered the substitute for the purpose of expressing clearly and in plain language what we were trying to do.

Mr. President, I am now going to modify the substitute which I offered on Thursday to meet the amendment which has been offered by the committee this morning. I had better read my modified substitute because the language of the modification is in my own writing, and I am afraid the clerk might find difficulty in reading it. The substitute, as modified, which I now offer in lieu of the committee amendment, as modified, is as follows:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2, 1945, an allowance of \$2,500 per annum for the purpose of increasing the income of Senators—

I have changed the word "compensation" to "income," because the Senator from Louisiana seemed to make a distinction between the two words. I make none; I think it is increased income, and I think we ought to say so—

to defray expenses incurred in the discharge of official duties—

I think that ought to be done.

Then I add this language which does not appear in the committee amendment or in the modification thereof: and until a general readjustment of salaries, retirement pay, and expenses can be made.

Of course that has no effect on this particular question, but it is an open invitation to the proper committees of the Congress to consider the whole question of salaries and of retirement pay which I think ought to be provided by the Congress, and also expenses, and to report a general bill dealing with the entire question, which I think ought to be done at the earliest possible moment.

That language is inserted to show not only to ourselves but to the public that this is merely a temporary thing we are doing here today. It does not meet the problem of salaries for Members of Congress or for retirement pay or expenses. It is certainly a make-shift measure, to say the least. I should like to see the whole subject gone into thoroughly and a wise provision adopted which would adequately pay Senators, and would provide for their old age after they have retired from this body, not excessive in either case.

Then my amendment follows the exact language now included in the committee amendment—

Provided, That for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income-tax laws—

I am now modifying my original amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the Senator from New Mexico strike out the language beginning at the end of line 5 on page 1 to the conclusion of his original amendment?

Mr. HATCH. Yes, I strike that all out, and I insert new language at the end of line 5. In line 5 following the period I strike out beginning with the word "actual" down to and including the word "purposes", and the period in line 2 on page 2. Then I insert the language of the proviso in the modified committee amendment, after which I include the language of my original amendment beginning in line 2 on page 2 down to and including line 6, the language making the appropriation, which appears in lines 7 to 11 of the modified committee amendment.

As I said, Mr. President, I am offering this language perhaps as a partial solution of the problem with which the committee was confronted, not only in trying to provide compensation or income for Senators, but also to meet the situation which exists between the two Houses.

Frankly, Mr. President, I am not pleased with my substitute. It is not my idea of how the thing should be done, and certainly it is not in my opinion adequate, because it does not cover the entire subject as I think it should be covered.

Mr. President, I shall not assume to belabor the point. Senators may vote or do just as they please with respect to it.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so I may ask him a question for clarification?

Mr. HATCH. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. There is not any substantial difference between the amendment offered by the Senator and the committee amendment as modified—

Mr. HATCH. The substantial difference is that at the beginning of my amendment I used the language "for the purpose of increasing the income, to defray expenses."

Mr. OVERTON. That is the Senator's statement, if I may say so. The income of Senators is not increased \$2,500 by allowing them that amount for expenses because they have to deduct from the \$2,500 the expenses they incur, and the increase is whatever is saved out of the \$2,500. That is where the increase comes in. But it is erroneous to say that the income of Senators would be increased by \$2,500 if they were allowed \$2,500 to pay their expenses. Their income would be increased only by the difference between \$2,500 and the expenses, and if the expenses should exceed \$2,500 their income would not be increased at all. With all due respect for the Senator from New Mexico, I think if his amendment should be adopted it would constitute an erroneous statutory declaration.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from Louisiana may be entirely correct, or he may be entirely erroneous, even as I may be.

Mr. OVERTON. Certainly I may be.

Mr. HATCH. The point is simply this: If we allow \$2,500 a year, and a Senator spends only \$1,500 for expenses, we have increased his net income \$1,000 a year.

Mr. OVERTON. But not \$2,500.

Mr. HATCH. No; but I say in my amendment "for the purpose of increasing the income" and to defray expenses. To whatever extent we increase the income, whether it is \$1 or \$2,500, the income is increased in that amount, and I wish to say so. The Senator has met perhaps my chief objection, in that he makes the net income subject to taxation.

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator from New Mexico yield?

Mr. HATCH. I am ready to yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The modified amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico, in the nature of a substitute for the modified committee amendment on page 2, line 1, will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In lieu of the committee amendment on page 2, line 1, it is proposed to insert the following:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2, 1945, an allowance of \$2,500 per annum for the purpose of increasing the income of Senators, to defray expenses in-

curred in the discharge of official duties and until a general readjustment of salaries, retirement pay, and expenses can be made: *Provided*, That for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income-tax laws the home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be his domicile in the State for which or in which he is chosen, or in the Territory or possession, as the case may be. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$358,667, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] in the nature of a substitute for the modified committee amendment on page 2, line 1.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, my question has been answered. I wish to find out the status of the Senator's amendment in the nature of a substitute, because I desire to make the point of order that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. I understand that the amendment is now before the Senate, and my point of order should be in order. I should like to make the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico has the floor.

Mr. HATCH. I have no objection to yielding for that purpose. If the Senator wishes to make the point of order, I think he is entitled to make it. I yield the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the substitute amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico is legislation on an appropriation bill. Not only is it legislation on an appropriation bill, but this amendment is a revenue measure which has not been considered by the House. I do not claim to be an expert on the Constitution. I know that we have a great many constitutional lawyers and experts in this body. However, the first paragraph of section 7 of Article 1 of the Constitution reads as follows:

Any bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

The point is that House bill 3109 was not a revenue measure when it came from the House. It had no revenue references in it whatsoever. We might as well take any House bill on the calendar and make a revenue measure of it. I notice on the calendar House bill 1793, Calendar No. 71. We might as well take that bill and make it a revenue measure in the Senate, if we can do what the amendment now pending would do. While I am not making a point of order on the constitutional question, I am making the point of order that this amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, in considering the pending amendment, the effect of which is to increase the present

salary of United States Senators from \$10,000 to \$12,500, and in reaching a decision thereon, I entertain certain very definite convictions which control me in every vote. In every vote which I cast on the floor of the Senate I must first account to the people of Mississippi, who elected me, and whom I represent as their hired man; secondly, I must account to my country, as an American citizen; third, I must account to my conscience, with which I must always keep company; and fourth, I must account to my God, to whom I must finally account for everything I do.

My conviction with respect to elective office in our representative form of government is to this effect—

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to have the Chair pass upon the question as to whether the point of order raised by the Senator from Colorado should be decided by the Chair before we proceed with the debate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is ready to rule. As the Chair understood, the Senator from New Mexico yielded to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I yield the floor. I am in no particular hurry to have the Chair rule, except that the Chair should rule before any action is taken by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will be ready to rule on the point of order of the Senator from Colorado in a moment. In the meantime, the Chair recognizes the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I shall be glad to finish what I have to say, if the Senator has no objection. I shall consume only a few minutes.

My conception of an elective officer under our representative scheme of government is this: When I, as a citizen, announce for public office and go before the electorate and beg them for their votes, and they decide in my favor, I consider that the conclusion of a solemn and binding contract of service for a definite term of years. In 1934, as well as in 1940, I vigorously sought a contract with the people of Mississippi to represent them in the Senate. In each case I was elected. At the time I knew what the salary was. The people of my State knew what the salary was. It was \$10,000 a year and mileage two ways.

Mr. HATCH. Did the Senator say "mileage two ways"?

Mr. BILBO. To and fro.

Mr. HATCH. Not two times.

Mr. BILBO. No; mileage to and fro, for each session of the Congress.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BILBO. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. The Senator vigorously asserts that he knew what the salary was when he was elected, and that he did not think it ought to be increased. I ask him if he did not also know what the compensation of clerks allowed him was, and if he has not since voted to increase that compensation?

Mr. BILBO. I shall answer the Senator's question. I am not arguing whether an increase in Senators' salaries is justifiable or not. That is not what I am arguing. The point I make is that I accepted this term of employment at a fixed salary of \$10,000, and it is my conviction and my feeling that I would have no right to cast my vote to increase my salary for this term; that I would have no right to put my hand into the Public Treasury and take out \$5,000 for this year and next year—\$2,500 a year—and thus add to my salary, when I was elected by the people of my State to serve at a fixed salary.

If this amendment is adopted and becomes the law and if I go before the people of my State next year, as I propose to do, and if I am reelected with the understanding that my salary will be \$12,500, in 1947 I will accept that salary.

The Senate may adopt this amendment if it wishes to do so, of course, but I will vote against it.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BILBO. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. What about a Senator whose reelection does not occur until 5 years after the provision becomes the law?

Mr. HATCH. In that connection let me say that the Senator from Mississippi would be in a very enviable position.

Mr. OVERTON. He would be receiving the increased salary, but other Senators would not.

Mr. HATCH. Oh, yes.

Mr. OVERTON. In other words, Senators who were recently elected would not receive the increase in salary.

Mr. HATCH. That would ease the conscience, perhaps, of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I have nothing in the world to do with the consciences of others. My point is that no Senator could conscientiously accept the proposed increase in salary for the term for which he has been elected. But if I am elected in 1946 and if I return to the Senate in 1947, I shall then feel justified in accepting the increased salary, if the Senate votes for it. But I will not vote for it.

Let me say further that, knowing that my salary has been considerably cut down since I was elected by the enactment of the last income tax law, under which the Government is now taking more than \$2,000 a year out of my salary, nevertheless I propose to accept my lot and pay my share and suffer and pay the price of this war along with the 3,000,000 other Government employees who have likewise been assessed increased income taxes as a result of the necessities of the war; and I shall pay mine without complaint, and I shall continue to stint and to live upon whatever is left until I am reelected by my people. The Senate can adopt the amendment if it wishes to do so, but I will not accept one cent of the money until 1947. I will leave the \$5,000 in the Treasury to help pay the debt resulting from this tremendous war. That is all I have to say.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I speak upon the amendment and the substitute so that my position may be clear. Last

week when I tried to obtain a yea-and-nay vote on the question whether a married woman employed by the Federal Government shall have a 60-day leave of absence with pay at the time of confinement when she is giving birth to a child the privilege of having such a yea-and-nay vote was denied me. Only nine Senators of all who were on this floor raised their hands in favor of having the Senate recorded on that question by a yea-and-nay vote.

In connection with the pending bill and the pending amendment, Mr. President, I notice that when the question was before the House of Representatives the Members of the House had no yea-and-nay vote, either. For fear that there may be no yea-and-nay vote in the Senate on this question, I shall make my own position very clear, indeed.

I am opposed to the original language as set forth on page 19, which has been read. I am opposed to the amendment to the language which was submitted this morning by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], and I am also opposed to the substitute proposed by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH]. Mr. President, in my judgment, the language in its original form cannot be amended in any way, shape, or manner so that I can possibly support it.

As I view the situation, a Senator is an employee of the people who elected him. He is merely a hired man of the people of his State and of the country as a whole. Therefore he is in exactly the same class as is any other Federal employee.

What is the record with respect to Federal employees? They have not been given an increase in basic pay since 1925. The other day in the Civil Service Committee I tried to make it possible for Federal employees to be granted an increase of 25 percent in their basic pay, and I could not even get a second to my proposal. I tried to get them overtime pay at the rate of time and a half. While the bill which was being considered by the committee provided for compensation at the rate of time and a half, it was conceded that it was only time and one-twelfth. Yet, I could not get a second to my motion.

The other day, in the Civil Service Committee, I tried to get an increase in pay for night workers. I tried to get a differential for them of 15 percent so that a person working during the graveyard shift, as it is called, would receive 15 percent more compensation. Yet, I could not get a second to my proposal.

In the same committee I tried to get overtime pay for those who work on holidays. Federal employees who work on New Year's, Christmas, the Fourth of July, Memorial Day, and so forth, receive common ordinary pay. They do not receive double pay, time and a half pay, or time and one-twelfth pay. Yet, I could not get a second to my motion.

I have already related my experience when upon this floor only nine Senators joined in the request for a yea-and-nay vote in connection with the proposal to grant 60 days time with pay to married women who were about to become mothers.

Mr. President, a wife of a man in the service, who is about to give birth to a child, is called upon to live on 93 cents a day. Think of it—93 cents a day. That is all she gets; only 93 cents a day. No Member on this floor is trying to see that she gets \$1.93. I remember very clearly that when I tried to get the pay of soldiers increased from \$50 a month I was unable to get a showing of hands for a roll-call vote upon that occasion. The only Senators who offered any support to my effort in the form of a speech at that time was the distinguished former Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] and the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE].

Mr. President, if the tax ruling about which we have heard so much upon the floor of the Senate, which has been hashed and rehashed by the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] is wrong, I may say that it was supported by the Board of Tax Appeals year in and year out for many years. If the ruling is not correct, why has it not been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States? The very fact that no Senator or Representative has ever appealed it gives support to the belief that, in my opinion, at least, the ruling was correct. It it was wrong it could have been appealed.

If an employee who comes from the State of Wisconsin, from the State of Vermont, or from the State of North Dakota to Washington and works for the Government may not deduct from his income tax return any part of his expense incurred in living, I submit, Mr. President, that a Representative or a Senator is exactly in the same category. If a farmer from my State should be invited to Washington to perform work in the Department of Agriculture and not be allowed to deduct legitimate expenses in connection with temporarily moving to Washington, then certainly the Senators from North Dakota should not deduct similar expenses.

I wish to make my position very clear. I am opposed to every paragraph, every sentence, every line, every comma, and every period contained in either the original language, the amendment, or the substitute amendment. I sincerely hope that if there are Members on this floor who can in good conscience vote to increase their compensation, no matter under what guise they may do so, while wives of servicemen have to live on 93 cents a day, and servicemen may receive only \$50 a month in compensation, those Senators are welcome to take that position, but I ask that they go on record by a yea-and-nay vote on this very important legislation.

Mr. MORSE addressed the Chair.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, has the Chair ruled on the point of order made by the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON]?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No; the Chair has not yet ruled. The Senator from Colorado is not now in the chamber. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and after the Senator from Colorado has returned to the chamber the Chair will rule on the point of order.

The Senator from Oregon has the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I regret that I deem it necessary to speak a second time on this very important amendment.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield in order that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	Pepper
Bailey	Hatch	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hayden	Saltonstall
Barkley	Hickenlooper	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hoey	Smith
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Briggs	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Buck	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Bushfield	Lucas	Tobey
Butler	McKellar	Wagner
Capper	McMahon	Walsh
Cordon	Magnuson	White
Donnell	Moore	Wiley
Ellender	Morse	Willis
Fulbright	Myers	Wilson
George	O'Daniel	Young
Gerry	O'Mahoney	
Green	Overt	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] are visiting battlefields in Europe.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business for the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent on official business for the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, is in-

specting the Philippine Islands and therefore is necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of the Mead committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of a subcommittee of the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-two Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as I stated, I regret very much that I deem the principles involved in the pending amendment so vital to the economic stabilization program of the Government as to require me, as a matter of public duty, to speak further on the subject. I spoke at some length on it last Thursday afternoon. Over the week end I checked the matter with certain public members of the War Labor Board and with officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau, which agencies have authority and jurisdiction over the stabilizing of wages and salaries during the war period. The representatives of both those agencies informed me that if the same type of proposal as is involved in the amendment under discussion were made by an American business or corporation it would be the ruling of those agencies that the proposal would violate the wage-stabilization program of the Government and would have to be denied. Hence, the major premise which I shall seek to defend throughout my discussion of this amendment is that if business attempted to do exactly the same thing the Senate of the United States is attempting to do by this measure the stabilization authorities of the Government would rule that an attempt to increase the income of workers and salaried officials by an expense account not heretofore paid would constitute a violation of the wage and salary stabilization program.

Further, I desire to defend to the best of my ability the premise that if we adopt the proposed amendment we are going to endanger the wartime stabilization

program of the Government; we are going seriously to embarrass the War Labor Board and the Internal Revenue Bureau, and in my judgment, before we get through with it we will embarrass the President of the United States. I think the President is entitled to the support of this body in maintaining existing essential wartime stabilization controls, because we can lose the war on the home front if we do not do everything within our power as a Congress to check at all times the dangers of inflation.

It has been said in the debate today that the adoption of this small increase so far as the money is concerned will not in and of itself cause inflation. That is quite true. It is not the amount of money involved in this amendment that will have an inflationary effect, but it is the Nation-wide example that will be set by the Senate of the United States if we adopt this amendment which will have serious inflationary effects.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. There is one thing which has perplexed and bothered me about this whole matter. The Senator referred to the Senate of the United States. Probably the Senate is going to reject his amendment. I rather think so. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the House has already adopted the provision, and it is going to remain in the bill regardless of what we do with the pending amendment. What effect will that have? The House of Representatives, 435 Members, are going to receive this \$2,500 a year for increased expenses, or whatever we may call it, but 96 Members of the Senate will not receive it. Is it not the tail wagging the dog in that respect? I am really concerned about that.

Mr. MORSE. I appreciate the parliamentary delicacies involved. I think I understand, as does the Senator from New Mexico, that if we do not accede to the House provision we will at least violate long-established practice in the Congress of the United States. In fact, I think the language used by one speaker today was that if we do not go along with the House bill we will be involved in a row with the House.

Mr. HATCH. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. That is not the point. The point is that the House provision is in the bill as a part of the bill, and, so far as I can see, it is going to remain in the bill, regardless of what the Senate does. What effect will that have?

Mr. MORSE. I was about to make the point, in reply to the statement made by one of the Senators in the debate today that unless we vote for this amendment we will find ourselves in a row with the House—and I certainly would not like to find us in a row with the House. However, as between rowing with the House and protecting the wartime economic stabilization program of this Government, I am ready to row with the House over the matter, because I think if the provision remains in the bill, then we will endanger the economic stabilization

program, and I shall not vote for the bill with the House provision in it.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I think the Senator misunderstood my point. I am not raising the question of a row with the House. I do not see how there will be a row. What the Senate is to do this afternoon is to vote whether it will be on an equal footing with the House. The House has already adopted this provision, and, so far as I can learn, the provision will remain in the bill, and with all due respect to the Senator, whether he votes for it or against it, I am quite sure the provision will become law. So what we are going to have as a net result is that the House of Representatives, 435 Members, will receive \$2,500 for expenses, and 96 Senators are not going to receive that amount. Where will we be? That is what I am trying to find out.

Mr. MORSE. I do not agree with the Senator from New Mexico that the House provision will necessarily remain in the bill. I have great confidence in the Members of the House, and I am inclined to believe—at least I wish to hope, and I shall continue to so hope until the House demonstrates to me that my hopes are not well founded—that when the Senate does what I think it should do, namely, vote down the amendment proposed in regard to the Senate allowance, and then, after that vote has become a matter of record, refer the whole matter to the House for further conference, the House will recede from its position.

Mr. HATCH. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. From a parliamentary standpoint—and if I am wrong in this I should like to be corrected—the House provision will not even be in conference. Am I correct in that, I ask the majority leader?

Mr. BARKLEY. I would state to both Senators that I think it is generally understood that, from a parliamentary standpoint, if the Senate defeats the proposal now before it, and no change is made in the House provision, and the bill goes back to the House and is sent to conference, the provision will not be in conference, and if the conferees made any change in it, it would be subject to a point of order in either House. So that there will be no chance to change the House provision after the bill shall leave the Senate.

Mr. MORSE. If that be the parliamentary situation, Mr. President, I think it is all the more important that the Senate of the United States strike a blow this afternoon in defense of sound stabilization for the rest of the war, and leave the House then to assume its own responsibility for violating our wartime stabilization program. I still think, however, that when the Senate upholds the stabilization program by voting down the amendment there will be those in the House who will at least desire to seek further consideration of the House provision, by proper parliamentary tactics. I cannot believe and refuse to believe that a majority of the Members of the House will want their action to stand once they fully realize that their proposal violates the policies of the War

Labor Board and the Bureau of Internal Revenue as to wartime wage and salary controls applicable to our citizens generally.

* Now, Mr. President, dry as it may be, nevertheless I think it is important that we get into the RECORD a little wartime history so far as our economic stabilization program is concerned, and hence I desire to take the Senate back to April 27, 1942. On that date President Roosevelt submitted to the Congress of the United States a message, which has become known as the Economic Stabilization Message of April 27, 1942. In part, he said this:

These economic factors relate primarily to an easily understood phrase which affects the lives of all of us—"the cost of living." Because rises in the cost of living which came with the last war were not checked in the beginning, people in this country paid more than twice as much for the same things in 1920 as they did in 1914.

In other words, Mr. President, we suffered the experience in 1920 of a cost of living rise in this country double what it was in 1914. The President very properly, in his great message of April 27, tried to impress upon the Congress of the United States the importance of Congress cooperating with the Executive, and doing everything within its power to see to it that proper checks were placed upon our economy to prevent an increase in the cost of living. He proceeded to say in that great message:

When the cost of living spirals upward week after week and month after month, people as a whole are bound to become poorer because the pay envelope will then lag behind rising retail prices. The price paid for carrying on the war by the Government, and therefore by the people, will increase by many billions if prices go up. Furthermore, there is an old and true saying that "that which goes up must always come down"—and you and I know the hardships and heartaches we all went through in the bad years after the last war, when the Americans were losing their homes and their farms and their savings and were looking in vain for jobs.

* * * * *

We must therefore adopt as one of our principal domestic objectives the stabilization of the cost of living, for this is essential to the fortification of our whole economic structure.

Relying on past and present experience, and leaving out masses of details which relate more to questions of method than to the objective itself, I list for the Congress the following points, which, taken together, may well be called our present national economic policy:

Then followed the President's so-called seven-point program. Many of us may differ as to individual items within the program. Many of us may differ as to whether or not the best job possible has been done in carrying out the seven points. I have been critical of some of the agencies charged with the responsibility of some of those points. Nevertheless, as I said last Thursday, I think that, by and large, and on the whole, a magnificent job has been done in holding the cost of living within reasonable bounds.

I should like very quickly to review the seven points, because I think we need to keep them in mind as we consider the effect of the amendment now pending before the Senate. The President said:

1. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must tax heavily, and in that process keep personal and corporate profits at a reasonable rate, the word "reasonable" being defined at a low level.

I do not think our tax program has provided the most equitable distribution of the tax load but I agree with President Roosevelt that heavy taxes were and are necessary to check the dangers of inflation. The President stated further:

2. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must fix ceilings on the prices which consumers, retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers pay for the things they buy; and ceilings on rents for dwellings in all areas affected by war industries.

I have been very critical and still am of the OPA but I agree with the late President that without a price control program we would be confronted with a runaway inflation and the value of the wage earner's dollar would be greatly reduced.

Then in his message of April 27, 1942, the President pointed out the importance of wage controls to inflation control. He said:

3. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the remuneration received by individuals for their work.

He made a wage-control program one of the cardinal principles of a wartime economic stabilization program.

The other points of his seven-point plan were these:

4. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must stabilize the prices received by growers for the products of their lands.

5. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must encourage all citizens to contribute to the cost of winning this war by purchasing war bonds with their earnings instead of using those earnings to buy articles which are not essential.

6. To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must ration all essential commodities of which there is a scarcity, so that they may be distributed fairly among consumers and not merely in accordance with financial ability to pay high prices for them.

7 (and last). To keep the cost of living from spiraling upward, we must discourage credit and instalment buying, and encourage the paying off of debts, mortgages, and other obligations; for this promotes savings, retards excessive buying, and adds to the amount available to the creditors for the purchase of war bonds.

In his message to Congress the President also said:

I know that you will appreciate that these seven principal points, each and every one of them, will contribute in substantial fashion to the great objective of keeping the cost of living down.

Then on April 28, in a radio address to the country, the President used this language:

Do you work for wages? You will have to forego higher wages for your particular job for the duration of the war.

The National War Labor Board took the President's message to Congress of April 27, 1942, as binding upon it, and it proceeded to work out a wage stabilization program that in its judgment best kept faith with the request of the President that it stabilize wartime wages. However, I want Members of the Senate to keep in mind the fact that the message of April 27, 1942, and subsequent Execu-

tive orders did not freeze wages nor salaries. They provided for certain exceptions to a wage freeze. Thus the Executive orders, as you will see in a minute, empowered the War Labor Board to adjust wage rates so as to rectify substandard wages, gross inequalities, and inequities in the wage structure involved in any case before the Board. Further, it should be remembered that the Board was authorized to grant such increases as the evidence in a given case demonstrated were necessary as an aid in the effective prosecution of the war. Those increases under the last-mentioned exception have been exceedingly rare in the history of the War Labor Board. I ask Members of the Senate to keep that fact in mind as I attempt to take them through two or three of the Executive orders that were issued in regard to stabilizing wages.

The first Executive Order was No. 9250. That is known as the General Wage Order—The one that imposed most of the rules and instructions as far as the War Labor Board was concerned, of the President upon the Board in keeping with his message of April 27, 1942. Note some of the language of that Executive order:

1. No increases in wage rate, granted as a result of voluntary agreement, collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration, or otherwise—

Note the words "or otherwise." I may say parenthetically that under the term "or otherwise" the Board reached the conclusion that it was prohibited from recognizing any indirect wage increases such as wage increases by way of expense accounts not theretofore paid.

And no decreases in wage rates, shall be authorized unless notice of such increases or decreases shall have been filed with the National War Labor Board and unless the National War Labor Board has approved such increases or decreases.

2. The National War Labor Board shall not approve any increases in the wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942,—

May I repeat—

Shall not approve any increases in the wage rates prevailing on September 15, 1942—

That was the deadline date.

Unless such increase is necessary to correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war.

May I assure Members of the Senate, without taking them through a large number of cases, that the Board applied the language which provided for the exceptions as language of limitation, as restrictive language. Hence the Board required great proof to be shown that a serious inequality or gross inequality, with the language of the order, was established by the evidence in the case before it would grant any exception to the general rule enunciated by the President in his message of April 27 and his speech of April 28, that "If you work for wages you cannot expect any increase in those wages for the duration of the war."

Mr. President, in my judgment the policy of Order 9250 is at least morally binding upon the Senate of the United States. I would be the first to agree

that neither the War Labor Board nor the Bureau of Internal Revenue has any jurisdiction over the salaries paid to the Members of the Congress of the United States. If we want to vote ourselves a salary increase or if we want to vote ourselves a salary increase by way of indirection through an expense account, we have the authority to do so, I grant it, because the agencies which have been set up to stabilize the salaries and wages for all other Americans have no jurisdiction over us. Yet, I say, that very fact greatly increases our moral responsibility in this matter, and we certainly should not place ourselves in a position before the people of the United States in which they can rightly say that we agree that one policy is good enough for the wage earners and the salary earners of American, but a different policy should be applied to the Members of the Congress of the United States.

I am not one who fears criticism, because I suppose I have lived under as much criticism as any man in this body, but nevertheless, I am one who feels that we should not subject the Senate of the United States to justified criticism when we can avoid it by doing our clear duty. If we adopt this amendment, in my judgment, the people of this country will have a right to criticize all Members of the Congress of the United States who in the midst of a war voted themselves by indirection a salary increase which constitutes a violation of the wage-stabilization program binding upon every other American.

Order No. 9250 provides, in addition to what I have already quoted from it—

5. No increases in salaries now in excess of \$5,000 per year (except in instances in which an individual has been assigned to more difficult or responsible work) shall be granted until otherwise determined by the Director.

The order provides further, in title III:

2. The National War Labor Board shall constitute the agency of the Federal Government authorized to carry out the wage policies stated in this order, or the directives on policy issued by the Director under this order. The National War Labor Board is further authorized to issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the speedy determination of the propriety of any wage increases or decreases in accordance with this order, and to avail itself of the services and facilities of such State and Federal departments and agencies as, in the discretion of the National War Labor Board, may be of assistance to the Board.

A tremendous power was given to the War Labor Board under this order. As I said on another occasion, it is an awful power, nevertheless a power which it was deemed necessary at the time to give it in order to do everything that this Government could on the home front to protect the value of the American dollar.

The last quotation I want to make from Order No. 9250 is this language:

Salaries and wages under this order shall include all forms of direct or indirect remuneration to an employee or officer for work or personal services performed for an employer or corporation, including, but not limited—

Note the language, "including, but not limited"—

to, bonuses, additional compensation, gifts, commissions, fees, and any other remuneration in any form or medium whatsoever, (excluding insurance and pension benefits in a reasonable amount as determined by the Director); but for the purpose of determining wages or salaries for any period prior to September 16, 1942—

And note the date, September 16, 1942—

such additional compensation shall be taken into account only in cases where it has been customarily paid—

Only in cases where it has been customarily paid. I continue to read:

by employers to their employees. "Salaries" as used in this order means remuneration for personal services regularly paid on a weekly, month, or annual basis.

Members of the Senate, do not pass over that language lightly, because under the prohibition of that language, in decisions as long as my arm in number, the War Labor Board has held over and over again, as has the Bureau of Internal Revenue, that we look to September 16, 1942, to see what the wage and salary pattern of the company involved in a given case was as of that date.

The wage pattern of September 16, 1942, became binding upon the Board and upon the Bureau of Internal Revenue unless a modification were justified under the exceptions previously referred to. In other words, we took that language as a prohibition upon us—and I think rightly so—prohibiting us from recognizing any of the various types of indirect wage increases.

Let us be perfectly fair about it. I am aware of the fact that there are distinctions between a situation involving the salaries of Members of Congress and the salaries and wages paid by business to workers, in this sense, at least, that on September 15, 1942, there was a great manpower shortage in America, and in a great majority of cases it was the employers who were asking for the wage increases. In fact, it was a bit paradoxical to sit on the War Labor Board and find that in the majority of cases the pleas for wage increases were no coming from labor, but from employers. The employers were very resourceful in inventing ways for obtaining indirect wage increases. I mentioned some of them last Thursday. Suffice it to say that employers sought to have the Board approve various types of indirect wage increases, including the so-called new expense account.

The point I wish to make is that unless the particular type of wage which the employer sought to have the Board approve was a form of wage which the employer paid prior to September 15, 1942, the date fixed in Executive Order 9250, it was disallowed. That is why I say that if this particular amendment were in the form of a request by a private employer in America to the War Labor Board to increase the "take home" money of his salaried employees to the extent of the amount of expenses allowed under this amendment, the Board agency would rule that the increase could not be allowed. Why? Because it was not a part of the wage pattern of that particular plant as of September 15, 1942. I need

not labor the point that as of September 15, 1942, the expense allowance sought by this amendment was not a part of the wage pattern of the United States Senate. I submit that in keeping faith with the economic-stabilization program of this Government during the war we should not seek by this method to increase our "take-home" money by way of an expense allowance which we were not entitled to as of September 15, 1942, when a prohibition against all such indirect forms of wage increases was laid down against the rest of the workers of the country. Speaking only out of my own conscience, I am frank to say that in my judgment, a moral issue is involved.

The next Executive order to which I wish to call attention is Executive Order 9328. In essence, Executive Order 9328 reenforced and buttressed Executive Order 9250. It modified Executive Order 9250 in this respect: It further reduced the exceptions under which the War Labor Board could grant wage increases. It eliminated the so-called equalization criterion, because it was felt by some in the administration that under the equalization criterion the Board had been allowing wage increases which it should not have allowed.

I read from the first section of Executive Order 9328:

In order to safeguard the stabilization of prices, wages, and salaries affecting the cost of living on the basis of levels existing on September 15, 1942—

Once again the President said to us—"September 15, 1942," is the date—

as authorized and directed by said act of Congress of October 2, 1942—

The Stabilization Act voted by the Members of this very Senate—

and Executive Order 9250 of October 3, 1942, and to prevent increases in wages, salaries, prices, and profits which, however justifiable if viewed apart from their effect upon the economy, tend to undermine the basis of stabilization, and to provide such regulations with respect to the control of price, wage, and salary increases as are necessary to maintain stabilization, it is hereby ordered as follows:

In other words, Executive Order 9328 was a subsequent order to Executive Order 9250, strengthening the prohibitions against further salaries and wage increases. In this order the President said, under item 2:

The National War Labor Board, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other agencies exercising authority conferred by Executive Order 9250 or Executive Order 9299 and the regulations issued pursuant thereto over wage or salary increases are directed to authorize no further increases in wages or salaries except such as are clearly necessary to correct substandards of living, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prevent such agencies from making such wage or salary adjustments as may be deemed appropriate and may not have been heretofore made to compensate, in accordance with the Little Steel formula as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board, for the rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942.

I digress for a moment to point out that Executive Order 9328 made it very clear that the so-called Little Steel formula had been sanctioned by the Execu-

tive. Also it was the position of the Executive and of the Board—and I believe rightly so—that the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, by implication imposed upon the Board the duty to carry out the provisions of Executive Order 9250 and the subsequent provisions of Executive Order 9328, including the application of the Little Steel formula.

Executive Order 9328 further provided:

Nor shall anything herein be construed to prevent such agencies, subject to the general policies and directives of the Economic Stabilization Director, from authorizing reasonable adjustments of wages and salaries in case of promotions, reclassifications, merit increases, incentive wages, or the like, provided that such adjustments do not increase the level of production costs appreciably or furnish the basis either to increase prices or resist otherwise justifiable reductions in prices.

With respect to this last provision, Executive Order 9328 did not authorize the War Labor Board to grant any wage increases not provided for under Executive Order 9250, but further restricted its power. However, it did recognize, as the Board had done in a great many decisions, that if a man were classified into a new job, if the duties of his job changed or if he were assigned different work, the Board could then consider a different rate of pay for him.

Applying that principle to the amendment before us, I think the fact is perfectly clear that the job of United States Senator is the same as it was on September 15, 1942. I realize that we may be in longer sessions. Nevertheless, if a record were being made before a board which had the obligation of applying the wage policies set down in Executive Orders 9250 and 9328, no showing could be made in that record which would justify the conclusion that the work of a United States Senator has so changed since September 15, 1942, as to justify this particular amendment under the provisions of Executive Order 9328. So I repeat that I care not by whatever yardstick this Government has given the Bureau of Internal Revenue or the War Labor Board in determining wages for other Americans you may wish to measure this proposed wage increase for Members of Congress it is clear that the amendment falls far short of measuring up to the wage stabilization standards. There is simply nothing in existing wage regulations which would justify a recognition of this increase if the Board had jurisdiction over the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, I think there is a great deal of misinformation in the Senate in regard to the principles of wage and salary stabilization in this country, as they are applied by the War Labor Board and the Bureau of Internal Revenue. However, I should like to commend to the reading of the Members of the Senate the Wage Report of the War Labor Board submitted on February 22, 1945. In my judgment the report is an excellent one. In it the Board sets out clearly the history of its policies and a synopsis of some of the leading cases of the Board in which those policies have been put into effect. I shall not detain the Senate long, but for the Record I wish to read the follow-

ing paragraphs from that report. On page 40, the Board says this, in speaking about its wage policies:

1. To prevent inflationary spirals, it must be recognized that wages cannot be automatically adjusted to increases in living costs.

We are all aware of the fact that the War Labor Board, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, and even the Congress of the United States—all of us—constantly are working under urgings that there should be general wage increases in this country. It has never been the position of the War Labor Board that the so-called Little Steel formula—which is the cost-of-living formula—should never be changed, but it has been the consistent position of the War Labor Board, as set out in the report I have mentioned, that until it can be shown that the cost of living has risen to a point where American workers cannot maintain a standard of living of health and decency, the 15-percent formula should be retained insofar as requests for increases on cost-of-living grounds are concerned.

I am not arguing this afternoon that the Little Steel formula should never be changed, but I certainly am arguing that the Senate of the United States should not be the first to change it in connection with its own wages. When we look at the results of the amendment from the standpoint of the additional money it would put into pockets of each Member of Congress we see that, as compared with September 15, 1942, our take-home money will be increased in excess of the Little Steel formula. Unless there are new rules of addition—of which I do not know—I know of no other conclusion which one can reach by the application of simple arithmetic other than that the amendment breaks the Little Steel formula.

The Board in its report pointed out the great cooperation which it has received from various groups of labor in holding the line. For example, on page 40 it referred to the principle that in a wartime economy, when the supply of civilian goods falls so far short of available purchasing power, you cannot maintain a reasonable cost of living if you adjust wages with every percentage change in cost of living. As I said last Thursday—and it deserves repeating—basic to this whole question is the question of protecting the value of the American dollar. An action such as the one proposed by the pending amendment would simply make it more difficult to keep the floodgates of inflation closed. Thus I say that if the Senate adopts the amendment, which in effect and in fact violates the Little Steel formula, we shall weaken the hands of those who are attempting to hold the line against inflation.

The Board goes on to say on page 40 of its report:

This principle has become a foundation stone of the wage-stabilization program. On May 2, 1942, the President wired the Shipbuilding Wage Stabilization Conference at Chicago urging the voluntary deletion of escalator clauses.

Escalator clauses are found in many wage contracts, and I think there is

much merit in them in peacetime. They provide that when the index of the cost of living goes up so many points, wages automatically will go up, and vice versa; and such an escalator clause existed in the shipbuilding contract. On May 2, 1942, the President of the United States, as the Board reported, wired the Shipbuilding Wage Stabilization Conference, urging the voluntary deletion of escalator clauses. In his telegram the President said this:

There is no surer way to undermine the standards achieved by labor than to fail in our common effort to control the cost of living. Wage earners must do their part, by agreement, to stabilize wages or else the very standards for which we have striven so long will be eaten away by increased costs of living.

The situation that now confronts you is that the full percentage wage increase for which contracts call and to which by the letter of the law you are entitled, is irreconcilable with the national policy to control the cost of living.

Under these circumstances, I suggest to the stabilization conference that you put your heads together and try to work out a plan by which this conflict may be resolved so that the wage standards of the workers in the shipbuilding industry and in other industries, and the living standards of all persons of modest income may be preserved against an inflationary rise in the cost of living.

The Board then said:

The unions and employers patriotically responded to the President's request, and the escalator clauses were removed. Thereafter it became a settled stabilization rule, accepted by all parties concerned, that such clauses would not be recognized or enforced during the war.

This did not, of course, mean that wage levels would never be reconsidered however much the cost of living might soar. But it did mean that a supreme effort would be made to keep both wages and prices stable and that in that effort any direct connection between the two, even though established by contract, would have to be foregone.

The second principle which the Board states it has applied throughout its history is the following one:

2. Every attempt should be made to protect the real wages of labor to the point that they do not drop below a standard of living compatible with health and decency.

You will find that language, I assure you, in a great many War Labor Board decisions, and many of them are cited in the footnotes of the report.

The Board then said:

This principle, which recognizes the need of wage adjustments to prevent "substandards of living," has also been an essential feature of the wage stabilization program, from its inception down to date.

The third principle stated by the Board is as follows:

3. To the extent it can be done without inflationary effects * * * fair and reasonable upward wage adjustments should be made as an offset against increases in the cost of living.

It was under that principle that the Little Steel formula was devised.

In the Board's report this comment is made:

After the President's message of April 27, 1942, had called for the stabilization of both prices and wages, the Board in the Little Steel case applied the foregoing principle of the Harvester case to those who had not received increases equal to the rise in the cost of living from January 1941 to May 1942.

Then on page 43 the Board discusses the history of the Little Steel formula itself, as follows:

THE LITTLE STEEL CASE, JULY 16, 1942

The Little Steel case¹ was pending before a panel of the War Labor Board at the time the President issued his message of April 27, 1942. It was necessarily considered by the Board in the light of the President's seven-point program, in which he called among other things for a stabilization of wages, with "due consideration to inequalities and the elimination of substandards of living."

In the Chairman of the War Labor Board's opinion, handed down with the decision on July 16, 1942, the Chairman described the nature of the case as follows:

"Since the announcement of the seven-point program, the Board has decided a number of cases in which it has allowed wage increases to adjust inequalities within the particular wage structure under consideration. In some of those cases it has refused wage increases that would have led to a higher level of wages throughout an industry or area. And it has in certain cases given particular attention to the lower wage brackets which might fairly be regarded as inadequate to produce decent standards of living.

"The present case is the first one in which the Board has been confronted by a demand for a general wage increase affecting a widely extended and substantially equalized wage structure throughout an industry, and in which the lowest wages are above that level which the Board has thought of as too low to afford a decent living standard."

In dealing with this demand the Board began by affirming the principle (already announced in the Harvester case and applied by the President in dealing with the shipbuilding escalator clause) that any direct connection between wages and living costs must be severed in the interests of stabilization. The Board rejected the union's demand for a wage increase of \$1 a day to compensate for the increased cost of living since the last general wage increase received by the steel workers in April 1941. "Such a wage increase," said the Vice Chairman in his opinion, "would be entirely incompatible with the President's stabilization policy." The Vice Chairman pointed out that the April 1941 real wage could not be taken as a peacetime standard to be preserved against any rise in living costs "since the country was then in the midst of girding itself for war and the race between wages and the cost of living had already begun." This race between wages and prices had started shortly after January 1, 1941, following a period of several years of relative stability in both wages and prices. As the Vice Chairman pointed out, earnings as of January 1941 "had, therefore, a rather constant purchasing power. Workers knew pretty well what their money would buy." But after January 1941 the race began. By May 1942, the month following the President's stabilization message, the cost-of-living index had risen approximately 15 percent above the stable level of January 1941.

During 1941 and the spring of 1942, general wage increases had been secured by workers in most American industries. By May 1942 "a cycle of adjusting our domestic living to a wartime economy had in a sense been com-

pleted. The President in his message of April 27, 1942, called for action to halt the rise of both wages and prices." At the same time, however, the President indicated that it was not his intention to freeze wages without room for the adjustment of inequities. As the Chairman said in his opinion:

"We agree with the contention of the union that the policy declared by the President involved a deliberate choice to reject any arbitrary freezing of wages and to leave wage adjustments, where agreement could not be reached by collective bargaining, to final determination by the War Labor Board. The union has declared its acceptance of the President's seven-point stabilization program in full, and has said that it does not contend that all items in the program must be accomplished before wages can be stabilized. In return the steelworkers have the President's assurance, given to the whole country in his address to the Nation of April 28, that 'I shall use all of the Executive power that I have to carry out the policy laid down.'"

Thus the Board, while determined to do its part in preventing a resumption of the cycle of wage and price increases which had run its course from January 1941 to May 1942, recognized also an obligation to correct inequities by appropriate wage adjustments.

I urge that the Members of the Senate make reference to that statement of the history of the formula, because there is a great deal of misunderstanding in the Senate as to what the Little Steel formula is. It is a cost-of-living wage formula which is applied in specific cases to an appropriate group of employees. Such a group might be the employees of a plant; it might be the employees of a department of the plant; it might be the employees who are under a collective-bargaining agreement.

It refers to the period between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942. May 1, 1942, was the nearest date to the President's April 27, 1942, speech, for which the Board could get from the Bureau of Labor Statistics a compilation of statistics as to changes in the cost of living in the country during that period of time, from January 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942. So the Board said, "We will take that period of time as the period which measures the race between wage increases and cost-of-living increases, and we will say that henceforth in any future case we will not grant any wage increase on a cost-of-living argument"—mark that, Mr. President, on a cost-of-living argument—"if between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942, the employees concerned have had increases in their average straight-time hourly rates"—not in their take-home pay, not in respect to other wages, but increases in their average hourly rates—"for that appropriate group of employees of 15 percent. If they have had an increase which amounts to 15 percent in their average hourly rates, then we will not grant any further increases on a cost-of-living argument."

What was the effect, Mr. President? It was simply to notify employers and labor representatives that "we will hear you on a cost-of-living argument to the extent of a 15-percent increase, if you have not had a 15-percent increase in your average straight-time hourly rates from January 1, 1941, to May 1, 1942."

Mr. President, I wish to read the following additional excerpts from the War

Labor Board's Wage Report of February 22, 1945:

The Board acts on the assumption that prices and living costs will now be stabilized under the President's seven point program.

* * * * *

"What the National War Labor Board must not do, and what it avoids doing in this case is to start another lap in the race between prices and wages. Another cycle of general wage increases started at this time would seriously threaten the chance to stabilize the cost of living * * * The entire national economic policy is unmistakably based upon the general maintenance of wage rates at existing scales as a necessity for the stabilization of our domestic economy in the interest of winning the war."

It is clear from the Little Steel case that the Board, while hoping and expecting that living costs would be stabilized in accordance with the President's program, rejected the idea that the Little Steel formula would be automatically revised to keep pace with increases in living costs. On the other hand, quite clearly also, the Board expected that if the program failed to check the rise in the cost of living, there might come a time when the Little Steel formula would need to be reexamined, the question being one of the degree of disparity between wage levels and price levels.

Both of these views were reaffirmed in the following passages from Dean Morse's opinion in the Remington Rand case, issued on July 27, 1942, and from Dr. Graham's opinion in the Aluminum Company case, issued on August 18, 1942. Dean Morse said:

"Contrary to some reports, it (the Little Steel formula) does not guarantee to labor that existing standards of living will be maintained throughout the war. Even before the Little Steel decision, the Board had pointed out in several cases that labor cannot hope to receive wage increases which will enable it to keep pace with upward changes in cost of living.

* * * * *

"The wage formula of the War Labor Board is no cure-all for inflation, but it is a definite and certain check on inflation as far as the wage factor is concerned. It must be looked upon as a concomitant of a broad-base tax policy and of a wide-scale and effective system of rationing and price fixing of those consumer goods, the prices of which are so controlling in the cost of living of the average citizen. Such adjustments in the formula as need to be made in light of future events and trends in the war economy of the country will be made by the Board."

* * * * *

Dr. Graham said:

"In facing the alternative of having no standard for stabilization at all, or having the absolute standard of freezing wages, the Board sought to avoid the unintelligent drift, confusion, and potential disaster of the former and the unreason, injustice, and potential disaster of the latter * * *"

"In the Little Steel decision, Dr. Taylor, the vice chairman, in grappling with our most difficult wage case, worked out the general formula for stability and equity in the stabilization and adjustment of wages. This formula is based on faith in the approximate achievement of the President's seven-point program for the stabilization of the cost of living. If all agencies, all groups, and the will to win on the part of the united people sustain and carry forward the whole program, this formula for both stability and equity will do its part for total victory."

* * * * *

The legislative history of the act indicates that Congress applied the same basic principles which had been laid down by the President, and also by the War Labor Board, namely:

¹ In re Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Republic Steel Corporation, Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Inland Steel Co., and United Steelworkers of America (CIO), 1 WLR 325.

(1) Wages and prices should be stabilized together. For this purpose Congress authorized the President "to issue a general order stabilizing prices, wages, and salaries affecting the cost of living; and * * * such stabilization shall so far as practicable be on the basis of the levels which existed on September 15, 1942."

In applying its policy to both voluntary and dispute cases the Board was bound, by Executive Order 9250 and by the act of October 2, 1942, to bear constantly in mind the Congressional mandate that wages were to be maintained at September 15, 1942, levels "so far as practicable." The Board's feeling of obligation toward that mandate was expressed in the majority opinion in the Four Meatpacking Cos. case decided February 8, 1943, in which it was said:

"It has become increasingly evident that the stabilization of our domestic economy, as conceived by Congress and by the President, can only be achieved by a determination to maintain present levels. This applies to both wages and prices. * * * The National War Labor Board faces its responsibilities with the assurance of the Director of Economic Stabilization that such a stabilization of wages will be accompanied by a stabilization of prices.

"In the Economic Stabilization Act the basis for the stabilization of our domestic economy is set forth. A simultaneous stopping of any general upward rise of wages, salaries, and prices was to be effected. Neither wages nor salaries were to be frozen at September 15, 1942, levels. Certain adjustments above those levels were contemplated. The nub of the program, however, is that such adjustments would be relatively small in total effect and would be controlled so that, in general, September 15 levels would be preserved.

"The date (on cost of living and earnings) does show, however, that wages in general can justly be stabilized at September 15, 1942, levels, although it should be frankly recognized that such stabilization demands a correlative stabilization of prices."

Dean Morse similarly expressed the view that the time might come when the Little Steel formula should be revised, but that the disproportion between wage levels and prices, whatever its exact measure might be, was not then such as to warrant breaking the formula. He said:

"So it is the position of the public members of the Board that if the only grounds for asking for a wage increase are the grounds that the cost of living has risen above the 15 percent formula, we do not propose to vote for an increase on those grounds.

"Now, if the time comes when the other agencies of the Government fail to control the cost of living with the result that the cost of living reaches a point where labor cannot maintain a decent standard of living necessary to maintain maximum production, then I will vote to break the formula. But that will be only after other agencies of the Government have failed to carry out their job. I am not going to make their work an impossible one by breaking that formula until they have had ample time and opportunity to check the increase in the cost of living. And the fact that, as some leaders of labor are telling me, that the cost of living has gone up 7 percent above 15 percent is not an argument sufficient in weight, in my judgment, to break that formula, at least at this time.

"The public members, in decision after decision, have demonstrated that they recognize that labor in the low-paid brackets will have to be taken care of on the basis of inequalities and inequities and substandard

wages if and when evidence in the case shows that they labor under such a handicap, because the President has made it very clear that the War Labor Board is to correct such inequities.

EXECUTIVE ORDER 9328 OF APRIL 8, 1943

This order (often referred to as the "hold the line" order) was divided into five parts, the two most important of which dealt with prices and wages.

1. As to wages, the War Labor Board was directed "to authorize no further increase in wages * * * except such as are clearly necessary to correct substandards of living," or as may be permissible under "the Little Steel formula as heretofore defined by the National War Labor Board for the rise in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942." The effect of this was to remove the Board's capacity (1) to change the Little Steel formula and (2) to grant wage increases to correct interplant inequalities.

2. As to prices, the Food Administrator and the Price Administrator were directed, among other things, "to place ceiling prices on all commodities affecting the cost of living," "to prevent further price increases direct or indirect," and "to reduce prices which are excessively high, unfair, or inequitable."

In a public statement accompanying the "hold the line" order the President said:

"To hold the line we cannot tolerate further increases in prices affecting the cost of living or further increases in general wage or salary rates except where clearly necessary to correct substandard living conditions. * * *

"All items affecting the cost of living are to be brought under control. No further price increases are to be sanctioned unless imperatively required by law. * * *

"Some prices affecting the cost of living are already above the levels of September 15, 1942. All of these cannot be rolled back. But some of these can and should be rolled back. The order directs the reduction of all prices which are excessively high, inequitable, or unfair. The Stabilization Act was not intended to be used as a shield to protect prices which were excessively high on September 15, 1942.

"On the wage front the directions in the order are equally clear and specific.

"There are to be no further increases in wage rates or salaries' scales beyond the Little Steel formula, except where clearly necessary to correct substandards of living.

"Under the act of October 2, 1942, Congress directed that so far as is practicable, wages, salaries, and prices should be stabilized as of the level of September 15. Under that direction inflation has been slowed up. Now we must stop it."

Basic to this entire discussion, Mr. President, is a view held by some that a little "controlled inflation" is a desirable device for meeting the great debt burden of this country. Make no mistake about it, there are many sincere people and some not so sincere that favor such a disastrous economic policy. If they succeed, the wage earner will be the greatest sufferer. The War Labor Board in its report, on page 55, calls attention to the danger by quoting both Mr. Bowles and Mr. Eccles, who speak out against it with commendable courage as follows:

Mr. Bowles said:

"I believe that the experiment of legislating a little inflation would be a dangerous one, and that fairness does not require it. The balance between prices and wages is precarious at best, and any attempt to write into the law a guarantee against the pos-

sibility of hardship to anyone would certainly jeopardize and probably destroy that balance."

Mr. Eccles said:

"It is the duty of all those charged with public responsibility for holding the line against the pressures for higher prices and higher wages to see to it that nothing is done to impair the public confidence in the future buying power of the dollars invested in Government securities, life insurance, or other forms of savings. If that confidence were impaired, there would be an increasing impulse to spend money instead of saving it. That would seriously affect the Government credit and the financing of the war. The stability of all credit, including Government credit, depends upon maintaining faith in the purchasing power of the dollar. If the public is assured by the extension of this legislation for a sufficient length of time, without crippling amendments, that the line will be held against inflationary forces, the problem of financing the war and refunding the public debt will continue to be met successfully. If the public is led to believe, however, that the price, wage, and rationing controls are going to be weakened, or not continued as long as may be necessary, confidence cannot be maintained in the purchasing power of our money."

Judge Vinson submitted a prepared statement to both committees. In the course of the statement, and in the discussion following it, he opposed any upward change in the Little Steel formula. He said, in part:

"We are no longer in the realm of speculation or hypothesis. We have made a record. We have fought a battle against a deadly enemy. The past 12 months marked the first time in the history of the United States as a nation that we have ever checked this enemy during the war. It is of critical importance to the future of the country and to the future of our economy that, having won the first battle, we do not lose the war. The most critical period is yet to come. But we can only judge the future in the light of the past. Let us therefore survey the record.

"In the year which has passed since the President issued his hold-the-line order, the price level has been stabilized. The cost of living is now 0.3 percent below the level prevailing April 8, 1943. Wholesale prices are down 0.1 percent. These figures become especially significant when contrasted with an increase of more than 4 percent in the cost of living between October 1942 and April 1943.

"I should state at this point that I have just received information that the cost of living figures for April 15, 1944, are up. They are up 0.6 percent over March 15, 1944. Of that increase 50 percent of it, according to my information, is due to the impact of the excise taxes, the increased excise taxes; and the other 50 percent, or 0.3 is due to increases in house furnishings, food, and clothing.

"Our battle to stabilize the family budget over the past 2 years has been won primarily on the food front * * *. The upward spiral of food prices has been checked. Since April 1943, when the hold-the-line order was issued, food prices have actually gone down by 4.3 percent.

"Mr. Chairman, as it stands today price control is a proven success. The job which the Congress assigned has been carried out and carried out extremely well. For its continuation, no significant change in the statute is required.

"The record of the National War Labor Board has done a tremendously successful job in administering a national wage policy firm enough to hold the line, and yet flexible enough to meet the varying conditions to which such a policy must be applied.

"Even the official index, however, indicates that living costs have risen almost 10 percent since May 1, 1942. Superficially, then, it might be argued that we ought to let wages rise an additional 10 percent. But there are many factors of which such a simple conclusion would fail to take account.

"Although cost-of-living adjustments are only permitted to the extent of 15 percent over the rates prevailing in a particular industry in January 1941, wages as a whole have risen far more than 15 percent. The best measuring rod by which to gauge trends in straight-time hourly earnings of industrial labor is a weighted index which measures industrial wages according to employment in January 1941, thereby statistically discounting such factors as the transfer of workers to high-paying war industries. Measured by that index, straight-time hourly earnings have increased about 32 percent above the level of January 1941, as against an increase of about 25 percent in the cost-of-living index over the same period of time.

"But the important fact to remember is that, whatever index or measurement is used, prices have remained in a reasonably fair relationship with wages since October 1942, when, for the first time, we instituted control over all wages and all prices.

"The laboring classes as a whole could not benefit from a renewal of the wage price spiral. Higher wages cannot create more food, more clothes, or more shelter in a wartime economy. Supplies of essential goods are limited by the needs of our soldiers, our sailors, our airmen, and our allies. If that inescapable truth is kept firmly in mind it points plainly to the conclusion that higher wages cannot improve the worker's standard of living. At best they will benefit some workers who are well organized and powerful at the expense of other workers who, because they are not so well organized, have already fallen behind the procession.

* * * * *

"For the most part our wage-stabilization policy has worked well. Its standards, like any others, sometimes encounter difficulties in application. But all in all I do not believe that we could devise a set of wage policies better in any material particular than those we now have."

During the course of the discussion in the Senate committee which followed Judge Vinson's statement, he was asked by Senator McCLELLAN whether, "under the conditions that now exist," there could be "any justification for any modification or the breaking or the revision upward of the Little Steel formula." Judge Vinson replied:

"As far as I am concerned, I have no intention or purpose to break the Little Steel formula * * *. I do not think that the Little Steel formula should be discarded."

After some further discussion with members of the Senate committee, Judge Vinson said, referring to the hold-the-line order of April 8, 1943, as supplemented by Justice Byrnes' directive of May 12, 1943:

"If you think the wage test in the Byrnes directive is too severe you can write limitations into the law. If you think the theory too generous you can write language into law that will take care of it. If I am to administer it I will do my best."

We had many cases when I was a member of the Board in which the evidence clearly showed that in some sections of the country the cost of living had increased beyond 15 percent. In one case I recall it was alleged that the increase was 30 percent. We said in effect, "We will not grant any wage increase because of a change in the cost of living over and above the 15-percent allowance. If, as a result of our refusal to grant such increase, you find yourselves in a position where your wages are substandard,

grossly unjust so as to impede the war effort we act on the special merits of the case.

Again, without being boresome in citing precedents, which are legion in arbitration law, we said to them, "The simple test is this: We look to see whether the wage paid permits of a standard of living of health and decency. If it does, there may not be any further increase merely because the cost of living may have exceeded 15 percent. But if a standard of living of health and decency cannot be maintained we will grant you an increase, not under the Little Steel formula but on the basis of the substandard wage principles or on the basis of the rare and unusual case doctrine.

The task was not a pleasant one. We had confronting us the obligation of upholding the arm of the President. After the wartime stabilization act of October 2, 1942, was enacted we had before us the obligation of upholding the arm of the Congress itself, and seeing that increases in excess of 15 percent on the basis of the cost-of-living factor, were not allowed. The Board held the line in the face of much criticism. I think it did its duty.

It is not for me to say, because I do not have the evidence before me, whether the cost of living has so changed in this country that increases above 15 percent should now be allowed. However, I would repeat the test that I always stated in decision after decision. The answer to the question is dependent upon evidence showing that workers generally cannot maintain a standard of living of health and decency on wages now paid. But there again I believe the formula, if it is to be changed, should be changed on the basis of evidence presented to the War Labor Board and to the Director of Internal Revenue. The benefits of any such change should be applied to wages of the workers of this country. The formula should not be broken by the Members of the Congress of the United States in relation to their own salaries. If we think the time has come to break the Little Steel formula then let us pass general legislation applicable to all workers in the Nation. However, do not forget that there are still many thousands of workers particularly white-collar workers and the unorganized who have yet to enjoy the benefits of the Little Steel formula. I am not in favor of Congress grabbing an increase for itself until it sees to it that those workers who yet have not received their 15-percent increase first get theirs. Our sacrifice compared with theirs is only nominal. Many of them get less than \$2,000 per year. Before we act on wage legislation let us get the facts by calling before us Government officials charged with stabilization and representatives of labor, agriculture, industry and the consuming public. I have no doubt but that wage policy changes may have to be made before the end of the war and during reconversion but we should make them for the country as a whole and not for ourselves selfishly.

I have one other point, Mr. President, before completing my remarks.

A very good point was made by the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] last Thursday. I certainly do not believe it would be appropriate or applicable to say that the argument rests upon political considerations as some have suggested in this debate. The fact remains that if the Senate of the United States adopts this amendment its integrity will be questioned, rightly or wrongly, as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] stated, by millions of Americans who believe that during the closing period of this war we, as Senators, should be willing to undergo whatever financial sacrifices may be involved in our jobs without endangering the country's stabilization program. As I stated last Thursday, when the war is over we should then frankly go before the American people with an educational program in regard to the financial problems of United States Senators, and tell them thing which I am sure they do not now know. We should then be perfectly willing to make a full disclosure, if necessary, of our personal accounts. I am sure the voters of my State would be interested in knowing that last month I paid a considerable sum of money out of my own pocket for long-distance telephone calls because the present expense allowance of my office permits only 10 calls of 3 minutes each a month. When I talk with an individual in my State on some important official governmental matter I cannot say to him, "Well, Dick, I can talk to you only for 3 minutes and then hang up."

As I have stated, last month I spent a considerable sum of money out of my own pocket for long-distance telephone calls on Government business, and will do so again, if necessary, because I believe that such expenses represents a part of the sacrifice I should be willing to make. I do not believe that while the war is still on we should try to remedy the situation. By so doing it might result in a questioning of the integrity of the Senate of the United States as the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] last Thursday pointed out. When the war is over we should propose a substantial increase in our salaries and in our office expense accounts, because such increases are not only deserved but would be in the interest of good government. A strong case can be made for them. For example, most citizens do not know that a Senator's office allowance does not even cover the cost of all of his office supplies and, in many instances, of all of the stenographic costs of his office. They do not know that his travel allowance falls short of meeting his necessary travel costs during his term. They have little idea of how much financial outlay it takes to perform the duties of a United States Senator. My faith in the voters is so complete that I am convinced that when they know the facts they will approve of a salary increase and an expense allowance after the war which will enable financially poor men to serve in the Senate and maintain themselves and families in modest decency.

So, Mr. President, I close with a review of three points. First, I cannot vote for the amendment, because I am satisfied that on the record it constitutes in prin-

ciple and in fact a violation of the wage-stabilization program of our Government, which has been imposed by our Government on a majority of wage earners and salaried persons throughout the country.

Second, I cannot vote for the amendment, because I think it is perfectly clear that it will not solve the real problem in the manner in which the Senate should solve it in the interest of good government. We should wait and go before the people at the close of the war and point out to them that if they want better government, or if they want to preserve good government, they must not allow a situation to continue developing in the Congress of the United States which permits only rich men to become Members of the Congress. I think the people are entitled to know the danger which will exist to good government, and to the exercise of independence of judgment on the part of Members of Congress if they fail adequately to finance Members of Congress by approving salaries which will make it possible for them to live in Washington in decency and provide for their families and themselves in their old age.

Lastly, I shall oppose the amendment, because I think it would endanger the work of the Internal Revenue Bureau and of the War Labor Board in the great task which they are both attempting to perform in checking inflation in this country. I think the amendment would cause a weakening of the hold-the-line program of this Government. It would constitute, in my judgment, a disservice to the President of the United States in these trying times, and it would reflect upon the integrity of the Congress of the United States.

Mr. GEORGE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is about to rule on the point of order which has been raised.

Mr. GEORGE. I do not care to address myself to the point of order. I do, however, wish to be heard on the issue now before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia will be recognized as soon as the Chair rules on the point of order.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] has made a point of order that the pending amendment is out of order because it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

In January 1945, in a treatise on the rules of the Senate, Mr. Watkins, the Senate Parliamentarian, stated as follows:

Under the precedents, however, when a general appropriation bill contains legislation inserted by the House of Representatives, germane amendments may be offered in the Senate.

The Acting Parliamentarian, Edward J. Hickey, has examined into the question, and I read from his report:

Section 6 of article I of the Constitution of the United States provides: "The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States."

Section 3 of the act of September 22, 1789, at the first session of the First Congress, at page 71 of Statutes at Large I, provided:

"That at every session of Congress, each Representative shall be entitled to receive \$6 for every day he shall attend the House of Representatives, and shall also be allowed at the commencement and end of every session, \$6 for every 20 miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress;" * * * and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to defray the incidental expenses of his office, shall be entitled to receive in addition to his compensation as a Representative, \$6 for every day he shall attend the House."

Section 1 of the same act provides that each Senator shall be entitled to receive \$6 for every day he shall attend the Senate, and shall also be allowed, at the commencement and end of every session and meeting of Congress, \$6 for every 20 miles of the estimated distance, by the most usual road, from his place of residence to the seat of Congress.

The compensation and allowance for mileage has been changed from time to time, in amount and by different rates for mileage. In addition, allowances have also been made for stationery for Senators and Representatives, and recently for air-mail and special-delivery stamps; and for long-distance telephone calls to a limited extent payment is made from the contingent fund of the Senate.

At no time has statutory authority existed for an expense allowance to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of the official duties of a Member of Congress. By the provision on page 19, line 16, of the bill H. R. 3109, the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1946—

Which is the bill now under consideration—

the House of Representatives has incorporated legislation on an appropriation bill to provide for such expense allowance.

On May 29, 1936, the Senate had under consideration H. R. 12624, a deficiency appropriation bill, and the question was on agreeing to a reported amendment inserting a provision that no Federal project should be undertaken or prosecuted with funds provided in the bill unless and until an amount sufficient for its completion had been allocated and set aside therefor, and the President was authorized to restore to the Federal Administrator of Public Works out of the funds appropriated in said bill any sums which were, by order of the President, impounded or transferred to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration from appropriations theretofore made and allocated to public works projects.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Arkansas, proposed an amendment providing for the appointment of two boards—(1) the Florida Canal Board, and (2) the Passamaquoddy Board, which should review, respectively, the Atlantic-Gulf ship canal project, Florida, and the Passamaquoddy tidal power project, Maine; and prescribing certain duties of the said boards.

Mr. ADAMS made the point of order that the amendment proposed general legislation, that it was not germane to the reported amendment, and that it was therefore not in order.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, made the point of order that the amendment proposed general legislation, and under rule XVI was not in order.

The presiding Officer (Mr. HATCH) overruled the point of order made by Mr. CLARK, from which ruling Mr. CLARK took an appeal to the Senate.

After a quorum call, the Presiding Officer made the following statement: "The Senator from Missouri (Mr. CLARK), made the point of order that the committee amendment amounted to general legislation. The Chair overruled the point of order made by the Senator from Missouri because title II of the bill as it came from the House of Representatives contained many matters of

general legislation, and in such a case the rule laid down by Vice President Marshall is stated thus—

The Chair now quotes from the ruling of Vice President Marshall:

"Notwithstanding the rule of the Senate to the effect that general legislation may not be attached to an appropriation bill, still when the House of Representatives opens the door and proceeds to enter upon a field of general legislation which has to do with a subject of this character, the Chair is going to rule—but, of course, the Senate can reverse the ruling of the Chair—that the House having opened the door the Senate of the United States can walk in through the door and pursue the field."

"In view of that ruling, the Chair announced the point of order made by the Senator from Missouri was overruled. From the ruling of the Chair the Senator from Missouri has appealed to the Senate."

The decision of the Chair was sustained by the Senate: Yeas 53, nays 19.

The question of germaneness raised by Mr. ADAMS, was, by the Chair, submitted, under the rule, to the Senate, and the Senate decided that the amendment was germane: Yeas 53, nays 21. (Senate Journal, 74th Cong., 2d sess., p. 333.)

The present occupant of the chair, subject of course to having his opinion overruled by the Senate, as stated by Vice President Marshall in the instance cited, is of the opinion that, the House having passed general legislation on an appropriation bill, under the decisions and precedents of this body, the Senate has the right to offer an amendment to such legislation. Therefore, the point of order raised by the Senator from Colorado is not sustained.

There are similar precedents in the House of Representatives which the Chair asks to have inserted in the RECORD in connection with the opinion he has just delivered.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The House of Representatives in its rulings on similar points of order as to legislation on an appropriation bill has taken a like position, and for a very good reason, as will be seen from one of its rulings, taken from section 3916, volume IV of Hinds' precedents of the House of Representatives:

"On June 17, 1898, the House having under consideration a Senate amendment (No. 74) to the District of Columbia appropriation bill relating to electric lighting in the District, Mr. Mahlon Pitney, of New Jersey, moved to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment relating to a conduit system for electric light wires.

"Mr. William H. King, of Utah, having made a point of order, the Speaker pro tempore held: 'The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. Pitney] moves to recede from the House disagreement to the amendment No. 74 and to agree with an amendment. The gentleman from Utah [Mr. King] makes the point of order that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey is new legislation. The Chair is every clearly of opinion that the point of order is not well taken. It is conceded that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey is germane to the Senate amendment, and the point that it is new legislation cannot be raised at this stage of the proceeding, inasmuch as the new legislation originated in the Senate. If that was not the rule, it would be in the power of the Senate at any time to originate new legislation and deprive the House of any judgment with reference to it. If new legislation originates in the Senate, the House has

the right to agree or disagree or to agree with an amendment, and the point of order is therefore overruled."

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I have no purpose to discuss the point of order, but, in view of the fact that I had something to say this morning about the revenue laws, I thought I should like to clarify my own position upon this amendment.

The state of the law is that in our various revenue acts the terms trade and business are used, and by section 48 of the act a trade or business is defined to include the performance of the functions of a public office. That, however, is not the section which recognizes a deductible expense in computing taxable income. The provision dealing with deductions for expenses incurred in trade or business is found in another section of the revenue act, to wit, section 23 (a). I should like to read the language of that section to the Senate. It has been read, but I desire to read it again for the purpose of calling attention to a matter which has not been discussed.

Here is the general principle—

All the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered; traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business; and rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession, for purposes of the trade or business, of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which he has no equity.

That is the section under which expenses incurred in a trade or business may be taken as against gross income for the purpose of arriving at taxable net income.

As was stated this morning, my recollection is that this matter was under discussion, and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DANAHER] raised some questions with the representatives of the Treasury, and I had the impression that the definition of "trade or business" in the section first read was then amended so as to include "performance of the functions of a public office." I may be in error about that, and if I am, that section was amended prior to 1939. It may have been amended as early as 1933 or 1934, upon the motion of the Senator from Pennsylvania, the Honorable DAVID A. REED.

At any rate, Mr. President, The Tax Court was called upon to rule upon the expenses incurred in the performance of the functions of a public office, under the pertinent section, section 23, which I last read. The ruling was to the effect that the residence of a Member of the Congress of the United States was at Washington. The fact that that is the official residence of a Member of the Congress might, in my judgment, have very little weight on the other question, and that seems to me to have been entirely overlooked by the decision, to wit, while a Member of the Congress has his official residence at Washington, and must come here to discharge his duties, when A or B or C is elected to the Congress, either the House or the Senate, he comes from his home in his State. This section is ap-

plicable to a taxpayer, a citizen, who is called upon to pay a tax. There is no tax, as such, against a Member of Congress, of course. At any rate, however, that is the state of law.

I now bring another matter to the attention of the Senate, and I think it is one which should be considered. Quite recently a decision has been rendered which will make it necessary for the Treasury Department to ask for a review of the prior ruling of The Tax Court on this very question of residence of a public officer. I have confirmed my recollection of that case by conference with the counsel of the Treasury, and I find that the Treasury will be compelled to ask for a writ of certiorari to review the decision which, as I recall, was handed down in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. At any rate, the decision has been made; it is now necessary for a review of that decision to be had for the guidance of the Treasury, and at a reasonably early date, of course, the Supreme Court will pass upon the question of whether or not, for tax purposes, the residence of a Member of the Congress is at Washington or is in the State or district from which he was elected.

It seems to me it would be very wise, therefore, for us not to attempt legislation at this moment, or until that question is settled. If the Supreme Court should reverse the decision of The Tax Court, then a Senator or a Member of the House of Representatives would be entitled to deduct from his gross income all ordinary and usual and necessary expenses incurred by him in discharging the functions of his office, because there can be no question now, at least, that a public office is included within the term "trade or business," by express congressional act.

I now call attention to the fact that the statute which authorized the deduction gives a discretion to the taxing authorities so far as the allowance of expenses ordinarily incurred for salaries, and so forth, are concerned, but when it comes to traveling expenses, including the entire amount expended for meals and lodgings while away from home in pursuit of a trade or business, it is highly questionable whether there is any discretion left in the taxing authorities.

Therefore, under the amendment which has been proposed as a substitute, both that proposed by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico and the one proposed by the committee, by and through the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, a change in the law would be made by legislative act, but a Senator or Representative would not be restricted to the \$2,500 allowed under the proposed amendment or amendments. In other words, once it is declared by the legislative branch of the Government that the home of a Member of Congress is in his State and not in Washington, then he is entitled to deduct from his gross income, in computing his net taxable income, all the expenses he incurs in the performance of the functions of his office, including the entire amount paid out by him for lodging, for rentals, and for subsistence.

It might well be that some man would come to the Congress who desired a

\$5,000 a year apartment. He might even be a bachelor and he might prefer to pay \$10,000 a year. Under this amendment he could deduct the whole amount, and would not be limited to the \$2,500 permitted under the terms of the amendment as an advance on his expense account.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. In the opinion of the Senator, would the decision of the Supreme Court be retroactive, so that a Senator would be allowed to deduct his expenses of previous years?

Mr. GEORGE. Undoubtedly it would be retroactive during the period of the limitation. He could not get back for 10 years, but he could go back for the 4 years.

Mr. LANGER. Even though he did not pay the tax under protest?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; I think he could, if the Supreme Court should reverse the prior ruling. The point I am now making is that I think what is proposed is a very inadvisable method of procedure. Of course, I have no criticism to make of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I am anxious to have the Senator's interpretation. This is all the proviso includes:

That for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income tax laws the home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be his domicile in the State for which or in which he is chosen, or in the Territory or Possession, as the case may be.

Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that in the light of that provision a Member of Congress could come to Washington and pay any amount for living expenses, no matter how extreme or extravagant it might be, and because of the fact that his home was declared to be in the State from which he was elected, that amount would be deductible for income tax purposes?

Mr. GEORGE. Whatever is necessary for him to spend here.

Mr. HATCH. Whatever is necessary in the discharge of his official duties?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; but it is now expressly held that his home is here.

Mr. HATCH. Under the amendment his home is in his State.

Mr. GEORGE. Of course his home is in his State, and the tax law already says, that he is entitled to include the entire amount expended for meals and lodging while away from home in the pursuit of his trade or business. It is a matter of expenditure. Of course, if there is fraud and a willful padding of an account, there is a right to inquire into it, but the point is that there are a great many Senators and Representatives who would spend \$3,000 a year in Washington, and do it legitimately, for rent, for food, and lodging. There are many Members of the House and Senate who probably would spend \$4,000 a year, while there would be others who would not spend anything like that amount.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GREEN in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. This provision in the committee amendment places Senators and Representatives in the same category as those engaged in any business or trade and in the same category as officials who are domiciled outside of Washington. The fault does not lie in the amendment. The fault, if any, lies in too broad a provision in the revenue law which allows a deduction for all expenditures, including travel, lodging, and maintenance. But there is no difference between a Senator or Representative and a representative of a corporation or a businessman or anyone else who is domiciled out of Washington and who comes here to Washington.

Mr. GEORGE. No; I know there is no difference, but there is a vast difference in the administration.

Mr. OVERTON. The amendment simply puts Senators and Representatives in the same category as others.

Mr. GEORGE. Oh, no.

Mr. OVERTON. Under this provision, what advantage would the Senator have over a businessman?

Mr. GEORGE. Let me ask the Senator, what collector of internal revenue would question the amount that any Member of the Senate or the House might pay for rent if he said it was a reasonable rental, and was paid for the only house he could get in Washington?

Mr. OVERTON. Whether he says so or not, does the collector question what the businessman returns?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; he has a right to do so.

Mr. OVERTON. He would have the same right with respect to a Senator or a Representative.

I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia one other question. There is, however, a limitation on what a Senator or a Representative may spend, let us say, for the rental of an apartment or a home. That limitation is that the Government does not pay for it all. It is merely deductible. Let us consider a Senator whose sole income is \$10,000 a year salary. I use that as an illustration because it is very easy to use the figure \$10,000. He pays a 25-percent tax. So if he should rent a \$3,000 home he could make a deduction of \$3,000. But that would not be a deduction of \$3,000 net to him. On the contrary, he would have to pay 75 percent of the \$3,000 and the Federal Government would pay 25 percent.

Mr. GEORGE. That is, if the deduction did not destroy his taxable income. If his deduction took him down below a taxable income, he would not pay a penny, and that is the point I am making, that the Appropriations Committee is proceeding to legislate on a tax matter, and on a very delicate and a very important tax provision, without I fear, very careful consideration of what the effect of it will be. I do not think this is the proper approach to the matter, wholly aside from the question of the

merits or the demerits of an increase in salary. There should be a standard provided for a deduction measured by at least the reasonable amount a Member of the Congress would pay for his food and lodging. It would vary in almost every case. If we are going to make an allowance of that kind, it seems to me we had better do it by stating a flat sum which we can justify, after we have taken our seats around the table, heard the testimony, looked into the case, and then reached our own conclusion about the matter.

Mr. OVERTON. I would have no objection to that, I may say to the Senator, if big businessmen and big corporations were treated in exactly the same way.

Mr. GEORGE. I presume they are being treated that way. I assume that public officers are doing their duty. The point I am making, however, Mr. President, is that once we adopt either of the substitutes now offered we shall have reversed the decision of the Tax Board, and then the statute that allows deductible items in computing net income becomes applicable, and we have necessarily for public officers varying amounts, according to the actual expenditures they may make. That has nothing to do with the very worthy purpose of increasing the salaries in proportion to the expenditures we are now required to make.

There is the question, of course, of the Stabilization Act to which the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] has called attention, but aside from that I think a very strong case can be built up for an increase in the salaries of the Members of the House and the Senate. I believe, however, that when we do that we ought to sit down around the table and carefully approach the question, after a real hearing on the merits of the matter.

I am perfectly conscious that we should await the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which may reverse the decision of the Tax Board and make it possible for the Treasury to allow deductions for all the necessary expenses that Representatives and Senators incur and are, of course, compelled to incur in coming to Washington to discharge their duties.

Mr. OVERTON. May I interrupt the Senator, simply to ask a question for information?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. The decision to which the Senator refers is not in connection with a case in which a Representative or a Senator is interested?

Mr. GEORGE. No; but it involves this direct question, and the Treasury advised me during the noon hour that they would be compelled to ask for a review of the decision, and that would be controlling on the prior decision.

Mr. OVERTON. One circuit court of appeals has decided the question one way and another circuit court of appeals has decided the question the other way, and the Supreme Court will have to be the final arbiter.

Mr. GEORGE. And the Supreme Court must decide the question. But already the case has arisen, and has been decided, which makes it necessary

for a Supreme Court ruling to be handed down.

Mr. President, that is all I have to say. I do not care to discuss the provision inserted in the appropriation bill by the Appropriations Committee of the House, because I have always recognized the right of the House to deal with its own problem; but I do not believe that the question here involved is one that falls clearly within the rule of comity that ought to exist between the two Houses. In other words, whatever we may say of it or about it. I think there is a provision increasing the incomes of the Members of the House, and while we might be content to grant that without considering a like increase for the Members of the Senate, it seems to me that it raises an issue on which we, as well as the Members of the House, are called upon to vote.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point for a moment?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I understand the position of the House of Representatives to be that the \$2500 provided for by the House provision will be exempted from taxation. It has occurred to me that when any citizen or body of citizens, whether official or otherwise, receives an exemption from taxation, that is a matter for both Houses of the Congress to pass upon.

Mr. GEORGE. I agree with the Senator from New Mexico. While the House does not expressly say that the item shall be exempt from taxation, that it shall not be subject to taxation, as a matter of fact the Treasury will be obliged to make inquiry of each Member, when he makes his returns, or thereafter, regarding his expenditures, and if he has not expended the \$2,500, if for a whole year he has been sick and has not come to Washington at all, and has not spent a dime in Washington, he will undoubtedly be chargeable with the \$2,500 as income. I think it would be a taxable item. Therefore the questions asked by the distinguished Senator from New Mexico become pertinent.

Those, briefly, are the reasons why I believe that we ought not to deal with this question in the pending bill, and ought not to approve the allowance for ourselves or for Members of the House. I do not discuss the question of criticism which might reach us. I do not believe that the country would be critical of any fair increase in salary, made directly and in the open, and without, of course, undertaking to prevent the application of the tax laws to the amount of the salary.

I think it is a bad principle in tax legislation to include exemptions from taxation, but I realize that there are many exemptions. Reference was made today to the exemption of \$1,500, over and above the statutory exemptions, for men and women in the armed services. I think there is no doubt about the wisdom of that exemption. My only concern is that it may not be adequate to take care of the men and women in the armed services. I know that we are remiss in one thing, and I hope that another tax bill will not pass without provision being made for relieving men and women in the armed

services, particularly those overseas, from the necessity of filing any return. I can think of nothing more distracting to a boy in a foxhole in the southwest Pacific than to be thinking about how he is going to make tax returns back to the year 1941.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Senator from Georgia has spoken of the \$1,500 exemption to men and women in the armed forces. I ask him if that proposal was in an appropriation bill for the military forces, or whether it was in a revenue bill?

Mr. GEORGE. It was in a revenue bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That was where it belonged.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; it was in a revenue bill.

Mr. President, I have full faith in the Appropriations Committee. It is just as competent as is any other committee to pass upon tax questions. However, there is a great deal of wisdom in the general rule which obtains in this body, namely, that we may not place general legislation on an appropriation bill. I believe that all of us recognize the validity of that rule. However, in this particular case, I believe that the Chair has properly ruled that, the House having opened the door, any germane or pertinent amendment may be considered.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I agree with the Senator that it was a wise provision to insert in the law an exemption of \$1,500 for those in the armed services; but, Mr. President, does the Senator make a distinction between those engaged in the armed services who sit at desks in Washington and United States Senators, who are here the year round, working just as laboriously as the officer or enlisted man who is working in Washington, although he may be a member of the armed forces?

Mr. GEORGE. No; I do not make any distinction. If I did, I would make it in favor of the legislative branch of the Government.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate long on this question. I hope we may complete consideration of the bill today.

On last Thursday I briefly expressed some views on this whole question. At that time I suggested that we might take a recess until today to see whether the Appropriations Committee, or subcommittees of the Senate and House committees, could work out some provision which would be acceptable.

I myself would not have introduced any legislation on this subject originally in the Senate, and I am sure that had the House not included the provision which is found on page 19 of the bill the Senate committee would not have ventured upon this field in the way in which the proposal now comes before us.

The way in which this question comes before us at this time is an embarrassment to the Senate and to all Senators. As the Senator from Georgia has said, a

good case can be made out in behalf of an increase in the salaries of Members of Congress. Many things have happened in the past 20 years which have affected our net income; and I agree with him that the country would not be critical of a reasonable increase in view of the increased cost of existence and all the circumstances which attend membership in either House of Congress. But I have a very firm conviction that whatever is done upon the subject ought to be done for the benefit of Members of both Houses alike. Heretofore when there has been an increase in the compensation of Members, no matter whether the increase originated in the House or in the Senate, it has been made to apply both to Members of the Senate and Members of the House.

In this case, whatever the allowance may be called, whether it be an expense allowance or an increase in the gross income or net income of Members, the effect is to give more money to Members of the two Houses. The provision for an allowance of \$2,500 is contemplated to take care of expenses which we are now paying out of our own pocket. There can be no question that, whether it applies to lodging, food, or subsistence, all of which we are now paying out of our salaries, if the \$2,500 increase is allowed, it will be that much toward the payment of our living expenses in the city of Washington. We would have that much more money to spend. In that event, it would represent an increase in our gross income, and, of course, would automatically become an increase in our net income.

I do not criticize the House at all. The House had before it a delicate situation, which is not new. The question has been discussed many times over a long period, in cloak rooms, in offices, on street cars, in taxicabs, and in the vicinity of the Capitol. This is the only time in 20 years when it has taken concrete form in the shape of an amendment to the law.

When we come to the question of comity between the two Houses, that has heretofore been interpreted to apply to committee clerkships, size of committees, and the contingent funds of the respective Houses. Neither House has ever impinged upon the right of the other to decide what its contingent fund should be. Neither House has ever attempted to say how many clerks the Members of the other House should have—and properly so.

I do not put this proposal upon the same footing as committee-clerk hire, the contingent funds of the respective Houses, or clerk hire for individual Senators. It seems to me to be entirely different. I am unable to escape the conclusion that, whatever it may be called, it is an increase in the amount of money we are paid out of the Treasury of the United States; and whatever is done, no matter in which House the proposal originates, it should be made applicable to the Members of both Houses alike. Inasmuch as that was not done, an embarrassing situation has been created for the Members of the Senate.

I have the greatest respect for the House of Representatives and for its

Members. I served there 14 years, and I enjoyed service there. I am thoroughly familiar with their problems. They have to run for office every 2 years, whereas Members of the Senate are required to run for reelection every 6 years. I suppose it can be said that, on the average, the expenses of an individual Senator are greater than the expenses of individual Members of the House, inasmuch as Senators have to cover a whole State, and the obligations of a Member of the Senate in regard to things which cost money are greater than those in the case of an individual Member of the House of Representatives. So it probably averages up between the two bodies.

Mr. President, by whatever name we call it, it seems to me that in the interest of comity, of which we hear something said, the provision should be made to apply to both Houses alike. That has always been done heretofore. If a proposal for an increase in salary originated in the House of Representatives, it was made to apply to the Members of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. If the proposal originated in the Senate, it was made to apply to both Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives. Heretofore, neither House has considered it within its special province to legislate for its own compensation and to let the other House take it or leave it. There has always been uniformity. Since the beginning of the Government there has been uniformity in the matter of compensation and also uniformity in the matter of mileage, based upon the same amount per mile for each Member of the House of Representatives and each Member of the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is not what the Senator has just said emphasized by the constitutional provision that the salaries of Members of the House of Representatives and Members of the Senate shall be established by law—which means that they shall be established by joint action of the two Houses of the Congress?

Mr. BARKLEY. Undoubtedly that is so. But if the provision of the bill in this respect which was adopted by the House of Representatives remains in the bill and if the bill is passed by the Senate and is signed by the President, that provision will become the law, and in that case greater compensation will be paid to Members of the House of Representatives than to Members of the Senate.

Mr. WHITE. I think the Senator is correct in that respect; but in that connection it occurred to me that the constitutional provision has a significance of its own. It clearly contemplates that the two Houses shall deal with the subject of the salaries of the Members of both Houses.

Mr. BARKLEY. Undoubtedly that is true. Heretofore for 150 years both Houses have frowned upon any effort to draw a distinction between the salaries of Members of the House of Representatives and the salaries of Members of the Senate, and, of course, neither the House

is willing to admit that it is not as important as the other, and neither House should ask the other House to admit or concede or grant that it is less important than the other House.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask whether I am correct in understanding that if the Senate fails to adopt an amendment providing for an increased allowance for Members of the Senate, and if it fails to strike out the amendment providing for an increased allowance for expenditures for Members of the House of Representatives, the committee on conference could neither consider striking out the increased allowance for the House of Representatives nor could it add to or increase the allowance for the Senate, in order to make the allowances uniform.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is correct. Assuming that the Senate were to reject the pending amendment and were to adopt no substitute for it, and assuming that it were to leave the House language untouched, then neither those matters would be in conference, and when the conferees met they could not add anything for the benefit of Senators, and they could not subtract 1 cent from the allowance of \$2,500 carried in the bill, as it passed the House, as an allowance for the expenses of Members of the House.

So, I think the result would be embarrassing—and no less embarrassing for the House of Representatives than for the Senate. The result would be that the Members of one House would be drawing that much more money than the Members of the other House would draw. That would create a situation which would present invidious comparisons, and I do not think the Congress should indulge in them. I think whatever is done for either House should be done for both Houses.

Mr. AIKEN. Then, it seems to me that the action which the Senate takes will in a sense probably be final.

Mr. BARKLEY. It may be; it may be that what we do here will be done in such a way as to leave no leeway or jurisdiction or field for the conferees to work out the matter. In that case, the action of the Senate will be final, because when we send this measure to the House of Representatives it either must go to conference or the House of Representatives must act upon the Senate's amendments on the floor of the House. The House of Representatives will have no jurisdiction to undo what it has already done and to send it back to the Senate, even though we by our amendments do not touch that particular point. That is the case under the parliamentary rules. So I repeat that that language would be in the bill and could not be changed.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator yield so that I may ask a further question?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. If the Senate should reduce by any amount the allowance which the House has made for itself or if the Senate should adopt an amendment making any increased allowance whatsoever to defray the expenses of Members

of the Senate, so that the amendment would be in the bill, could the committee on conference then consider the amendments and could it then have the right to reach a meeting of the minds and to raise or lower the amount named in either amendment?

Mr. BARKLEY. I have grave doubt whether a point of order would not be sustained against a conference report which attempted to change the language in one part of the bill dealing with one branch of the legislature, no matter what the Senate might do in another part of the bill dealing with itself. I have grave doubt whether the conferees could do that.

Mr. President, in a moment I shall offer an amendment to reduce the amount carried in the pending amendment from \$2,500 to \$1,500. I shall do that on the basis of the argument which was made here the other day that whatever we do, if we do anything, we should not go beyond the 15 percent which is the rule under the Little Steel formula. Provision for \$1,500, whether we wish to add it as compensation or by way of an expense allowance, would not violate the 15 percent provision carried in the Little Steel Formula. If that amendment to the pending amendment should be adopted and if the amendment as thus amended should be agreed to by the Senate, it seems to me that in order to be logical we would have to do the same thing with the House provision making an allowance for expenses of Members of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I rise to inquire about the parliamentary situation with respect to the matters the Senator from Kentucky has been discussing. Let me inquire whether I am correct in my understanding that when the bill is sent back to the House of Representatives it will not be subject to a motion for reconsideration of any portion of it which has previously been passed by the House of Representatives.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not believe it would be in order to move to change provisions of the bill which were sent to the Senate by the House of Representatives and which had not been modified by the Senate, unless a special rule were obtained from the Committee on Rules of the House of Representatives. Unless such a special rule could be obtained, I do not believe it would be in order to do that.

Mr. President, I have talked with Members of the House of Representatives in regard to the question of an increase in pay and in regard to the provisions of the amendment or of the bill, and I have talked with some Members about the Little Steel formula, so as to feel them out with respect to how far they would be willing to go or whether they feel we should stop at \$1,500—which would be 15 percent—as an increase in pay or as an allowance for expenditures. There is a very logical objection which they have, and which seems to me to be good, to increasing the pay, namely, that there are other members of the Government, including members of the judiciary

and other governmental employees, who are not covered by the bill which we recently passed, and in that case the \$1,500 allowance would be more than it should be, but that if we put it in now it would be more difficult to adjust it later according to what it should be than it would be if we left it untouched altogether.

I do not know whether a permanent increase of \$1,500, which perhaps would last 15 or 20 years—as was the case with respect to the last increase in the pay of Members of the Congress—would be fair. No one can tell what will happen in the next 15 or 20 years. We know what has happened during the last 20 years with respect to our salaries. But a permanent increase now to \$11,500 would be a serious handicap to making a suitable adjustment at some later date.

Mr. TOBEY. I assume that the Senator takes the position that in deference to the Little Steel formula, the increase should be only \$1,500. Am I correct?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes. One of the objections made a few days ago to the proposed \$2,500 allowance was that it went beyond the 15 percent which is now permitted.

Mr. TOBEY. And so, under the Little Steel formula a Senator's expenses would be limited to 15 percent.

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes.

Mr. TOBEY. Accepting that statement, would the Senator be willing to phrase his amendment so that the \$1,500 would apply just so long as the Little Steel formula was in existence, and that thereafter the amount be increased to \$2,500?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is somewhat difficult to take two bites at once and say that we will chew one bite until the Little Steel formula is abandoned and then we will take another bite.

Mr. TOBEY. It is contingent.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is contingent. However, if we do anything about the situation now, probably the House provision, and the provision in the pending amendment subject to a reduction if the Senate sees fit to make it, is probably a better way in which to deal with it than to deal with it as a contingent increase in salary, with a provision that later on, if something takes place we will do something else. I believe that the Congress will be in session for some time and that we will be able to deal with salaries as exigencies arise. My judgment is that if the war with Japan continues there will be a stabilization act still in existence, and under it either the Little Steel formula of 15 percent, or some other formula which will be adopted, will be in effect. I doubt whether we should say that salaries should be \$1,500 more during the next year, and after that \$2,500 more, and the year following, \$5,000, and so forth. I think we should deal with the situation when it arises, and without any contingencies. We can do so under whatever circumstances exist at the time.

Mr. TOBEY. I do not accept the interpretation of the Senator that the proposed increase would be an increase in salary. I have interpreted it as an expense account authorized by the Members of Congress. I think the bar sinister

is the Little Steel formula. When and if the Little Steel formula no longer exists and the Congress believes that \$2,500 is a fair amount to be contributed by the Treasury toward the expenses of Senators, only the amount of \$2,500, which the Senator has in mind, would be in effect.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not like the words "bar sinister" which the Senator has used. I should rather use merely the word "bar." The theory upon which I am suggesting this reduction is that no one, whether he interprets the increase as an increase in compensation, or as an allowance for expenses, may say that we have done for ourselves what we have not permitted the Government to do for other persons. It may be that consistency is a hobgoblin of small minds, but I do not believe that we should ignore altogether a comparison between our treatment of ourselves in cases in which we have power and our treatment of other persons in cases in which we also have power but they do not have it.

Mr. TOBEY. I should like to think of the definition of consistency as being "Thou art a jewel." Does not the Senator agree with that definition?

Mr. BARKLEY. Yes; but we cannot always be consistent. In the light of new facts and conditions we must be at least flexible in our minds and in our approach to matters. We cannot always vote today in the same way we voted 10, 15, or 25 years ago. We would be static if we were not willing to take advantage of new information.

Mr. TOBEY. I thank the Senator for his statement.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not wish to pursue the matter any further, Mr. President.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, if the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky shall be agreed to, am I to understand that he will then withdraw any opposition which he may have to the remainder of the amendment?

Mr. BARKLEY. No, Mr. President; I have not said that. I say that if this amendment shall be adopted, I think it would be more consistent to adopt it on that basis than otherwise. I think the same treatment should be given to Members of the other House that we give to Members of the Senate.

Mr. OVERTON. I think it would be better to kill the amendment by one blow than by piecemeal. If the Senator is going to fight the amendment—

Mr. BARKLEY. No; I am not saying that I will fight it, and I am not saying that I shall vote for it even if the amount is decreased. I reserve the right to oppose it even if the amount is reduced.

Mr. OVERTON. I understand.

Mr. BARKLEY. I am willing to say this: I am not going to vote to give the Members of the House \$2,500, whether it is called an allowance for expenses, or an increase in salary, and not treat the Members of the Senate in the same manner. I do not desire to interfere with the comity between the two Houses, but I think that the Members of the two Houses should have conferred with one another and talked with one another about this matter before the

provision was put into the bill in the first instance.

Mr. President, on page 1, line 2, of the committee amendment, I move to amend by striking out the figure "\$2,500" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,500."

PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I dislike to take the time of the Senate to discuss a subject which is not germane to the issue now pending, but I wish to refer for a few minutes to the subject of the punishment of war criminals.

There is being disseminated in America and throughout the world a vast amount of misinformation on the punishment of war criminals. In order that the record may be made clear and brought up to date, I am going to take the time of the Senate to review history, and make some comments on bringing to an early trial Nazi and Fascist leaders in custody of the American Army in Germany, Italy, and elsewhere.

Throughout the war in Europe, the Allied Nations were familiar with the crimes being committed by Nazi and Fascist leaders upon political prisoners and other innocent minority groups. We also knew that the Nazi and Fascist leaders were not living up to the International Convention of Geneva relative to the treatment of prisoners of war. With a full realization that victory over the common enemy was inevitable, the Allied Nations in October 1943 organized the United Nations War Crimes Commission, with its principal office in London, England. Sixteen nations are members of the Commission. The only nation of any import that failed to join was our ally, Russia.

Mr. President, there are many distorted views as to the creation of the Commission, its powers, its duties, and its functions. In fact, the Commission itself, judging from some statements issued, is laboring under a delusion as to the extent of its rights and powers.

In order to keep the record straight it should be remembered that the Commission, in the beginning, was established for the sole purpose of investigating war crimes. After operating for a while the Commission received from the 16 participating nations the additional duty of making recommendations to the governments with respect to procedural matters dealing with war crime. The Commission obtains the evidence, examines it, and when it is convinced there are sufficient data to convict a person makes such a recommendation. The Commission has, unfortunately, termed this bringing an indictment against the war criminals. A great number of people are of the opinion that the Commission has the power to indict war criminals. This is highly erroneous. The Commission has no authority to indict any criminal, irrespective of where the crime was committed. Even if it had such power, there is no court with which an indictment could be filed. Last of all, it has no authority to try any war criminal. In other words, it is an investigating organization, with power to make recommendations, which may or may not be followed.

Following the creation of this Commission, the Allied Nations, in the Moscow Declaration of November 1, 1943, provided that all war criminals whose crimes had a particular localization in any of the overrun countries should be returned to those countries to be tried therein according to the local law.

Under this agreement, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has started to implement its right of punishing war criminals and their accomplices, and has sentenced several culprits to capital punishment at open trials in Krasnodar and Kharkov.

France, having experienced the disgrace of the Vichy regime, has arranged trials of the collaborationists, and to date has passed hundreds of sentences. The Czechoslovakian Government has drawn up a huge list of war criminals, who are now being tried.

It is my understanding that a special tribunal has been set up in Holland, Belgium, Norway, and Denmark to try the traitors, Quislings, and other war criminals. Bulgaria has adopted a rigorous course against the Fascists, and has sentenced to capital punishment many of the top war criminals. In Roumania, a rather extensive number were listed, and recently many of them were found guilty and sentenced to be shot.

It should be remembered that those listed or now being tried by various Allied Governments are war criminals whose crimes were committed in these respective countries.

Mr. President, there is precedent for this procedure. However, the difficult task lying ahead of the Allied Nations is the trial of war criminals whose crimes had no geographical localization. Obviously, they must be handled differently.

Today the United States Army in Germany has in its custody many top Nazi leaders and many members of the German General Staff. In our custody is a part of the band of evil men responsible for the preparation and unleashing of the war of aggression against the Allied Nations. Their implied belief in brutality, force, and torture was responsible for the ghastly atrocities committed upon political and military prisoners and many other minority groups. Search the records of history, and one will not find a chapter so black, degrading, and inhuman. There is no question about the proof of guilt. We have it from our own Senators who were privileged to view first hand the systematic operation of the Nazi crime doctors. This group of international brigands challenged free civilization to live. They repeatedly announced their criminal aims, and carried them into execution with high German efficiency. These Nazi and Fascist leaders stand indicted in public opinion for crimes against that part of the human family believing in reason and justice.

Mr. President, other far-reaching and delicate international problems are now upon the agenda of world affairs—the dispute about Trieste, the Polish question, and many more, but the immediate question now before the civilized world is, when and how will these criminals be tried? Since the method of trial and dis-

position of these criminals could not be included in the Moscow Declaration because there was no geographical localization, the Allied Nations are compelled to find a way out. It is necessary to make precedent. It is gratifying to know that the United States has taken the lead in the preparation of plans and procedure in the trial and punishment of this outlaw group. It is inadvisable to state at this time just what those plans are. It is sufficient to say that they are in keeping with what is right and just. If those governments now occupying Germany agree to the proposals or submit counter-suggestions upon which all can agree, justice in the end will triumph.

It is well to point out that the President of the United States has recently appointed Justice Robert Jackson of the Supreme Court, as the one to prosecute these criminals in behalf of the United States. Justice Jackson has assembled a staff. He is now in Europe assembling the evidence. Only arriving at an agreement with other governments upon procedure keeps these criminals from being tried with all convenient speed and dispatch.

As one who believes in allied unity of purpose and thought in all these grave international problems, it is my earnest hope that within a reasonable time, France, Russia, England, and the United States can agree on the method of procedure in the trial of the Nazi and Fascist criminals.

I should like to point out, however, that time is of great essence. The American people want Hermann Goering, Alfred Rosenberg, Admiral Doenitz, General von Runstedt, and all others of their ilk, brought to immediate trial. They want justice and retribution meted out to these self-confessed Nazi leaders. They want, in the interim, no special favors granted to these men. They demand that they receive the kind of treatment provided for criminals under the law of nations. And so, while it would be best for all nations to agree upon a plan of procedure in the trial of these Nazi leaders and their subordinates, yet we cannot wait indefinitely for that decision.

I was delighted to learn today that Justice Jackson believes the trial of these criminals will start in a few weeks. If our allies cannot agree upon plans and procedures within a reasonable length of time, we should, after due notice, create our own military courts and prepare our own plans and procedure. Under the leadership of General Eisenhower and Justice Jackson, we should try without delay the Nazi and Fascist criminals in our custody.

Mr. President, there has been a universal condemnation of the Nazi and Fascist criminals, the gestapo, the SS troops, and all other subordinate organizations which are considered an integral part of this criminal group. In some quarters there is a tendency to distinguish between the German General Staff and the Nazi Party. These skeptics contend that the German General Staff is merely a group of soldiers, and should be treated as prisoners of war under the rules of international law. These doubt-

ing Thomases would have us believe that the General Staff knew nothing about the horror camps and other atrocities. This, of course, is a fallacy that undoubtedly will be challenged when the trial of these criminals starts. In my opinion, the General Staff is just as guilty as Hitler, Goering, and the group who controlled the Nazi Party. The truth of the matter is that the General Staff recognized Hitler as just the man it needed to sway the German mass to their theories and philosophies of future war.

Curt Riess, in his book entitled "The Nazis Go Underground," quoted from an address made by Field Marshal Von Runstedt before the War Academy in Berlin, in which he said the following:

The destruction of neighboring people and their riches is indispensable to our victory. One of the great mistakes of 1918 was to spare the civil life of the enemy countries, for it is necessary for us Germans to be always at least double the number of the peoples of contiguous countries. We are therefore obliged to destroy at least a third of their inhabitants. The only means is organized underfeeding, which in this case is better than machine guns.

Mr. President, Von Runstedt's address contains the formula on which murder camps in Germany were run. Regardless of what Nazi leader gave the orders or what Nazi subordinate carried out the torturous and murderous decrees, the generals cannot escape the responsibility.

Another statement from one of the German generals is most interesting and helps prove the point. In September 1944, the magazine Mining and Metallurgy carried a statement of General Otto von Stuepnagel, in which he said:

What does a provisional defeat matter to us if we have been able to destroy so much manpower and material in neighboring territories that we have obtained an economic and numerical superiority greater than before 1939? The conquest of the world will require numerous stages, but the essential is that the end of each stage brings us an economic and industrial potential greater than that of our enemies. With the war booty which we have accumulated, the enfeebling of two generations of the manpower of our neighbors, and the destruction of their industry, we shall be better placed to conquer 25 years from now than we were in 1939.

The statement of Von Stuepnagel tells the world exactly what the German General Staff expects to do in 25 years.

Mr. President, we know that the war lords of Germany in generations past have done nothing but plan for war with the ultimate objective of conquering the world. These militarists consider their present plight merely another provisional defeat. The war lords of Germany are as guilty as Hitler and his Nazi conspirators.

We said in the Yalta pact on February 12, 1945, "We are determined to break up for all time the German General Staff that has repeatedly contrived the resurgence of German militarism."

Mr. President, free and peace-loving people everywhere eagerly look to Justice Jackson and General Eisenhower to use their power to break up for all time to come the German General Staff.

Nothing should be left undone to destroy once and for all the evil art of

German war making. We should deal with stern realities in a realistic manner. We cannot repeat the mistakes that were made in 1918. A bullet for a German staff officer now is better than a bullet for an American boy in 20 years from now.

We must never forget what Franklin D. Roosevelt, the late President of the United States, said on March 23, 1944:

We * * * again proclaim our determination that none who participated in these acts of savagery shall go unpunished. The United Nations * * * will pursue the guilty and deliver them up in order that justice be done. That warning applies not only to the leaders, but also to their functionaries and subordinates.

We should not forget what President Harry S. Truman said on April 16, 1944:

Nothing shall shake our determination to punish the war criminals even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth.

Mr. President, as an American, believing in constitutional liberty, the Senator from Illinois is in favor of giving these leaders a fair and public trial. It should be pursued vigorously, without dilatory tactics, and without indulging in high technical procedure. This is the desire of the American people. It is right. It is just. It is imperative if we keep faith with those who fought and died. It is indispensable in helping make the future peace of the world secure.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may we have a vote on the pending amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] to the substitute amendment proposed by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], as modified.

Mr. MORSE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hart	Overton
Bailey	Hatch	Pepper
Bankhead	Hayden	Radcliffe
Barkley	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Bilbo	Hoey	Shipstead
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Briggs	La Follette	Taft
Bushfield	Langer	Thomas, Ok'a.
Butler	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McKellar	Tobey
Cordon	McMahon	Wagner
Donnell	Magnuson	Walsh
Ellender	Moore	White
Fulbright	Morse	Wiley
George	Myers	Willis
Gerry	O'Daniel	Willson
Green	O'Mahoney	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Fifty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] to the modified amendment in the nature of a substitute

offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], for the committee amendment on page 2, line 1.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, my amendment was intended to be a perfecting amendment to the committee amendment, and not an amendment to the Hatch substitute.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Hatch substitute is pending.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the rules, cannot an amendment for which a substitute is offered be perfected before the substitute is voted upon?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is what I am attempting to do. I am attempting to perfect the committee amendment by offering an amendment reducing the amount.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the Hatch substitute.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, as I understand, the Hatch substitute ought not to be voted upon until the committee amendment is perfected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A motion to that effect will be necessary.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have offered an amendment to the committee amendment, by way of a perfecting amendment. I ask that that amendment be voted upon before the Hatch substitute is voted upon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kentucky to the committee amendment on page 2, line 1.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, this is simply an amendment reducing the amount, and not the committee amendment itself.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have been demanded. Is the request sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask the able Senator from Kentucky if he will consider modifying his amendment slightly so as to make it clear that the \$1,500 would be an increase in compensation and would not be called an allowance for expenses. The reason I make the request is that, as I stated the other day, a good many Senators have expressed to me the view that there might be some merit in the proposal.

My personal feeling is that one of the things we might do in this connection is to increase the compensation of Members of Congress \$1,500 a year. That would be 15 percent. It would be in accordance with the Little Steel formula. There has been no increase in congressional salaries since 1925. I do not believe that any fair person would think that we were discriminating in favor of ourselves if we were to allow congressional salaries to take the same percentage of increase as we have allowed in the case of salaries of other governmental employees.

If we were to do so, there would be no question about the taxability of the

\$1,500. If we say that the \$1,500 is for the purpose of paying expenses, then it is open to the inference that it is not taxable. As I understand the House provision, it indicates an intention that the increase shall not be taxable.

If the able Senator could bring himself to that further modification in his suggested alteration of the committee amendment, the net effect of the amendment, if perfected as the Senator from Kentucky would suggest, would be that congressional salaries be increased by 15 percent, or \$1,500. Then the law would be clarified relative to deductions of expenses incurred in the course of business, as it were, in respect to the performance of their official duties by Members of Congress. Any Senator or Representative who incurred an expense in the performance of his official duty, in my opinion, and in the judgment of any fair-minded man, would be entitled to an income-tax deduction for such expense. That would be the net effect of the amendment of the committee as perfected by the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky, if he were disposed to accept the modification. I believe that that is a sound basis for approaching the problem.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] by way of a substitute would accomplish what the Senator has in mind. I am not certain that it is not subject to a point of order, because it is legislation increasing the compensation of Senators, whereas the provision in the House language, and the provision of the committee amendment, is not by way of increasing compensation, but by way of an expense allowance.

Mr. PEPPER. Well, the net is the same, in substance, of course.

Mr. BARKLEY. I understand. However, the Chair has just held that a point of order does not lie against the committee amendment, because the House opened up the subject in regard to expenses. But the House did not deal with it in terms of increased compensation for its Members, and I do not know what the Chair would hold if that question were presented.

All I am seeking to do is to reduce the amount provided in the committee amendment.

Mr. PEPPER. Yes; but the Senator loses sight of the criticism which was made the other day by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] namely, that the increase is offered as an expense item, as a disguise to exempt it from taxation, because on its face it is designated as an expense reimbursement, and, strictly speaking, that kind of reimbursement is not subject to taxation. So I think we would clarify the matter if we were to state directly that it is a 15-percent increase in accordance with the Little Steel formula, and if we were then to clarify the law, which is in some uncertainty, as shown by the debate here, because I can tell from the debate that some Senators have been taking deductions for such items, while other Senators have not understood that they were deductible. This would clarify the law in that respect, and I think it would be understood by

everyone and would appeal to the judgment of all fair-minded persons.

Mr. BARKLEY. I appreciate the Senator's suggestion, but I myself desire to reduce the amount. If the Senator from Florida or some other Senator wishes to offer a further amendment to the committee amendment, after my amendment to it is disposed of, such further amendment to it would be in order. But I am not so certain whether any amendment offered now, in the form of substantive law increasing the compensation of Members, would not be subject to a point of order on the ground that it was legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky to the committee amendment, as modified.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise to say that the Senator from Colorado made his point of order against the substitute which I had offered—

Mr. BARKLEY. I beg the Senator's pardon; I thought it was against the substitute for the committee amendment.

Mr. HATCH. Oh, no; the point of order was against the Hatch substitute, and the Chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. LUCAS. How does this amendment square with the law which Congress passed freezing salaries of \$5,000 and over?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, to be frank about it, it does not square with that law. If the Congress by that measure has limited itself in fixing its own compensation, of course, the proposed action would be in conflict with that law. From a legal standpoint, of course, the Congress has the power to do that.

Mr. LUCAS. Of course.

Mr. BARKLEY. It has the power to do it from a parliamentary standpoint. Whether it wishes to do it as a matter of consistency or good faith with others is another question.

Mr. LUCAS. I understand. That is the point.

If we increase our compensation 15 percent or 25 percent or whatever, the amount may be, we will be in no position to deny an increase to any other person in this country who wishes to have his compensation increased. For instance, if a particular company wants to pay employees 15 percent or 25 percent more than it is now paying or if the officers of a corporation, whose salaries are frozen under a law the Congress previously passed, desire a 15 percent or 25 percent increase, as I view it, there will be nothing the Congress can do about it, if this proposal adopted is passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, any Senator who feels that way about it should vote against the committee amendment, even if the amount is reduced to \$1,500.

Mr. LUCAS. I will say to the Senator from Kentucky that that is my position.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no inconsistency between voting to reduce this amount and then voting against the whole amount, whatever it may be finally.

Mr. LUCAS. I appreciate that. But I wished to call attention to the fact that some time ago the Congress passed a law freezing all salaries of \$5,000 and over.

In some instances we have slightly violated that law by legislation we have passed.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. Let me say that we would not be increasing any salary. When we allow for an expense account any sum which has not previously been allowed, we are doing what practically all corporations are doing, anyway. They are allowing larger expense accounts, as their returns to the Bureau of Internal Revenue will show. I have no doubt that since the Little Steel formula was adopted, the expense accounts of the large corporations—I am merely guessing at it—have practically doubled.

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not question what the Senator from Louisiana has said. Undoubtedly on that score the Members of Congress are laboring at a disadvantage as compared to everyone else in the country. The only question is whether we now wish to correct that situation at this particular juncture. That seems to me to be the only question involved.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky to the committee amendment, as modified.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have listened to a great deal of the debate and argument and I have been perplexed, as I have said.

I now withdraw the substitute which I have offered.

Also, Mr. President, I shall move to lay the committee amendment on the table. I so move.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The substitute of the Senator from New Mexico has been withdrawn.

The question now is on the motion of the Senator from New Mexico to lay the committee amendment as modified on the table.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. Does not the Senator think that instead of moving to lay the entire committee amendment on the table, we should have a straight-out vote and should let the Senate go on record on it?

Mr. HATCH. No; I do not think so. I do not think so because of the nature of the discussion which has occurred on the floor of the Senate and the sentiments which have been expressed.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, is the motion debatable?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I withhold my motion in order to permit the Senator from Louisiana to debate it.

Mr. OVERTON. I do not wish to debate it. I wish to request the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. HATCH. Well, Mr. President, I withhold my motion. I think we had better table the committee amendment and then take up the House provision, and let it all go to conference.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield there?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. BARKLEY. We could do the same if the committee amendment were rejected on a vote.

Mr. HATCH. Very well.

Mr. BARKLEY. It is not necessary to table it in order to accomplish that.

Mr. HATCH. Very well.

Well, Mr. President, I have withdrawn my motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky to the committee amendment, as modified.

Mr. MORSE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, when the yeas and nays were requested a few minutes ago, a sufficient number was not developed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A sufficient number did not join in the request for the yeas and nays a few minutes ago.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] to the committee amendment, as modified.

The amendment to the committee amendment, as modified, was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as modified, on page 2, in line 1.

Mr. MORSE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). On this vote I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I am informed that if he were present he would vote as I propose to vote. Therefore I am at liberty to vote. I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair announces that his colleague the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], who is visiting the battlefields of Europe, if present and voting, would vote "nay."

Mr. GERRY. I announce that the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], is necessarily absent. If he were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. BANKHEAD. I announce that my colleague, the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family.

Mr. WAGNER. I announce that the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] is absent in connection with business of the Senate. If he were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent visiting battlefields in Europe.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business for the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent on official business for the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, is inspecting the Philippine Islands and therefore necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], but I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present and voting.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] has a pair with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART]. If present and voting the Senator from South Carolina would vote "yea" and the Senator from Tennessee "nay."

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] if present and voting would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of the Mead committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr.

REED], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of a subcommittee of the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is necessarily absent. If present he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 9, nays 43, as follows:

YEAS—9

Bankhead	Hayden	Overton
Bridges	Magnuson	Thomas, Utah
Green	Myers	Tobey

NAYS—43

Aiken	Hart	Radcliffe
Bailey	Hatch	Saltonstall
Barkley	Hickenlooper	Shipstead
Bilbo	Hoey	Smith
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Buck	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	Langer	Wagner
Butler	Lucas	Walsh
Capper	McKellar	White
Cordon	McMahon	Wiley
Donnell	Moore	Willis
Ellender	Morse	Wilson
Fulbright	O'Daniel	Young
George	O'Mahoney	
Gerry	Pepper	

NOT VOTING—44

Andrews	Guffey	Murray
Austin	Gurney	Reed
Ball	Hawkes	Revercomb
Brewster	Hill	Robertson
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Russell
Burton	Johnston, S. C.	Scrugham
Byrd	Kilgore	Stewart
Capehart	McCarran	Taylor
Chandler	McClellan	Thomas, Idaho
Chavez	McFarland	Tunnell
Connally	Maybank	Tydings
Downey	Mead	Vandenberg
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ferguson	Mitchell	Wherry
Glass	Murdock	

So the committee amendment on page 2, in line 1, as modified, was rejected.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee I send to the desk an amendment and ask to have it read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 19, line 25, after the word "available", it is proposed to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income tax laws the home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be his domicile in the State in which or for which he is chosen, or in the Territory or Possession, as the case may be."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, it will be observed that the amendment carries with it no expense allowance and no additional compensation. It merely declares that for the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income tax laws the domicile or home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be in the State or Territory in which or for which he has been elected.

Mr. President, I have already presented the matter in argument. I see no necessity of arguing it further. The amendment would put Senators and Representatives in line with representatives of corporations, and in line with business men, professional men, judges, and all employees generally.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, am I correct in understanding

that the Senator from Louisiana said that the provision on page 19 of the bill had already been passed by the Senate?

Mr. OVERTON. No; I did not say that. I offered an amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I understood the Senator to say that the provision in the bill—

Mr. OVERTON. No; nothing in connection with my amendment has yet been acted upon by the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I invite the attention of the Senator to the fact that when the provision on page 19 was reached I made it known that I expected to offer an amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. That is true; but I think the committee amendments, by unanimous consent, are first being considered. I do not know what amendment the Senator from Colorado will offer. The amendment which I have offered has to do with the provision on page 19, beginning in line 16, in which the House provided for the payment of an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses, and so forth.

That language remains undisturbed. What I am seeking to do is merely to declare legislatively that the domicile of Senators and Representatives shall be within their respective home States. The amendment has nothing to do with the item of allowance, and has nothing to do with additional compensation.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Does the Senator think that a legislative act could add to the Constitution?

Mr. OVERTON. Today a legislative act takes precedence over the Constitution, so far as the Bureau of Internal Revenue is concerned.

Mr. LANGER. If adopted, this language will mean that if a person comes to Washington from some State and accepts a job with the Federal Government he will have to pay an income tax.

Mr. OVERTON. It does not refer to that situation whatever. It simply declares that the home of the Senator from North Dakota shall be in North Dakota and not in the city of Washington.

Mr. LANGER. Yes; but it does not say anything about a Federal employee whose home is in North Dakota.

Mr. OVERTON. No.

Mr. LANGER. It would seem to me that an exception is being made.

Mr. OVERTON. No; no exception whatever is being made. In this amendment we are dealing with Senators.

Mr. LANGER. And with Representatives.

Mr. OVERTON. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. The result is that if a person from North Dakota, for example, obtains a job here in Washington and is paid a salary of \$10,000 a year, he will be required to pay an income tax, but the Senator from Louisiana and I will not be required to pay one.

Mr. OVERTON. Oh, no.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is the amendment which has been proposed by the Senator from Louisiana to apply at the end of the provision on page 19 which provides an expense allowance of \$2,500 to the Members of the other House?

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct. It would not interfere with the provision in any way.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] announced the other day that he intended to move to strike that language from the bill.

Mr. OVERTON. He may do so.

Mr. BARKLEY. The parliamentary inquiry I wish to propound is whether the adoption of the amendment would in any way interfere with what the Senator from Colorado has announced he wishes to do.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It would not foreclose the Senator from Colorado from making his motion.

Mr. OVERTON. If the Senator from Colorado moves to strike out the language contained in the House text on page 19, lines 16 to 25, inclusive, it will not affect this amendment if it be agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado should be agreed to, and the pending amendment should be left suspended as a proviso, it would look awkward.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator may be correct, and I shall modify the amendment merely by having it provide, after line 25, that a new paragraph shall be inserted—

Mr. BARKLEY. That would be better.

Mr. OVERTON. A new paragraph in the words I have read, leaving out the word "provided." Just let it read, "For the purpose of determining the deductibility of expenses under the income-tax laws the home of a Senator, Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico shall be deemed to be his domicile in the State for which he is chosen, or in the Territory or possession, as the case may be." That makes it an independent provision.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator whether under the amendment there will be a difference between an ordinary Federal worker and a Senator or Representative, so far as income taxes are concerned?

Mr. OVERTON. No. When the representative of a large corporation in North Dakota comes to Washington he will get the same treatment as a Senator or Representative. Although the representative of the corporation may have a glorious, glamorous expense account with which to provide and enjoy magnificent entertainment here, his expenses will be deductible.

Mr. LANGER. I understand perfectly it is the purpose of the Senator to put Senators and Representatives of a State in the same class with the great busi-

nessman who has this glamorous and glorious time.

Mr. OVERTON. And with the small businessman.

Mr. LANGER. I am worrying about the Federal worker. I want to know whether a person from the Senator's State who takes a job in Washington is also going to be allowed to deduct expenses paid out of his salary, so far as income taxes are concerned?

Mr. OVERTON. I am not an expert on income-tax law, but I think he will be. If he comes here in the discharge of a public office to perform temporary duties, his expenses will be deductible.

Mr. LANGER. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the effect of the amendment, as the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] pointed out a little while ago, might very well be that it would be impossible for any taxes at all to be collected on a Senator's salary. The amendment, as I see it, is extremely obnoxious because it practically makes a Senator's salary tax-free. The Senator from North Dakota pointed out something which is extremely important. He says that a citizen coming from the State of North Dakota to Washington and getting a job and working in one of the departments, is not to be given the advantage of such a provision as this. He votes in North Dakota, he maintains his residence there, that is his home, but he does not get any tax exemption for the expenses to which he is put because he lives in the city of Washington, which of course, as the Senator from North Dakota has pointed out, results in a discrimination between the Members of Congress and persons working in the departments.

But that is not the worst feature of the amendment. According to the statement the Senator from Georgia made earlier, under this amendment a man might very well have a tax exemption greater than his income, and I do not know whether it would stop with his income. Senators might have outside incomes, and if we make this sort of provision a part of the law, I do not know whether it would stop at \$10,000 or go beyond \$10,000. My opinion is that it would go just as far as the Senator desired to file a claim for expenses.

I most earnestly hope that the amendment will not be agreed to without a record vote. I do not see how we can afford to adopt an amendment of this kind, changing the tax laws with respect to Members of the Senate and the House, changing the revenue laws, without a record vote, refusing, indeed, to have a record vote. As I see it, the amendment contains all the bad features of the amendment the Senate voted down just a few moments ago, and I most sincerely hope we may have a yea-and-nay vote on it.

Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on this question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to say just a word. I find myself inevitably in agreement with the Senator from Colorado, the Senator from Georgia, and the Senator from North Dakota. This is a provision which applies only to Members of Congress. It would not apply to any other Government employee who maintains a voting residence in his home State, and comes to Washington to work. He would not be allowed any deduction for railroad fare or expenses in getting to Washington or while he is in Washington, and it seems to me that when we are changing the tax laws, we should change them so as to affect every one, and not pick out an island of safety for our own membership. Therefore I shall vote against the amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, just a brief word on one aspect of this matter which I think the Senate should keep in mind. I think there should be very careful study of the decision of the Tax Court, as it is now called, on the question of allowable deductions, but it seems to me we should also bear in mind that the House of Representatives naturally is very jealous of its prerogatives, and that we might jeopardize the consideration of the pending bill by attaching this amendment to it. It seems to me there is some ground at least to be apprehensive that the House might feel that we had invaded their prerogatives under the Constitution in initiating revenue legislation.

Mr. OVERTON. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield to the able Senator.

Mr. OVERTON. The amendment as modified does not appear as a proviso to the House provision, it appears as a separate amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That, it seems to me, would make it even more likely to be rejected, or to make the House feel that we had invaded their prerogatives, because if it were attached to the other amendment, it might be said that the House itself had opened the door on this question.

Mr. OVERTON. I may say that I have conferred with the conferees who will represent the House, and the amendment is perfectly agreeable to them.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I was wondering what might be the action of the Ways and Means Committee, which really has the responsibility of protecting the House jurisdiction over the prerogative of initiating revenue legislation.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I desire to say just a word. I expressed myself a few days ago with respect to the general subject matter, and I merely wish to repeat at this time that I do not propose to vote myself a special, privileged status under the tax laws of the United States, and I hope the Senate of the United States will not take action pointing in that direction.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that there is not to be a record upon the amendment—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Very well.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and will vote. I vote "nay."

I also announce that my colleague, the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] is absent because of illness. If he were present he would vote "nay."

Mr. GERRY. Mr. President, making the same statement with respect to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] as on the previous vote, I announce that, if present, he would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that his colleague, the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART], who is visiting the battlefields of Europe, if present would vote "nay."

Mr. BARKLEY. I announced that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] are absent visiting battlefields in Europe.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business for the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent on official business for the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, is inspecting the Philippine Islands, and therefore is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present and voting.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of the Mead committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of a subcommittee of the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is necessarily absent.

The result was announced—yeas 13, nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—13

Bankhead	Hayden	Thomas, Okla.
Bridges	Magnuson	Thomas, Utah
Bushfield	Myers	Tobey
Fulbright	Overton	
Green	Pepper	

NAYS—38

Aiken	Hatch	Radcliffe
Bailey	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Barkley	Hoey	Shipstead
Briggs	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Buck	La Follette	Taft
Butler	Langer	Wagner
Capper	Lucas	Walsh
Cordon	McKellar	White
Donnell	McMahon	Wiley
Ellender	Moore	Willis
George	Morse	Wilson
Gerry	O'Daniel	Young
Hart	O'Mahoney	

NOT VOTING—45

Andrews	Glass	Murdock
Austin	Guffey	Murray
Ball	Gurney	Reed
Bilbo	Hawkes	Revercomb
Brewster	Hill	Robertson
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Russell
Burton	Johnston, S. C.	Scrugham
Byrd	Kilgore	Stewart
Capehart	McCarran	Taylor
Chandler	McClellan	Thomas, Idaho
Chavez	McFarland	Tunnell
Connally	Maybank	Tydings
Downey	Mead	Vandenberg
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ferguson	Mitchell	Wherry

So Mr. OVERTON's amendment was rejected.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, in providing for certain items last week, one providing for a night watchman was overlooked. I now offer an amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 9, after "\$2,460", it is proposed to insert "night watchman, \$1,920, in lieu

of night watchman provided by Senate Resolution No. 471, agreed to February 28, 1931."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the total in line 14 on page 4 be corrected in accordance with the amendment which has just been agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 38, line 22, was adopted.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote is reconsidered.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I now offer an amendment to the committee amendment on page 38, line 22, to strike out "\$331,000", and to insert in lieu thereof "\$332,800."

Mr. President, that represents an increase of \$1,800, and it is for the purpose of hiring a nurse by the year to be in attendance upon the physician for the House and the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 1, it is proposed to insert the following:

There shall be paid to each Senator, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$1,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$216,000, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, this amendment is very simple. It provides for an increase of 15 percent, so it is within the Little Steel formula. There are no tax provisions attached to it at all. Most of the debate we have heard in the Senate has been directed against violation of Little Steel formula, and secondly, against the granting of certain tax exemptions to Members of the Senate. My amendment does neither. It is a very simple amendment, providing merely an increase of \$1,500, or 15 percent, which, I repeat, is within the Little Steel formula, and the amendment contains no tax exemptions whatsoever.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). I have a pair with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. I am informed that, if he were present and voting, he would vote as I intend to vote. I am therefore free to vote, and I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. GERRY. I announce that the junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] is necessarily absent. If he were present and voting, he would vote "nay."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that his colleague [Mr. STEWART], who is visiting the battlefields of Europe, if present, would vote "nay."

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULRIGHT] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent visiting battlefields in Europe.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family. The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL], and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business for the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent on official business for the Interstate Commerce Committee.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, is inspecting the Philippine Islands, and, therefore, is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco. He has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present and voting.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND] if present and voting would vote "nay."

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of the Mead committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of a subcommittee of the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is necessarily absent. If present he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 12; nays 38, as follows:

YEAS—12

Bankhead	Magnuson	Shipstead
Bridges	Myers	Taft
Green	Overton	Thomas, Utah
Hayden	Pepper	White

NAYS—38

Alken	Gerry	O'Daniel
Bailey	Hart	O'Mahoney
Barkley	Hatch	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Briggs	Hoey	Smith
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	La Follette	Wagner
Butler	Langer	Walsh
Capper	Lucas	Wiley
Cordon	McKellar	Willis
Donnell	McMahon	Wilson
Ellender	Moore	Young
George	Morse	

NOT VOTING—46

Andrews	Guffey	Reed
Austin	Gurney	Revercomb
Ball	Hawkes	Robertson
Brewster	Hill	Russell
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Scrugham
Burton	Johnston, S. C.	Stewart
Byrd	Kilgore	Taylor
Capehart	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Chandler	McClellan	Tobey
Chavez	McFarland	Tunnell
Connally	Maybank	Tydings
Downey	Mead	Vandenberg
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ferguson	Mitchell	Wherry
Fulbright	Murdock	
Glass	Murray	

So Mr. BRIDGES' amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama on behalf of the Senator from Ohio will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 14, line 6, it is proposed to strike out "\$4 per day" and insert "\$5 per day."

On page 14, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "\$15,204" and insert "\$19,005."

On page 14, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "\$279,494" and insert "\$283,295."

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, this amendment was offered in the committee and submitted in the Senate by the junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON]. He is necessarily absent today, and has asked me to bring it to the attention of the Senate and offer it.

The amendment refers to the pay for pages of the Senate. In the bill which we are now considering the House increased the pay of its pages to \$5 a day. This amendment proposes to put the Senate pages on exactly the same basis as the House pages. I am not prepared to say which figure is right. I certainly do not begrudge these boys \$5 a day, in view of the increase in living costs which has occurred since the pay was fixed for the Senate pages. I know that it would be unhappy and very unfortunate to have the House pages, doing the same sort of work, under the same roof, receiving a dollar a day more than the Senate pages receive. So I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BANKHEAD. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I take it that it is assumed that the Senate pages are equal in all respects to those of the House.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I think they are at least equal.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] on behalf of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON].

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I find myself very much in sympathy with the suggestion made by the Senator from Alabama with reference to the increase in compensation of Senate pages from \$4 to \$5 a day. However, the whole question was laid before the committee. The subcommittee did not act upon it. It determined to lay it before the full committee. The amendment was offered in the full committee, and was voted down by a very large vote. Therefore, as representing the full committee, I find that I must oppose the adoption of the amendment, and express the view of the full committee that the amendment should not be agreed to. If it is agreed to, I hope that it will not result in any undue inflation. However, that is another matter for discussion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] on behalf of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I urge Senators to remain in the Chamber in order that we may complete consideration of the bill today.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 16, line 15, after the figure "\$491,762", it is proposed to strike out the period, insert a colon, and add the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Julia C. Somerville, widow of J. A. Somerville, late an employee of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law on February 15, 1945, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances."

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, unfortunately both the Senators from Virginia are absent. In explanation of this amendment I send to the desk a letter which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

MAY 23, 1945.

CERTIFICATE AS TO SERVICE OF J. A. SOMERVILLE, DECEASED SENATE EMPLOYEE

To Whom It May Concern:

Mr. Somerville was a long-time Federal employee. As far back as 1933 he entered the Federal service in a field office in Virginia; and from that day until almost the day of his death he remained in the Federal service on active duty.

As to his service on Capitol Hill, he held three positions at various times, as follows: First he was in the Senate Office Building office of the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission under the chairmanship of Senator GLASS. Next he was on the permanent roll of Senator GLASS's office until the summer of 1944, and during 1944-45 he was one of the Senate doorkeepers until within a few days of his death.

While holding the doorkeeper job he was on furlough from Senator GLASS's staff. Several times he was advised by this office that we were willing to take him back whenever he so elected. The doorkeeper job terminated on February 15, 1945; and unfortunately he became ill, went to Doctor's Hospital, and died on March 20, 1945, while in this furlough status.

Mr. Somerville was always a faithful and conscientious employee. Pending now is the question whether the Senate wishes to vote to his widow the customary funeral benefit of 6 months' compensation.

J. RIXEY SMITH,

Secretary to Senator Glass.

I certify that Mr. Somerville's basic salary was \$1,740 per annum as of February 15, 1945.

OCO THOMPSON,

Financial Clerk of United States Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH].

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, before the vote on this amendment, I think the Senate should know exactly what is proposed.

This is the same kind of an amendment to basic law which was presented to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. At the present time there is definitely a provision in the statute which prohibits the payment of 6 months' compensation to anyone whose name has been removed from the pay roll. It is true, as the letter states, that this man was a faithful employee of the Senate for many years; but 5 or 6 months before his death

his services as a permanent employee were terminated. This claim was presented to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and we could not pay it, because the law was otherwise.

This amendment proposes the enactment of class legislation for an individual who was merely temporarily on the pay roll. If we can do it for this individual, we shall be setting a precedent under which we shall have to do it for a great many others in the future.

I have no interest one way or the other. I do not know the man. I do not know the next of kin. I am merely calling the attention of the Senate to the fact that the adoption of the amendment would constitute a precedent which I think would be bad.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LUCAS. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The situation was that this old gentleman was employed by a commission organized by law. He was not an employee of the Senate. Subsequently, I believe, he was in the office of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] for a time. Again he was an employee of a Senator, he was not an employee of the Senate.

Under similar resolutions we take care of widows of Senate employees. We do not pay 6 months' salary to the widow of a person who has been employed in a Senator's office.

The third point is that this man was not on the pay roll. He did have a temporary appointment as a doorkeeper for a time, but he was not on the pay roll at the time of his death.

As the Senator from Illinois has pointed out, we would set a very bad precedent by appropriating money after a man had been separated from the pay roll. This is not a clear-cut case of a man who was employed by the Senate for a period of time and was on the pay roll at the time of his death. It is a very different picture.

I think the adoption of the amendment would set a very bad precedent.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Arizona. He is a member of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, and, as he knows, we have gone over this matter very carefully. For some reason or other there has been one of the most persistent lobbies for this particular bit of compensation that I have experienced since I have been chairman of the committee. I do not know why that is so. It may be that this is a needy case. It may be that it is right and proper and just that the compensation be granted. I merely wish to agree with my distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from Arizona, that we would be setting a very bad precedent for the future if we were to allow the requested compensation.

Mr. HATCH obtained the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President—

Mr. HATCH. I yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. I wish to suggest a point of order that this item is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. HATCH. I ask the Senator to withhold the point of order until I make a brief explanation.

As I said in the beginning, Mr. President, this man did not come from New Mexico. I have no personal interest whatever in the matter. I happen to know that both Senators from Virginia recommend this allowance. The junior Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] introduced the resolution providing that this man's widow be given some compensation. Perhaps it is some of the propaganda to which the Senator from Illinois has referred. There has also been read from the desk the letter from the Secretary to the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], explaining the situation. I do not think we will be establishing any grave or disastrous precedent by allowing the requested compensation to the widow of this man—who was not a temporary employee of the Senate, because we have it on the word of both Senators from Virginia that he was a regular employee, on the patronage of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and that he was compelled to take a furlough because of ill health. Mr. President, Senators do not have to take furloughs on account of ill health. When they become sick they draw their full compensation and salary.

At any rate, this man drew \$1,700 a year, and he had to take a furlough because he was ill and could not return to his work. While he was on his furlough—and according to the record they were always willing to reemploy him—the poor man died. Now that he is dead it is proposed that his widow receive what I am informed is the customary allowance, namely, 6 months salary. His annual salary was \$1,700, so the proposed allowance would be one-half of \$1,700.

As I have said, I have no personal interest whatever in the matter. I still say, with all due respect to the distinguished Chairman of the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate and to my friend the senior Senator from Arizona, that the requested compensation will neither upset the finances of the Senate nor cause inflation.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the item is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I move that on page 19 the language in lines 16 to 25, inclusive, be stricken from the bill.

On that motion I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, as one who presumably will be on the committee of conference on behalf of the Senate, I hope the amendment will not be adopted. It not only would violate the rule of comity which exists between the two Houses—and I will not argue that question; it has previously been fairly well argued—but I think it would give the Senate conferees a great deal of trouble.

I am inclined to the view that the conferees on the part of the House will scru-

tinize meticulously all the amendments made on the part of the Senate if we undertake to interfere with the provisions which would regulate expenditures with reference to the household of the Members of the House of Representatives. On that point I speak advisedly.

With that, I have nothing more to say. But we will probably have a very long and prolonged conference on this matter.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on this amendment let me say that I feel that since the beginning of the history of this country the House of Representatives has stood on its own, and the Senate has stood on its own, on legislative appropriation bills. If the House of Representatives has courage enough and has the courage of its convictions to vote for an expense account for its Members, it is entitled to have it; and the Senate of the United States, because of being timid or because of various other reasons, some of which I grant are very sincere ones, should not attempt to interfere.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. No; I will not yield.

Mr. President, I think the House of Representatives is entitled to have its way. I hope that the Senate, not having provided similarly for itself in this bill, will not attempt to begin to regulate the activities of the House of Representatives. I think the House of Representatives can well be jealous of its stand. I think the House should resent any interference on the part of the Senate. I hope the Senate will continue to follow the procedure which thus far has been maintained.

Apparently the Senate wishes to go on record as being in favor of making the Senate a millionaires' club. That would result in forcing out Members of moderate means, including myself and other Senators, and it would restrict membership in the Senate to persons of wealth, whether inherited or acquired by other means. If that is what the Senate wishes, it is up to the Senate. But let us not attempt to regulate the morals of the House of Representatives.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. Certainly.

Mr. MORSE. I merely wish to state to the Senator that I am willing to trade my assets and liabilities for his.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, let me say that I grant that many of the Members of the Senate have been very sincere in their arguments today, and the Senator from Oregon has been one of them. But I am afraid he would make a bad trade if he traded his assets and liabilities for mine.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] to strike from the bill the provision on page 19, lines 16 to 25, inclusive. The yeas and nays have been demanded and ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. WAGNER (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. Not knowing how he would vote,

I transfer that pair to the junior Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] and will vote. I vote "nay."

Mr. DARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD], and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] and the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILEO] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] are absent visiting battlefields in Europe.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR] are absent on public business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference in San Francisco.

The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MITCHELL] and the Senator from Delaware [Mr. TUNNELL] are absent on official business for the Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are absent on official business for the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], chairman of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs is inspecting the Philippine Islands and therefore is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] has a general pair with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. I am not advised how either Senator would vote if present and voting.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business as a delegate to the International Conference at San Francisco.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES] is absent on official business by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of the Mead Committee.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent on official business.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] are absent on official business of the Senate as members of a subcommittee of the Senate.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is necessarily absent. If present he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—22

Bailey	Gerry	O'Daniel
Barkley	Hatch	Radcliffe
Butler	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Capper	Hoey	Walsh
Cordon	Johnson, Colo.	Wiley
Donnell	McMahon	Wilson
Ellender	Moore	
George	Morse	

NAYS—28

Aiken	La Follette	Taft
Bankhead	Langer	Thomas, Okla.
Bridges	Lucas	Thomas, Utah
Briggs	McKellar	Tobey
Buck	Magnuson	Wagner
Fulbright	Myers	White
Green	O'Mahoney	Willis
Hart	Overton	Young
Hayden	Pepper	
Johnston, S. C.	Smith	

NOT VOTING—46

Andrews	Glass	Reed
Austin	Guffey	Revercomb
Ball	Gurney	Robertson
Bilbo	Hawkes	Russell
Brewster	Hill	Scrugham
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Shipstead
Burton	Kilgore	Stewart
Bushfield	McCarran	Taylor
Byrd	McClellan	Thomas, Idaho
Capehart	McFarland	Tunnell
Chandler	Maybank	Tydings
Chavez	Mead	Vandenberg
Connally	Millikin	Wheeler
Downey	Mitchell	Wherry
Eastland	Murdoch	
Ferguson	Murray	

So the amendment of Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, as the bill now stands, practically all persons employed in the Capitol, except Senators and the employees in the Senate library—I am speaking of the personnel—have been granted increases in salary. In this building we have a Senate library, which is presided over by very efficient employees, as I can testify, having for many years availed myself of their services. Before offering the amendment which I have in mind I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Earlier in the day the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], the present occupant of the chair, read a rule of the Committee on Appropriations. After doing so he withdrew certain amendments which he had previously offered. If it be now in order I desire to offer the same amendments. I ask if there is any inhibition in the rules or in the law which would prevent me from offering such amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair states that there is no inhibition in the law. The Senator may offer any amendment which he desires to offer.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 19, after the word "librarian", it is proposed to strike out "\$3,600" and insert "\$4,500"; and on page 3, line 21, after the words "first assistant librarian", to strike out "\$3,120" and insert "\$3,800."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not authorized by statute, not covered by any Budget estimate, and has not been reported by any standing committee of the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair very reluctantly sustains the point of order.

Mr. OVERTON. I make the point of order—

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The point of order has been sustained.

Mr. OVERTON. I understand; but in view of the statement of the Chair I wish to state that the whole matter was submitted to the full committee, and the amendment, as well as other amendments for increases in salary which were submitted to the committee, were rejected, as the Chair well knows. The committee would have liked very much to have made additional recommendations, but if it had done so it would have been necessary to make quite a number of recommendations for increases in compensation. If the committee had agreed to the increase proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma it would have had to provide for many other increases.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana, in arguing the point of order, made the point that there was no Budget estimate for this item. I hope the Chair will not sustain the point of order on that one particular ground. The Senate is not bound by the Budget estimates. There is no law which requires the Senate, or the House for that matter, to observe Budget estimates any more than mere recommendations. I should like to have the Chair, if he will, clarify his ruling and state that it was not based upon that one particular ground.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana made his point on three grounds. One was that the appropriation was not authorized by law, and that was the ground on which the point was sustained. The Chair assures the Senator that the Chair very reluctantly sustained the point of order.

The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, and was read the third time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is, Shall the bill pass? [Putting the question.] The Chair is in doubt.

On a division, the bill (H. R. 3109) was passed.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. OVERTON, Mr. GREEN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

INCREASE IN PAY OF CHAPLAIN, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Mr. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, on May 21 the House of Representatives and the Senate passed identical bills to authorize an increase in the pay of chaplain at the United States Military Academy, and the House bill is now on the desk. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the House bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Utah? The Chair hears none; and the Chair lays before the Senate a bill coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The bill (H. R. 1947) to authorize an increase in the pay of the chaplain at the United States Military Academy while serving under reappointment for an additional term or terms was read twice by its title, considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACT—PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution coming over from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 49) was read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 1,000 additional copies of part 2 of the hearings held before said committee during the current session of the bill (H. R. 1362) to amend the Railroad Retirement Acts, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution was considered and agreed to.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS TO REPORT A BILL

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the adjournment of the Senate, following today's session I may be authorized to re-

port the Interior Department appropriation bill from the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HAYDEN. I also ask unanimous consent that I may be authorized to file sundry motions to suspend the rules in order to submit amendments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF LEWIS B. SCHWELLENBACH TO BE SECRETARY OF LABOR

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I understand that today the Committee on Education and Labor has unanimously approved the nomination of Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of my State, a former Member of the Senate, to be Secretary of Labor, and I suppose the nomination will come before the Senate for confirmation tomorrow. I shall be unable to be present the latter part of the afternoon, and I wish to make a statement at this time so that the RECORD may show how my colleague and myself feel about the signal honor which has come to us with the appointment of Judge Schwellenbach to the Cabinet.

I need not tell Members of the Senate who served with Senator Schwellenbach about his outstanding ability, his sterling character, his keen intellect, and his grasp of the situation when dealing with legislative proposals, his standing as a judge, or his capacity to handle an administrative position.

Lewis Schwellenbach, to my mind, is one of the most intellectually honest men I have ever known, and we of the State of Washington think a great deal of him. Those who were associated with him in the Senate likewise greatly admired him. He now is about to enter upon the discharge of the duties of a position in the Cabinet of the United States which probably will bring to him more perplexing problems in the post-war era than will come to any other Cabinet member. The junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is an expert in labor matters, and he and I have discussed the possibility of a reorganization of the Department of Labor, and the placing of all the varied labor divisions of the Government, some 32 in number, under one head. I am sure that our idea will meet with a sympathetic reception at the hands of our friend, Lewis Schwellenbach.

As I have said, my State is honored, and the West is honored, because prior to this appointment, and two others on the same day to the Cabinet of the President of the United States, that section of the country has not been represented in that group. I know that when the nomination shall come before the Senate it will unanimously approve Lewis B. Schwellenbach's nomination to the important post of Secretary of Labor.

Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD an editorial from a newspaper of my State regarding this appointment, which fairly well states how we in the West feel about Lewis Schwellenbach.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Spokesman-Review, Spokane, Wash., of May 24, 1945]

PRESIDENT MAKES WISE APPOINTMENT

Spokane and the State of Washington have been signally honored by President Truman's appointment of Judge Schwellenbach to his Cabinet as Secretary of Labor. It is likewise a tribute to the reputation which the judge has won for integrity and fairness. Those who have seen him on the bench know that he will take with him the same high ideals in undertaking his new responsibilities.

The task which has been assigned Judge Schwellenbach is not an easy one. In the days ahead it takes no prophet to predict that some of the most vexing problems which will confront the administration will come from the realm of labor. The economic readjustments and the almost inevitable prospect of unemployment are certain to create difficult problems in labor relationships and in the role which the Government plays as an arbiter of industrial disputes.

Judge Schwellenbach will enter the Cabinet ably qualified to take up his new duties. Never a partisan of any labor group, he will bring to the position a judicial background which should do much to eradicate the petty bickering and petty quarrels which have characterized the Department of Labor for too many years.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HATCH. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Sam M. Wear, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the western district of Missouri, vice Maurice M. Milligan, term expired.

By Mr. Thomas of Utah, from the Committee on Education and Labor.

Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of Washington, to be Secretary of Labor, vice Frances Perkins, resigned.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Sundry postmasters.

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Roseoe F. Good, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from September 22, 1943.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

POSTMASTERS—NOMINATIONS PREVIOUSLY PASSED OVER

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that the office of the junior Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] has requested that the nomi-

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3109

H. R. 3109

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*

2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*

3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money

4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legis-

5 lative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946,

6 namely:

7 SENATE

8 SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

9 For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

10 For mileage of the President of the Senate and of

11 Senators, \$51,000.

1 For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and
2 others:

3 OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

4 For compensation of the Vice President of the United
5 States, \$15,000.

6 Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President,
7 at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

8 CHAPLAIN

9 Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation
12 as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent
13 fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform
14 the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional
15 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; fi-
16 nancial clerk, \$5,000 and (1)\$4,000 \$2,000 additional so
17 long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assist-
18 ant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and
19 \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the pres-
20 ent incumbent; Journal clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional
21 so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
22 principal clerk, \$4,000; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,500
23 additional so long as the position is held by the present in-
24 cumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk, \$3,540
25 and \$460 additional so long as the position is held by the

1 present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and \$600 addi-
 2 tional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 3 bent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and \$420
 4 additional so long as the position is held by the present incum-
 5 bent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of stationery,
 6 \$3,320; clerks—(2) *one at \$3,900, one at \$3,600 and \$500*
 7 *additional so long as the position is held by the present*
 8 *incumbent, one at \$3,360, one at \$3,180, one at \$2,880*
 9 *and \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the*
 10 *present incumbent, two at \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640*
 11 *each, clerk in disbursing office, \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and*
 12 *\$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present*
 13 *incumbent, five at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three*
 14 *at \$1,740 each; (3) *additional clerical assistance and re-**
 15 *adjustment of salaries in the disbursing office, \$4,020;*
 16 *(4) ~~assistant in library, \$1,440~~ two assistants in library at*
 17 *\$1,800 each; special officer, \$2,460; (5) *night watchman,**
 18 *\$1,920, in lieu of night watchman provided by S. Res.*
 19 *471, agreed to February 28, 1931; assistants at the*
 20 *press door—one at \$2,200, one at \$1,900; messenger,*
 21 *(6) ~~\$1,260~~ \$1,320; laborers—one at (7) ~~\$1,980~~ \$2,040,*
 22 *one at (8) ~~\$1,620~~ \$1,680, five at (9) ~~\$1,440~~ \$1,500*
 23 *each, one at (10) ~~\$1,380~~ \$1,440, one in Secretary's*
 24 *office, (11) ~~\$1,680~~ \$1,740, one (12) ~~\$1,560~~ \$1,620, one*
 25 *(13) ~~\$1,260~~ \$1,320; in all, (14) ~~\$153,920~~ \$167,640.*

DOCUMENT ROOM

Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assistants, at \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, ~~(15)\$1,380~~ \$1,440; in all, ~~(16)\$19,220~~ \$19,280.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks and messengers to the following committees:

Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800; ~~(17)~~ *assistant clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him*; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220 ~~(18)~~; *additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chair-*

1 *man of said committee, \$6,000. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,-*
 2 *900; (19)assistant clerk, \$3,180; assistant clerk, \$2,400;*
 3 *assistant clerk, \$2,200; additional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—*
 4 *clerk, \$3,900; (20)assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk,*
 5 *\$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at*
 6 *\$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,*
 7 *\$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two*
 8 *assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference Majority of the*
 9 *Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant*
 10 *clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220 (21); addi-*
 11 *tional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed*
 12 *by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Conference Mi-*
 13 *nority of the Senate clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880;*
 14 *two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220*
 15 *(22); additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to*
 16 *be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. District*
 17 *of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,880*
 18 *each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800*
 19 *each; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation*
 20 *to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000.*
 21 *Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; (23)assistant clerk,*
 22 *\$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220;*
 23 *(24)additional clerk, \$1,800 two additional clerks at \$1,800*
 24 *each. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400;*
 25 *assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional*

1 clerk, \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Depart-
 2 ments—clerk, \$3,900; (25)*assistant clerk, \$3,600*; assistant
 3 clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; (26)~~additional clerk,~~
 4 ~~\$1,800~~ *two additional clerks at \$1,800 each*. Finance—
 5 clerk, \$4,200 and \$500 additional so long as the position is
 6 held by the present incumbent; special assistant to the com-
 7 mittee, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk,
 8 \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at
 9 \$2,220 each; two experts (one for the majority and one
 10 for the minority) at \$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800.
 11 Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900; (27)*assistant clerk,*
 12 *\$3,600*; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk, \$2,880;
 13 assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional
 14 clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Immigration—clerk,
 15 \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; (28)*assistant clerk, \$2,400*;
 16 assistant clerk, \$2,220; (29)~~additional clerk, \$1,800~~
 17 *two additional clerks at \$1,800 each*. Indian Affairs—
 18 clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 addi-
 19 tional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent;
 20 assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant
 21 clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic
 22 Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant
 23 clerk, \$2,220; (30)*assistant clerk, \$2,040*; additional clerk,
 24 \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 25 clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant

1 clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Irriga-
 2 tion and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 3 \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at
 4 \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk,
 6 \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at
 7 \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk.
 8 \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2.-
 9 400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; (31) *assistant clerk, \$2,040*;
 10 additional clerk, \$1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900;
 11 (32) *special assistant, \$3,300*; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assist-
 12 ant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks
 13 at \$2,200 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 14 clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; (33) *two assistant*
 15 *clerks at \$1,800 each*; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each.
 16 Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assist-
 17 ant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Pat-
 18 ents—clerk, \$3,900; (34) ~~assistant clerk, \$2,400~~ *two assist-*
 19 *ant clerks at \$2,400 each*; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional
 20 clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 21 \$2,580; four assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Post Offices
 22 and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880;
 23 assistant clerk, \$2,520; three assistant clerks at \$2,220
 24 each; additional clerk, \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900;
 25 assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional

1 clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and Elections—clerk, \$3,900;
 2 assistant clerk, \$2,400; ~~(35)assistant clerk, \$2,220~~ *two as-*
 3 *sistant clerks at \$2,220 each*; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pub-
 4 lic Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk,
 5 \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000;
 6 ~~(36)assistant clerk, \$1,800~~; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pub-
 7 lic Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; ~~(37)assistant clerk~~
 8 *\$1,800 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held*
 9 *by the present incumbent*; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant
 10 clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—
 11 clerk, \$3,900 and \$200 toward the preparation biennially of
 12 the Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on
 13 Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; as-
 14 sistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. ~~(38)~~*Special*
 15 *Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources—clerk,*
 16 *\$3,900; (39)assistant clerk, \$1,800.* Territories and Insular
 17 Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant
 18 clerks at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each;
 19 additional clerk, \$1,800; in all, ~~(40)\$515,140~~ *\$587,800.*

20 CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

21 Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen
 22 of the committees specially provided for herein, as follows:
 23 Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at
 24 \$2,400 each; and seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each;
 25 ~~(14)~~*such clerks and assistant clerks shall be ex officio clerks*

1 and assistant clerks of any committee of which their Senator
 2 is chairman; seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for
 3 each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assist-
 4 ant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is
 5 chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

6 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
 7 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

8 Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each,
 9 one for each Senator, \$172,800.

10 Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one
 11 for each Senator from each State which has a population of
 12 three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

13 For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for
 14 each Senator from any State which has a population of ten
 15 million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional
 16 clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any
 17 State which has a population of five million or more in-
 18 habitants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000:
 19 *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition
 20 to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled,
 21 and shall be employed only during the period of the
 22 emergency.

23 For an additional amount for clerical assistance to
 24 Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the

1 rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator ~~(42)~~from each
 2 State having a population of four million or more inhabitants,
 3 \$90,720; and \$4,020 per annum for each Senator from each
 4 State having a population of less than four million, \$313,560;
 5 in all, ~~\$404,280~~ \$483,840.

6 Senators and chairmen of standing committees may
 7 change the number of employees in their respective offices
 8 or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic
 9 salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month:
 10 *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not
 11 increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such
 12 offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided*
 13 *further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph
 14 at a rate in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action
 15 shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically
 16 fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,040 per annum:
 17 *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chair-
 18 men, before the day on which they are to become effec-
 19 tive, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrange-
 20 ments to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter
 21 shall pay such employees in accordance with such cer-
 22 tifications.

23 Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph
 24 under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section
 25 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year

1 ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the
 2 death of a Senator during his term of office, his clerical assist-
 3 ants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such death
 4 shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective salaries
 5 for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*, That any
 6 such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll shall, while
 7 so continued, perform their duties under the direction of the
 8 Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby authorized and
 9 directed to remove from such pay roll any such clerks who
 10 are not attending to the duties for which their services are con-
 11 tinued: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to clerical
 12 assistants of standing committees of the Senate when their
 13 service otherwise would continue beyond such period.

14 In all, clerical assistance to Senators, (43) ~~\$1,567,080~~
 15 ~~\$1,646,640~~ (44): *Provided*, That all clerks, assistant clerks,
 16 and additional clerks under this heading shall be *ex officio*
 17 clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee
 18 of which their Senator is chairman.

19 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

20 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000;
 21 two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the mi-
 22 nority), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long
 23 as the respective positions are held by the present respective
 24 incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority
 25 and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$480 addi-

1 tional each so long as the respective positions are held by
 2 the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms
 3 and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,000 additional so long as the
 4 position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one
 5 \$3,300, one \$3,120, one \$2,200, one \$2,120, one \$1,800,
 6 one to the secretary for the majority, ~~(45)\$2,280 and \$120~~
 7 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 8 incumbent \$2,640, one to the secretary for the minority,
 9 ~~(46)\$2,280 and \$120~~ additional so long as the position is held
 10 by the present incumbent \$2,640; assistant doorkeeper,
 11 \$2,880; messengers—three (acting as assistant doorkeep-
 12 ers) at \$2,400 each; thirty (including four for minority)
 13 at \$1,740 each; four at \$1,620 each; one at card door,
 14 \$2,640, and \$240 additional so long as the position is held
 15 by the present incumbent; clerk on Journal work for Con-
 16 gressional Record to be selected by the Official Reporters,
 17 \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780; one, \$2,300; one,
 18 ~~(47)\$2,040~~ \$2,220; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, ~~(48)\$2,-~~
 19 ~~040~~ \$2,220; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as
 20 the position is held by the present incumbent; five skilled la-
 21 borers, \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage,
 22 ~~(49)\$1,740~~ \$1,800 and \$120 additional so long as the
 23 position is held by the present incumbent; four female
 24 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, at ~~(50)\$1,500~~
 25 \$1,560 each; three female attendants in charge of ladies'

1 retiring rooms, Senate Office Building, at ~~(51)~~\$1,500
 2 \$1,560 each; telephone operators—chief, ~~(52)~~\$2,460 and
 3 \$280 additional so long as the position is held by the
 4 present incumbent \$3,000; ~~(53)~~fourteen at \$1,620 each
 5 assistant chief, \$2,400; thirteen at \$1,800 each; ~~(54)~~lon-
 6 gevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law
 7 Numbered 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,350; laborer in
 8 charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space, ~~(55)~~\$1,200
 9 \$1,260; press gallery—superintendent, \$3,660; assistant
 10 superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent, \$1,920;
 11 messengers for service to press correspondents—two at
 12 ~~(56)~~\$1,560 \$1,620 each, two at ~~(57)~~\$1,440 \$1,500 each;
 13 radio press gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; assistant super-
 14 intendent, \$1,960; laborers—two at ~~(58)~~\$1,440 \$1,500
 15 each, one at ~~(59)~~\$1,320 \$1,380, ~~(60)~~twenty-seven at
 16 \$1,260 each twenty-six at \$1,320 each, three at ~~(61)~~\$480
 17 \$540 each; special employees—seven at \$1,000 each;
 18 twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of
 19 ~~(62)~~\$4 \$5 per day each, during the session, ~~(63)~~\$15,204
 20 \$19,005; in all, ~~(64)~~\$272,484 \$283,295.

21 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Cap-
 22 tain, ~~(65)~~\$2,700 \$3,000; two lieutenants at ~~(66)~~\$1,740
 23 \$2,000 each; two special officers at ~~(67)~~\$1,740 \$2,000
 24 each; four sergeants at ~~(68)~~\$1,680 \$1,920 each; fifty-five

1 privates at ~~(69)\$1,620~~ \$1,800 each; in all, ~~(70)\$105,480~~
 2 \$117,680.

3 POST OFFICE

4 Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600; assistant postmaster,
 5 \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,280;
 6 ~~(71)assistant, \$1,740~~; twenty-six mail carriers at \$1,740
 7 each; in all, ~~(72)\$56,460~~ \$58,200.

8 FOLDING ROOM

9 Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long
 10 as the position is held by the present incumbent; ~~(73)clerk,~~
 11 ~~\$2,400; clerk, \$1,740~~ clerks—one at \$2,400, two at \$1,740
 12 each; folders—chief, \$2,040; ~~(74)fourteen~~ thirteen at \$1,440
 13 each; in all, ~~(75)\$29,340~~ \$29,640.

14 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

15 Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange,
 16 driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the
 17 Vice President, \$4,000.

18 Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates
 19 and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly
 20 installments, \$65,450.

21 Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and
 22 varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

23 Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of
 24 same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture,
 25 \$8,000.

1 Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries
2 and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compen-
3 sation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may
4 be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Con-
5 tingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents
6 per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this
7 appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence
8 expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Sub-
9 sistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as
10 amended.

11 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
12 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the
13 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as author-
14 ized by law, \$35,500.

15 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets
16 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

17 For materials for folding, \$1,500.

18 Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and
19 advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

20 Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the
21 Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9,
22 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress),
23 \$35,000.

24 Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and
25 equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for

1 official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at
2 Arms, \$8,760.

3 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
4 of labor, ~~(76)\$372,962~~ \$401,762.

5 Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$970.

6 Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of
7 Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

8 Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and
9 special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the
10 Senate as authorized by law, ~~(77)\$9,376.66~~ \$10,249.66, and
11 *the maximum allowance per capita of \$96.66 is increased to*
12 *\$105.66 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.*

13 The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate
14 Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to
15 employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of
16 obtaining and laying factual data and information before the
17 committee for its consideration in the discharge of its functions,
18 hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of
19 the Senate, during the fiscal year 1946, \$50,000 in pur-
20 suance of the purposes set forth in said resolution ~~(78)~~: *Pro-*
21 *vided, That whenever any person has left or leaves any*
22 *civilian position in any department or agency in the executive*
23 *branch of the Government in order to accept employment*
24 *by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be*

1 *carried on the rolls of such committee and shall be solely*
2 *employed by such committee, and responsible only to it;*
3 *but he shall be entitled upon making application to the Civil*
4 *Service Commission within thirty days after the termination*
5 *of his employment by such committee (unless such employ-*
6 *ment is terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in*
7 *the same or any other department or agency where an*
8 *opening exists, comparable to the position which, according*
9 *to the records of the department or agency which he left to*
10 *accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropria-*
11 *tions or in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission,*
12 *such person would be occupying if he had remained in the*
13 *employ of such department or agency during the time he*
14 *was employed by such committee; and such person shall be*
15 *restored to such position with the same seniority, status, and*
16 *pay as if he had remained in the employ of the department*
17 *or agency which he left, during such time. This section*
18 *shall not be construed to require any person to be restored*
19 *to a position in any department or agency after the expira-*
20 *tion of the time for which he was appointed to the position*
21 *which he left to accept employment by such committee.*

22 There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
23 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by

1 the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses
 2 of the Senate, ~~(79)~~the initial three-minute toll charges
 3 on not to exceed ten strictly official long-distance telephone
 4 calls from Washington, District of Columbia, per month for
 5 each Senator toll charges on not to exceed twenty-six strictly
 6 official long-distance telephone calls, aggregating per month
 7 for each Senator not more than one hundred and thirty
 8 minutes, to and from Washington, District of Columbia.
 9 ~~(80)~~There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the
 10 Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed
 11 by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Ex-
 12 penses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-
 13 distance telephone calls originating and terminating outside
 14 of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$300
 15 per year for each Senator.

16 Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the Presi-
 17 dent of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for com-
 18 mittees and offices of the Senate, ~~(81)\$26,900~~ \$46,300: Pro-
 19 vided, That commencing with the fiscal year 1946 the allow-
 20 ance for stationery for each Senator and for the President
 21 of the Senate shall be \$400 per annum.

22 Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public
 23 documents, \$2,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

For mileage of Representatives, the Delegate from Hawaii and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and for expenses of the Delegate from Alaska, \$171,000.

There shall be paid to each Representative and Delegate, and to the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$1,642,500, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker, \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

1 THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

Salaries: Parliamentary \$5,000, and \$2,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assistant Parliamentary, \$3,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger to Speaker's table, \$1,740; in all, \$14,740.

8 CHAPLAIN

9 Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and
10 \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present
11 incumbent.

12 OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to continue available, under the limitations of House Resolution 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk, \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$5,000; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520

1 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at \$2,460
2 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper
3 and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160 each; assistant in
4 disbursing office, \$1,800; additional clerical assistance in dis-
5 bursing office in accordance with the provisions of House
6 Resolutions Numbered 585, 390, and 679, adopted Decem-
7 ber 16, 1942, December 20, 1943, and December 14,
8 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assistants to chief bill
9 clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$2,500;
10 assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at
11 \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560;
12 laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260 each; tele-
13 phone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-three
14 at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as author-
15 ized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,010.
16 operators and extra services of regular employees, when
17 required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month
18 each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent
19 of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabi-
20 netmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the con-
21 struction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant
22 custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer,
23 \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation,
24 maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all,
25 \$216,350.

1 COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

2 Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following com-
3 mittees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
4 janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
5 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; as-
6 sistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed
7 by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of
8 the House of Representatives, \$48,740, and in addition, the
9 unexpended balance for such purpose for the fiscal year 1945
10 is continued available during fiscal year 1946; twelve
11 clerk-stenographers at the annual rate of \$1,800 each, one
12 for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations
13 having jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as
14 shall be designated by the chairman of the Committee on
15 Appropriations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the
16 subcommittees so designated, subject to the approval of the
17 chairman, and one for the office of the ranking minority
18 member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be ap-
19 pointed by him, \$23,400, of which \$1,800 shall be im-
20 mediately available. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,760;
21 assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Census—clerk,
22 \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,760; jani-
23 tor, \$1,260. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460;
24 assistant clerk, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights,
25 and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition

1 of Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—
 2 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Edu-
 3 cation—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of the Pres-
 4 ident, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—
 5 clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; jani-
 6 tor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 7 \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor.
 8 \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 9 Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300;
 10 janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor,
 11 \$1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 12 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—
 13 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. In-
 14 dian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor,
 15 \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260.
 16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600
 17 additional so long as the position is held by the present
 18 incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
 19 janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760;
 20 janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant
 21 clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer,
 22 \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant
 23 clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560.
 24 Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 25 \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Mer-

1 chant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk,
 2 \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300;
 3 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—
 4 clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk,
 5 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—
 6 clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260.
 7 Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor;
 8 \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assist-
 9 ant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760;
 10 janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk,
 11 \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public
 12 Lands—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor,
 13 \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor,
 14 \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk,
 15 \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant
 16 clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; as-
 17 sistant clerk, \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor,
 18 \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-
 19 American Activities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640;
 20 assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—
 21 clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260.
 22 Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000;
 23 assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk,
 24 \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560;
 25 two at \$1,260 each. World War Veterans' Legis-

1 lation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; for an addi-
 2 tional amount for clerks of the committees pursuant to the
 3 Act of December 20, 1944 (Public, 512), \$22,880; in all,
 4 \$390,960.

5 OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

6 Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant
 7 at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assist-
 8 ant cashier, \$4,000; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each;
 9 Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600; special
 10 assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$2,400; pair clerk and
 11 messenger, \$2,820; stenographer, \$2,500; skilled laborer,
 12 \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all, \$41,200.

13 Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three
 14 lieutenants at \$1,740 each; five sergeants at \$1,680 each;
 15 sixty privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$110,820.

16 OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

17 Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000;
 18 superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants
 19 to the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at
 20 \$3,000, and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—
 21 superintendent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at
 22 \$1,560; chief janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long
 23 as the position is held by the present incumbent; messengers—
 24 one chief messenger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as

1 the position is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messen-
 2 gers at \$1,740 each, fourteen on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each;
 3 laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at
 4 \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloak-
 5 room) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies'
 6 retiring rooms at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' recep-
 7 tion room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180
 8 and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the
 9 present incumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief
 10 clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks
 11 at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one
 12 folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers
 13 at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two tele-
 14 phone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of tele-
 15 phones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each
 16 additional so long as the respective positions are held by the
 17 respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers
 18 in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100
 19 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for
 20 duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day
 21 each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A.
 22 Lewis), \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the posi-
 23 tion is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent
 24 of document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk,
 25 \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440;

1 messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560;
 2 maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500;
 3 in all, \$281,970.

4 SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

5 For the minority employees authorized and named in the
 6 House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11,
 7 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000
 8 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the
 9 present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each; one at \$3,600 and
 10 \$300 additional while the position is held by the present
 11 incumbent (minority pair clerk, House Resolution Num-
 12 bered 313 of August 7, 1935) ; in all \$23,350.

13 Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding
 14 room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913,
 15 \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of
 16 April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

17 Successors to any of the employees provided for in the
 18 two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of
 19 Representatives at any time.

20 Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110
 21 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the
 22 present incumbent; clerk, \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000;
 23 two assistant clerks, at \$1,800 each; for official expenses
 24 of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution

1 Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December
2 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all, \$13,540.

3 Conference minority: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300 addi-
4 tional so long as the position is held by the present in-
5 cumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100;
6 janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees
7 to be appointed by the minority leader.

8 Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and
9 one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
10 majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each;
11 in all, \$3,480.

12 Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room
13 and one for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the
14 majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each;
15 in all, \$4,000.

16 POST OFFICE

17 Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster,
18 \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100
19 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend trans-
20 portation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers
21 and extra services of regular employees, when required, at
22 the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740;
23 laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

24 Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, mainte-

1 nance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails,
2 \$2,200.

3 OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

4 Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and
5 debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant
6 clerk, \$2,000; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in
7 all, \$70,500.

8 COMMITTEE REPORTERS

9 Salaries: Four reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each,
10 and two reporters to committees, at \$6,500 each; clerk,
11 \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all,
12 \$58,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the sale
13 of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees reported
14 by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury
15 as "miscellaneous receipts".

16 Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the
17 foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the
18 one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June
19 30, 1946, inclusive.

20 CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

21 For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member
22 and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto
23 Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties,
24 as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

1 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

2 Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of
3 the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture
4 repair shops, \$55,000, of which \$5,000 shall be immediately
5 available.

6 Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive
7 of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Repre-
8 sentatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the
9 Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of
10 the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-
11 sixth Congress), the reimbursement to the official re-
12 porters to committees for the amounts actually paid out by
13 them for transcribing hearings, and materials for folding,
14 \$86,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
15 shall be used to pay the salaries of three additional laborers
16 authorized in section 2 of House Resolution Numbered 385
17 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted December 17,
18 1943.

19 Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings
20 of committees other than special and select committees,
21 \$27,500.

22 Special and select committees: For expenses of special
23 and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

24 Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For
25 payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of

1 the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as
2 authorized by law, \$35,500.

3 Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations con-
4 tained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House
5 of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of
6 any committee consisting of more than six persons (not
7 more than four from the House and not more than two from
8 the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person
9 except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representa-
10 tive of his office, and except the widow or minor children
11 or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and
12 burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a
13 Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident
14 Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

15 Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone
16 service, exclusive of personal services, \$200,000.

17 Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Dele-
18 gates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,
19 for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress,
20 and for stationery for the use of the committees and officers
21 of the House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

22 Attending physician's office: For medical supplies,
23 equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room
24 and for the attending physician and his assistants, including
25 an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician

1 in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act
2 approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including
3 an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four
4 assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July
5 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940,
6 \$6,985.

7 Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Ser-
8 geant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

9 To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish
10 each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commis-
11 sioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special
12 delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850;
13 and the maximum allowance per capita is increased by \$25
14 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.

15 Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets,
16 at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employ-
17 ment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per
18 person, \$30,000.

19 Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the
20 laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928
21 (1 U. S. C. 59), \$8,000, to be expended under the
22 direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

23 The unexpended balance of the appropriation "For
24 preliminary work in connection with the preparation of a
25 new edition of the United States Code, including the cor-

1 rection of errors as authorized by the Act approved March
2 2, 1929", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropria-
3 tion Act, 1944, is hereby continued available until June 30,
4 1946.

5 For preparing and editing a new edition of the Code of
6 Laws of the United States of America as authorized and
7 directed by law (U. S. C., title I, ch. III), to remain avail-
8 able until expended, \$150,000.

9 Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in com-
10 piling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public
11 officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House
12 portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the
13 statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the
14 telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing
15 the daily calendars of business; preparing the official state-
16 ment of Members' voting records; preparing lists of
17 congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections;
18 preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the
19 Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for
20 recording and filing statements of political committees and
21 candidates for election to the House of Representatives pur-
22 suant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S.
23 C., 241-256); and for such other assistance as the Clerk
24 of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct
25 of the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no

1 part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the
2 annual salary of any employee of the House of Repre-
3 sentatives.

4 Speaker's automobile: For exchange, driving, mainte-
5 nance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker,
6 \$4,000.

7 CAPITOL POLICE

8 General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uni-
9 forms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of
10 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent
11 expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services per-
12 formed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police
13 Board, \$9,400.

14 Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police
15 Board to provide additional protection during the present
16 emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including
17 the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power
18 Plant, \$55,000. Such sum shall only be expended for
19 payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed
20 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service
21 of the Treasury Department, and the Metropolitan Police
22 of the District of Columbia, and the heads of such agencies
23 and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are au-
24 thorized and directed to make such details upon the request
25 of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period

1 of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions
2 of the Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority
3 as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of
4 the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may
5 be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and
6 other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made to
7 the Federal agency or the government of the District of
8 Columbia, respectively, and any sums so reimbursed shall
9 be credited to the appropriation or appropriations from which
10 such salaries and expenses are payable and be available
11 for all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person
12 detailed under the authority of this paragraph or under simi-
13 lar authority in the Legislative Branch, Appropriation Act,
14 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940,
15 from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia
16 shall be deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during
17 the period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of
18 rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same
19 extent as though such detail had not been made, and at
20 the termination thereof any such person who was a member
21 of such police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with
22 respect to rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits
23 which is not less than the status of such person in such
24 police at the end of such detail.

25 One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police"

1 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half
2 by the Clerk of the House.

3 JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

4 Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as
5 the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector
6 under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895
7 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer,
8 \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing
9 the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-
10 half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the
11 other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

12 OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

13 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of
14 maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as author-
15 ized by law, \$90,000, of which \$42,000 shall be disbursed
16 by the Secretary of the Senate and \$48,000 by the Clerk
17 of the House of Representatives.

18 STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

19 For preparation, under the direction of the Committees
20 on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representa-
21 tives of the statements for the first session of the Seventy-
22 ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite
23 appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a
24 chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as

1 required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons desig-
2 nated by the chairmen of such committees to do the work.

3 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

4 OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

5 Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant
6 Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services at rates
7 of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the
8 Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the
9 absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no
10 Architect; \$65,470.

11 Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the
12 Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official
13 business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the
14 sum of \$750.

15 Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol:
16 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of
17 penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by
18 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
19 \$300.

20 CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

21 Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the
22 Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and
23 House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect
24 of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance,

1 repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and
 2 appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special
 3 clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal
 4 and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; main-
 5 tenance and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying
 6 office vehicle; not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of tech-
 7 nical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city
 8 directory; not to exceed \$150 for expenses of attendance,
 9 when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol,
 10 at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related
 11 to work under the Architect of the Capitol; and the com-
 12 pensation of the position of supervising engineer shall be at
 13 the rate of \$6,000 per annum so long as the position is held
 14 by the person who was the incumbent thereof on May 15,
 15 1941; ~~(82)\$317,200~~ \$332,800.

16 Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds
 17 surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings;
 18 Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of
 19 trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and
 20 roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; mainte-
 21 nance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men
 22 and equipment or under contract without compliance with
 23 section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes,
 24 \$109,000.

25 Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, altera-

1 tions, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental
2 expenses, \$13,200.

3 Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Build-
4 ings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the sub-
5 way system connecting the Senate Office Building with the
6 Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal
7 and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track,
8 and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$1,500.

9 Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous
10 items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and
11 equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and
12 repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel
13 and for personal and other services, including four female
14 attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each,
15 for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building;
16 to be expended under the control and supervision of the
17 Architect of the Capitol; in all, (83)\$349,500 \$339,500.

18 House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including
19 equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items,
20 and for all necessary services, \$427,000.

21 Capitol power plant: For lighting, heating and power
22 for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme
23 Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the
24 grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage,
25 and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-

1 conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any
2 of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing
3 Office and Washington City Post Office and for light and
4 power therefor whenever available; personal and other
5 services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor,
6 advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in
7 connection with the maintenance and operation of the
8 plant, \$882,700.

9 The appropriations under the control of the Architect
10 of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section
11 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7),
12 concerning purchases for executives departments.

13 The Government Printing Office and the Washington
14 City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant
15 for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is
16 furnished during the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts so
17 reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

18 LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

19 MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

20 Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services
21 at rates of pay provided by law, \$97,800.

22 Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of em-
23 ployees and additional employees under the Architect of the
24 Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings

1 on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such
2 Architect, \$7,000.

3 General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expendi-
4 tures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the
5 jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor
6 improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies,
7 waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances,
8 and personal and other services in connection with the
9 mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings
10 and grounds, \$84,000, of which \$40,000 shall be avail-
11 able for necessary expenses for remodeling of space in the
12 annex for a cafeteria and for furniture, equipment, and
13 other items required for operation of same.

14 For furniture, including the purchase of office and library
15 equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$38,600, to
16 be expended under the direction of the Architect of the
17 Capitol.

18 BOTANIC GARDEN

19 Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding
20 \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard
21 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$80,200;
22 all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the
23 Library.

24 Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements:

1 For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operat-
2 ing, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the
3 nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining
4 thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees,
5 shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous sup-
6 plies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for
7 use by employees in connection with their work; not to
8 exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of
9 waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants,
10 not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not
11 to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury
12 for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act
13 of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364) ; office equipment and
14 contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of in-
15 sect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of
16 materials, and procurement of personal services by contract
17 without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair,
18 maintenance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motor-
19 trucks, and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger
20 motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and
21 books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and im-
22 provements to Director's residence; and all other necessary
23 expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee
24 on the Library, \$20,000.

25 No part of the appropriations contained in this title for

1 the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by con-
 2 gressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery
 3 stock.

4 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

5 Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Librar-
 6 ian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal
 7 services, including special and temporary services and extra
 8 special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000)
 9 at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, (84)\$1,777,000
 10 \$1,783,310, of which \$135,000 shall be immediately avail-
 11 able.

12 COPYRIGHT OFFICE

13 Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant
 14 register, and other personal services, \$299,800.

15 LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

16 Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ
 17 competent persons to gather, classify, and make available,
 18 in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins,
 19 and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to
 20 render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees
 21 and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests
 22 of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700
 23 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day
 24 or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$198,300:
 25 *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000 of this sum shall be

1 used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest
2 of General Public Bills.

3 DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

4 Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed
5 cards and other publications of the Library, including per-
6 sonal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), ex-
7 pressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such
8 distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when
9 incurred on the written authority and direction of the Libra-
10 rian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees
11 engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and
12 for extra special services of regular employees at rates to
13 be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$227,900.

14 INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

15 Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of
16 Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several
17 States, together with a supplemental digest of the more
18 important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act
19 entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial
20 index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927
21 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services
22 within and without the District of Columbia, including not
23 to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at
24 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material
25 and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes

1 and digests of State legislation for official distribution only,
2 and other printing and binding incident to the work of
3 compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$35,000.

4 UNION CATALOGUES

5 Salaries and expenses: To continue the development
6 and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including per-
7 sonal services within and without the District of Columbia
8 (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services,
9 including extra special services of regular employees, at
10 rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary mate-
11 rial and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and
12 incidentals, \$44,700.

13 MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

14 To enable the Librarian of Congress to make preliminary
15 investigations and to prepare plans for recording, storing,
16 and servicing of motion pictures and still photographs, in-
17 cluding personal services, traveling expenses, rental of storage
18 space and other necessary expenses, \$11,600.

19 INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

20 General increase of Library: For purchase of books,
21 miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying
22 supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material
23 for the increase of the Library, including payment in ad-
24 vance for subscription books and society publications, and
25 for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed

1 \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when
2 incurred on the written authority and direction of the Li-
3 brarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses
4 incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous peri-
5 odicals and newspapers, and all other material for the in-
6 crease of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange,
7 \$525,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

8 Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books
9 and for legal periodicals for the law library, including pay-
10 ment for legal society publications and for freight, commis-
11 sions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including
12 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
13 written authority and direction of the Librarian in the inter-
14 est of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the
15 acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the in-
16 crease of the law library, \$150,000, to continue available dur-
17 ing the fiscal year 1947.

18 Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books
19 and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the
20 Library of Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the
21 Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice,
22 \$20,000.

23 BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

24 To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the
25 provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for

1 the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a),
 2 as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding \$30,000
 3 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000 for books
 4 in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000 for sound-
 5 reproduction records and for the maintenance and replace-
 6 ment of the Government-owned reproducers for sound-
 7 reproduction records for the blind and not exceeding \$1,000
 8 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such
 9 service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when
 10 incurred on the written authority and direction of the
 11 Librarian.

12 PRINTING AND BINDING

13 General printing and binding: For miscellaneous print-
 14 ing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the
 15 Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing
 16 of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$319,000.

17 Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright
 18 Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries
 19 of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United
 20 States courts involving copyright, \$20,000.

21 Printing catalog cards: For the printing of catalog
 22 cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the dis-
 23 tribution of printed cards, \$260,000.

24 CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

25 For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery,

1 office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscel-
2 laneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental
3 expenses connected with the administration of the Library
4 and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for
5 expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the
6 written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$26,600.

7 For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellane-
8 ous supplies necessary for the operation of the photodupli-
9 cating machines of the Library and the making of photo-
10 duplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplications,
11 \$24,100.

12 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
13 of penalty mail for the Library of Congress as required by
14 section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
15 \$12,500.

16 LIBRARY BUILDINGS

17 Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal
18 services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923,
19 as amended, including special and temporary services and
20 special services of regular employees in connection with
21 the custody, care, and maintenance of the Library Buildings
22 in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750) at
23 rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$314,300.

24 For mail, delivery, including maintenance, operation,
25 and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle,

1 telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other spe-
2 cial clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and elevator
3 conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent ex-
4 penses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous
5 supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with
6 the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings,
7 \$22,800: *Provided*, That any appropriations under the con-
8 trol of the Librarian of Congress may be expended without
9 reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C.
10 5) in any case when the total amount of the purchase in-
11 volved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

12 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

13 For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund
14 Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust
15 fund held by the Board, \$500.

16 Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress
17 may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the
18 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, but the Libra-
19 rian shall not make any appointment to any such position
20 until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such
21 appointment a person in any of the three categories specified
22 in such section 206 who possesses the special qualifications
23 for the particular position and also otherwise meets the gen-
24 eral requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

1 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

2 WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND
3 BINDING

4 To provide the Public Printer with a working capital
5 for the following purposes for the execution of printing,
6 binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other
7 authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the
8 various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public
9 Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compensa-
10 tion, or wages of all necessary officers and employees addi-
11 tional to those herein appropriated for, including employees
12 necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material
13 for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the
14 provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays and
15 Executive orders granting holidays and half holidays with
16 pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer to comply
17 with the provisions of law granting leave to employees with
18 pay, such pay to be at the rate for their regular positions
19 at the time the leave is granted; rental of buildings and
20 equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric
21 fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage
22 of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair,
23 and operation of the same, to be used only for official pur-
24 poses, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-
25 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of

1 the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writ-
2 ing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, tele-
3 graph and telephone service, furniture, typewriters, and
4 carpets; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000
5 for attendance at meetings or conventions when authorized
6 by the Joint Committee on Printing; stationery, post-
7 age, and advertising; directories, technical books, news-
8 papers, magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding
9 \$750) ; adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and
10 other machines of similar character; rubber boots, coats,
11 and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,000) ; equip-
12 ment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and build-
13 ings, and for minor alterations to buildings; necessary
14 equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency
15 room for the use of all employees in the Government Print-
16 ing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury
17 while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellane-
18 ous items authorized by the Public Printer; for expenses
19 authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Print-
20 ing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment,
21 material, and supplies and Government printing plants in
22 the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding
23 \$1,000) ; for salaries and expenses of preparing the semi-
24 monthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record
25 under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing

1 (chief indexer at \$3,480, one cataloger at \$3,180, two
2 catalogers at \$2,460 each, and one cataloger at \$2,100) ;
3 and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equip-
4 ment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing
5 of the work; in all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be
6 charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for
7 of appropriations; the printing, binding, and distribution of
8 Congress including supplemental and deficiency estimates
9 the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved
10 July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding
11 \$500,000) ; for the printing and binding of the supple-
12 ment to the Code of Federal Regulations for 1945, as
13 authorized by the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C.
14 311), \$100,000; the printing and binding for use of the
15 Government Printing Office; the printing and binding
16 (not exceeding \$3,000) for official use of the Architect
17 of the Capitol upon requisition of the Secretary of the
18 Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000:
19 *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working
20 capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended
21 balance not later than twelve months after the close of the
22 fiscal year 1946: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding
23 the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895
24 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of
25 \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part

1 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture
2 (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture).

3 Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the
4 foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by
5 the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so
6 recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate
7 of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public
8 Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously
9 ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this
10 appropriation is made.

11 During the fiscal year 1946 any executive depart-
12 ment or independent establishment of the Government
13 ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies
14 from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly
15 by check to the Public Printer upon his written request,
16 either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part
17 of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be,
18 and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance here-
19 with shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance
20 of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis
21 of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall
22 be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon
23 by the Public Printer and the department or establishment
24 concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work
25 that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received from

1 sales of wastepaper, other waste material, and condemned
2 property; and for losses or damage to Government property;
3 shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury
4 Department, of the appropriation made for the working
5 capital of the Government Printing Office for the year in
6 which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by
7 the Public Printer.

8 No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall
9 be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing
10 Office while detailed for or performing service in the execu-
11 tive branch of the public service of the United States unless
12 such detail be authorized by law.

13 OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

14 Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assist-
15 ant superintendent, and other personal services in accordance
16 with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and com-
17 pensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions
18 of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay
19 for employees and officers of the Government Printing
20 Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40),
21 \$1,045,000.

22 General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, type-
23 writers, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time
24 stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains,
25 books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office

1 and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage,
2 carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express,
3 freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling expenses
4 (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and
5 machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sanitary condi-
6 tion of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office
7 printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies, catalogs,
8 and indexes; for supplying books to depository libraries; in
9 all, \$345,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be
10 used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books,
11 or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and
12 the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the
13 Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That the
14 Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the quota
15 that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Definitive
16 Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Representa-
17 tive, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving during
18 the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written application
19 therefor.

20 COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT

21 PRINTING OFFICE

22 For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost
23 of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required
24 by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364),
25 \$353,000.

1 SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing
2 appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as
3 provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12,
4 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved
5 June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases
6 for executive departments.

7 SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for
8 printing and binding for the fiscal year 1946 within
9 or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads
10 of the various executive departments and independent estab-
11 lishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of
12 annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions:
13 *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discon-
14 tinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the
15 offices of the heads of the respective departments or inde-
16 pendent establishments for public inspection.

17 SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this
18 Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private
19 vehicles.

20 SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifi-
21 cally established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is
22 appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensa-
23 tion or designation of any position appropriated for herein is
24 different from that specifically established for such position by
25 such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of

1 the position, or either, appropriated for or provided
2 herein shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and
3 the authority for any position specifically established by such
4 Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall
5 cease to exist.

6 SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained
7 in this Act shall be paid as compensation to any per-
8 son appointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member
9 of the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to
10 be prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police
11 Board: *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby
12 authorized to detail police from the House Office, Senate
13 Office, and Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol
14 Grounds.

15 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in
16 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any
17 person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization
18 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
19 United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the
20 purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie
21 evidence that the person making the affidavit does not
22 advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advo-
23 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
24 by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who
25 advocates or who is a member of an organization that advo-

1 cates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States
2 by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or
3 wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained
4 in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,
5 shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not
6 more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the
7 above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
8 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

9 SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative
10 Branch Appropriation Act, 1946".

Passed the House of Representatives May 10, 1945.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments May 28 (legislative
day, May 24), 1945.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative
Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30,
1946, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1945

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

House Calendar No. 160

79TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. RES. 287

[Report No. 698]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 6, 1945

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution, the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for
3 the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments
5 thereto, and the same is hereby, taken from the Speaker's
6 table to the end that all Senate amendments be, and the
7 same are hereby, agreed to.

79TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. RES. 287

[Report No. 698]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 3109,
a bill making appropriations for the Legis-
lative Branch for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SABATH

JUNE 6, 1945

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

11. **BRETTON WOODS AGREEMENTS.** Continued debate on H.R. 3314, to provide for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (pp. 5731-85).
Postponed action until today on Rep. Sumner's (Ill.) motion to have the bill recommitted with instructions to strike out the provision for U. S. membership in the International Monetary Fund (pp. 5784, 5785).
Rep. Outland, Calif., inserted an American Bank Assn. letter opposing any extension of Federal programs in the fields of production credit and socialized credit under the "guise" of loans through RACC, the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office, and FSA (p. 5733). Rep. Thom, Ohio, discussed the importance of the Monetary Fund with respect to exports and imports (pp. 5739-40). Rep. Hays, Ark., mentioned the favorable effects which Bretton Woods agreements would have on cotton producers (p. 5755). Rep. Biemiller, Wis., stated, "Bretton Woods is an essential part of postwar world...It is not a cure-all...The... program...will give...agriculture confidence in the future...[and] encourage the people to move forward to...higher levels of industrial and agricultural production" (p. 5774). Rep. DeLacy, Wash., inserted a West Coast Lumbermen's Assn. letter relative to lumber exports to China (p. 5780).
12. **LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946.** Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of this bill, H.R. 3109, "to the end that all Senate amendments be...agreed to" (pp. 5785, 5789).
13. **RECIPROCAL-TRADE AGREEMENTS.** Agreed to Rep. Doughton's request to have H.R. 3395, extending the Reciprocal-Trade Agreements Act, considered next week (p. 5786).
14. **FOOD SUPPLY.** Rep. McGregor, Ohio, blamed OPA for the "present food and meat shortage" (p. 5786).
15. **PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING.** Received a Ottumwa (Iowa) citizens' petition opposing continuation of OPA (p. 5789).
16. **SURPLUS PROPERTY; VETERANS.** Rep. Eberharter, Pa., urged that veterans receive better treatment with respect to preferences in obtaining surplus property (p. 5787).
17. **LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.** Majority Leader McCormack announced the legislative program for today (June 7) as follows: The Bretton Woods Monetary Agreement bill; the rule on the legislative appropriation bill; and general debate on the war agencies appropriation bill (p. 5786).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

18. **RECLAMATION.** Rep. Havenner, Calif., inserted a joint Labor Council and Building and Construction Trades Council (San Francisco) Resolution urging adoption of an orderly and economically sound program by the Bureau of Reclamation for the development of Calif. land, water, and power resources (pp. A2922-3).

19. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, urging removal of OPA and Office of Economic Stabilization authority over food as a way to "settle problems of food price and food distribution" and stating, "The new Secretary of Agriculture should be charged with this responsibility and should be given the necessary authority" (p. A2921).
20. MEAT SITUATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Patman, Tex., relative to the small number of federally inspected slaughterhouses and including WFA Administrator Jones' correspondence on the progress made to relieve this situation (pp. A2921-2).
21. ANIMAL INDUSTRY. Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted Prof. Baker's (Univ. of Nebr.) address, "Livestock, the Mainstay in the Postwar Farm Picture" (pp. A2912-3).
22. EDUCATION. Sen. Fulbright, Ark., inserted F. P. Graham's address on the value of schools and educational opportunity in the U.S. and discussing Federal aid to the States (pp. A2916-8).
23. FULL-EMPLOYMENT BUDGET. Extension of remarks of Rep. Roe, Md., including a Baltimore Sun editorial, opposing S. 380, the full-employment bill (p. A2905).
24. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Speech in the House by Rep. Kunkel, Pa., on the Bretton Woods agreements and stating, "It is admitted...that the whole proposal is at least 50-percent good" (pp. A2905-7).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Link, Ill., favoring the Bretton Woods agreements (p. A2923).

BILLS INTRODUCED

25. ROADS. S. 1104, by Sen. McKellar, Ky., to amend the Inter-American Highway Act To Post Offices and Post Roads Committee. (p. 5697.)
26. POLITICAL ACTIVITIES. S. 1105, by Sen. Magnuson, Wash., "to amend the Hatch Act. To Judiciary Committee.. (p. 5697.)
27. ELECTRIFICATION. S. 1115, by Sen. Hill, Ala., to amend the REAct to provide for rural telephones. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 5698.)
28. PERSONNEL; COMPENSATION. H.R. 3393, by Rep. Jackson, Wash., a revised pay bill to Civil Service Committee. (p. 5789.)
29. CONTRACT RENEGOTIATIONS. H.R. 3395, by Rep. Doughton, N.C., to extend through Dec. 31, 1945, the Renegotiation Act. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 5789.)

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ITEM IN FEDERAL REGISTER June 6, 1945

30. CIVILIAN DEFENSE. Exec. Order 9562, terminates the Office of Civilian Defense and orders transfer of all protective property to Commerce Department (p. 6639)

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for June 7: H. Banking and Currency, OPA extension H. Civil Service, salary increases (ex.); H. Executive Agencies Investigating, complaints against OPA and WFA; H. Ways and Means, extension of Renegotiation Act (ex. H. Postwar Military Policy, compulsory military training; H. Food Investigating, poultry.

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ernment in default on its obligations to the United States,' approved April 13, 1934 (U. S. C., title 31, sec. 804a), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. While any foreign government is a member of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, this act shall not apply to the sale or purchase of bonds, securities, or other obligations of such government or any political subdivision thereof or of any organization or association acting for or on behalf of such government or political subdivision, or to the making of any loan to such government, political subdivision, organization, or association."

"JURISDICTION AND VENUE OF ACTIONS"

"SEC. 9. For the purpose of any action which may be brought within the United States or its Territories or possessions by or against the bank in accordance with the articles of agreement of the bank, the bank shall be deemed to be an inhabitant of the Federal judicial district in which its principal office in the United States is located, and any such action at law or in equity to which the bank shall be a party shall be deemed to arise under the laws of the United States, and the district courts of the United States shall have original jurisdiction of any such action. When the bank is a defendant in any such action, it may, at any time before the trial thereof, remove such action from a State court into the district court of the United States for the proper district by following the procedure for removal of causes otherwise provided by law.

"STATUS, IMMUNITIES, AND PRIVILEGES"

"SEC. 10. The provisions of article VI, section 5 (1), and article VII, sections 2 to 9, both inclusive, of the articles of agreement of the bank shall have full force and effect in the United States and its Territories and possessions upon acceptance of membership by the United States in, and the establishment of, the bank.

"STABILIZATION LOANS BY THE BANK"

"SEC. 11. The governor and executive director of the bank appointed by the United States are hereby directed to obtain promptly an official interpretation by the bank as to its authority to make or guarantee loans for programs of economic reconstruction and the reconstruction of monetary systems, including long-term stabilization loans. If the bank does not interpret its powers to include the making or guaranteeing of such loans, the governor of the bank representing the United States is hereby directed to propose promptly and support an amendment to the articles of agreement for the purpose of explicitly authorizing the bank to make or guarantee such loans. The President is hereby authorized and directed to accept an amendment to that effect on behalf of the United States."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the participation of the United States in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development."

Miss SUMNER of Illinois (interrupting the reading of the motion). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the motion to recommit be dispensed with. It strikes out the fund.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think the effect of the motion to recommit should be explained.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. I did explain it. I said it strikes out the fund.

Mr. WOLCOTT. That is the same amendment the gentleman offered in the Committee of the Whole.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the further reading of the motion to recommit will be dispensed with, the motion to be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, having stated to the House yesterday that the final vote on this bill would occur tomorrow, Thursday, I ask unanimous consent, so that the rights of the gentlewoman from Illinois on the motion to recommit may be preserved, that further consideration of this bill be postponed until tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and of course I will not, do I understand that when the House convenes at 11 o'clock tomorrow the first order of business will be the vote on the bill we have just been considering?

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad the gentleman asked me that question. Yes; the first order of business will be the vote on the pending bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the spelling of the word "information" in line 20 on page 11 of the bill will be corrected.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND ON H. R. 3314

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill H. R. 3314.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 287, Rept. No. 698), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill H. R. 3109, making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Sen-

ate amendments thereto, and the same is hereby taken from the Speaker's table to the end that all Senate amendments be, and the same are hereby, agreed to.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON POSTWAR DISPOSITION OF MERCHANT VESSELS

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 699) back favorably without amendment a privileged resolution (H. Con. Res. 62), authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of part 1 of the hearings on postwar disposition of merchant vessels, held before said committee during the current session, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That in accordance with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act, approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 750 additional copies of part 1 of the hearings on postwar disposition of merchant vessels held before said committee during the current session.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LAUNCHING OF THE U. S. S. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 700) back favorably without amendment a privileged resolution (H. Res. 237), providing for the printing as a House document the proceedings of the launching of the U. S. S. *Franklin D. Roosevelt*, and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the proceedings held at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on April 29, 1945, attendant upon the launching of the aircraft carrier U. S. S. *Franklin D. Roosevelt* be printed, with an illustration, as a House document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SMALL BUSINESS POSSIBILITIES IN ALASKA

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing, I report (Rept. No. 701) back favorably without amendment a privileged resolution (H. Res. 283), authorizing the printing as a House document of the progress report and prospectus of program for Smaller War Plants Corporation, entitled "Small Business Possibilities," and ask for immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the progress report and prospectus of program for Smaller War Plants Corporation, entitled "Small Business Possibilities in Alaska," be printed with an illustration as a House document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WASIELEWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include an editorial from the Sunday World-Herald of Omaha, Nebr., in which comment is made on a speech made by the Honorable James A. Farley at Milwaukee, Wis.

EXTENSION OF RECIPROCAL TRADE ACT

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it may in order at any time next week to consider the bill (H. R. 3395) to extend through December 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act, and that there be not to exceed 2 hours of general debate, one-half of the time to be controlled by myself and one-half by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this just simply waives the rule and allows 2 hours general debate?

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. That is right.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. When is the bill coming up?

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. Any day that the leadership agrees on next week. We will be ready at any time. Any day that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] and other Members may agree on.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is satisfactory to the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee?

Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina. The gentleman from New York [Mr. REED] has agreed to it as well as other Members.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today certain excerpts from the committee report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

MCGREGOR ASKS INVESTIGATION OF OPA

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I view the present sugar and meat shortage with alarm. If there had been forethought and intelligent management by the Office of Price Administration in the control of both these items, there would

be a fair distribution now in effect. The OPA, which controls meat and sugar, and other products, has broken faith with the people, and has issued inconsistent rules and regulations that hinder production and distribution. The OPA has made promises and broken them, all because, in my opinion, this agency is deluged with individuals and theorists who have no practical knowledge of the subjects they are attempting to administer.

The people of the Seventeenth District of Ohio, whom I have the honor to represent, are sacrificing and doing everything within their power to bring the war to an early and successful conclusion, but they certainly are becoming disgusted—and rightfully so—with the bungling of the OPA.

I contact the OPA almost daily in an effort to aid my constituents, but about all the assistance I obtain is a promise that something will be done. It is beyond the stretch of my imagination how the officials of the OPA can sit day after day and let these difficulties crowd around them, and only give theoretical replies stating we will have relief.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a complete investigation of the OPA and the removal of those individuals who are responsible for the deplorable activities of this agency. I fully recognize this agency does contain some individuals who are very capable and who are endeavoring to do a good job, but it appears their hands are tied by official red tape as they are not given the power to use their own good judgment. It is my hope that the new Secretary of Agriculture will be of assistance in centralizing the control of the food problem, and that prompt action will be taken, so that our people will secure relief and be shown an example of good government.

PROGRAM FOR TOMORROW

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the majority leader as to what the program will be for tomorrow?

Mr. McCORMACK. The first order of business tomorrow will be consideration of the bill which was before the House today. Thereafter, a rule on the legislative appropriation bill will be taken up, which will mean 1 hour's debate, after which there will be a roll call. After that there will be general debate on the war agencies appropriation bill. I understand a rule is necessary in connection with the war agencies appropriation bill which has not been reported as yet, but we will proceed with general debate on the assumption that a rule will be reported.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The war agencies appropriation bill will not be in the amendment stage tomorrow? If you have not a rule, of course it cannot be.

Mr. McCORMACK. Of course not. I do not see any member of that commit-

tee present, but I will take the responsibility as leader of definitely stating that amendments will not be considered on tomorrow. The general debate will probably take longer than tomorrow anyway. In case general debate concludes tomorrow, I will take the responsibility of stating that amendments to the bill will not be considered tomorrow.

Of course, I am not particularly pressing it. All I wanted was a thorough understanding.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, is it contemplated then completing the war agencies bill on Friday?

Mr. McCORMACK. No; I would not want to state that. That is a matter for the committee. So far as general debate is concerned, I leave that to the members of the committee to determine. I have no knowledge of the time agreed upon, if it has been. But I shall expect to be governed by the time that the members of the subcommittee in charge of the bill agree upon.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. What other legislation will come up this week following the war agencies appropriation bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. There is nothing else up this week.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. If that is completed, it will end the week's program?

Mr. McCORMACK. In answer to the question asked by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], if the bill is disposed of by Friday, then, of course, we will not meet on Saturday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Will we or will we not meet on Saturday?

Mr. McCORMACK. We will not meet on Saturday if the war agencies appropriation bill is disposed of by Friday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Otherwise we will take it up on Saturday?

Mr. McCORMACK. I would not want to be committed to that now except that the probabilities are the committee would want to dispose of it, in which event I feel as though we should meet on Saturday.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee today and include certain excerpts relating to the position of the British on the Bretton Woods proposal, and certain other material relative thereto.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
(Monday, June 18, 1945)

The Committee on the Judiciary has scheduled hearings, to begin at 10 a. m. on Monday, June 18, 1945, on the following joint resolutions: House Joint Resolution 67, to declare the policy of the Government of the United States in regard to tide and submerged lands; and House Joint Resolution 118, House Joint Resolution 119, House Joint Resolution 122, House Joint Resolution 123, House Joint Resolution 124, House Joint Resolution 125, House Joint Resolution 128, House Joint Resolution 129, House Joint Resolution 130, House Joint Resolution 134, House Joint Resolution 137, House Joint Resolution 138, House Joint Resolution 146, House Joint Resolution 148, House Joint Resolution 153, House Joint Resolution 172, and House Joint Resolution 193, entitled "To quiet the titles of the respective States and others to lands beneath tidewaters and lands beneath navigable waters within the boundaries of such States and to prevent further clouding of such titles." The hearings will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

534. Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey Casa Dorinda estate in Santa Barbara County, Calif., to Robert Woods Bliss and Mildred B. Bliss, was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 285. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 256 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, a resolution authorizing the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to investigate certain shores and beaches to protect the shores of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 689). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 286. Resolution providing for the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 236 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, a resolution directing the Committee on the Territories to study and investigate various questions and problems of Alaska and Hawaii; without amendment (Rept. No. 690). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 282. Resolution granting 6 months' salary and \$250 funeral expenses to Elizabeth Millard, wife of William C. Millard, late an employee of the House; without amendment (Rept. No. 691). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 212. Joint resolution making a supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, for the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 692). Referred

to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ANDERSON of California: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 3193. A bill to permit waiving of the bonds of Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 693). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. IZAC: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 3269. A bill further amending the part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves; with amendment (Rept. No. 694). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 3287. A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Columbus, Ohio, September 10 to 14, inclusive, 1945; without amendment (Rept. No. 695). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BIEMILLER: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 3345. A bill to provide for pay and allowances and transportation and subsistence of personnel discharged or released from the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard because of under age at the time of enlistment, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 696). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 715. A bill to provide the transfer by the Secretary of War of the Roseburg Rifle Range, Douglas County, Oreg., to the Defense Plant Corporation, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 697). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 287. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 3109, making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 698). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BULWINKLE: Committee on Printing. House Concurrent Resolution 62. Concurrent resolution authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives to have printed for its use additional copies of part 1 of the hearings on postwar disposition of merchant vessels, held before said committee during the current session; without amendment (Rept. No. 699). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BULWINKLE: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 237. Resolution providing for the printing as a House document the proceedings of the launching of the U. S. S. *Franklin D. Roosevelt*; without amendment (Rept. No. 700). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BULWINKLE: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 283. Resolution authorizing the printing as a House document of the progress report and prospectus of program for Smaller War Plants Corporation, entitled "Smaller Business Possibilities in Alaska"; without amendment (Rept. No. 701). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 3393. A bill to improve salary and wage administration in the Federal service;

to provide pay for overtime and for night and holiday work; to amend the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; to bring about a reduction in Federal personnel and to establish personnel ceilings for Federal departments and agencies; to require a quarterly analysis of Federal employment; and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 3394. A bill to amend section 6 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, relating to an allowance for rental of quarters; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina:

H. R. 3395. A bill to extend through December 31, 1945, the termination date under the Renegotiation Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLE of Kansas:

H. R. 3396. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to cancel the fee patents heretofore issued on two Potawatomi Indian allotments; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DOUGHTON of North Carolina:

H. R. 3397. A bill for the relief of Claude S. Crouse; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TIBBOTT:

H. R. 3398. A bill granting a pension to Mary Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODHOUSE:

H. R. 3399. A bill for the relief of Philibert L. Bergeron and Mrs. Alfred Quist; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3400. A bill for the relief of Herbert W. Rogers; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 3401. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hattie Main Babcock, Mr. Chester N. Main, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Norman; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

875. By Mr. COCHRAN: Petition of G. Hanna and 27 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

876. Also, petition of Emil Koch and 25 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

877. Also, petition of C. A. West and 30 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

878. Also, petition of George Buterin and 31 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

879. Also, petition of William L. Perry and 32 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

880. By Mr. DWORSHAK: Petition of Dr. Frank B. Robinson on behalf of the Psychiana Religion for Protection Against Religious Persecution Incited and Carried on by Better Business Bureaus; to the Committee on Un-American Activities.

881. By Mr. LECOMPTE: Petition of J. R. Jones and sundry other citizens of Ottumwa, Iowa, in protest of legislation to continue the Office of Price Administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

882. By Mr. SULLIVAN: Petition of Thelma Casten and 29 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

883. Also, petition of John Baltus, Jr., and 32 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

884. Also, petition of Joe Pullaro and 29 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition leg-

islation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

885. Also, petition of Joe Pullaro and 29 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

886. Also, petition of John McClune and 28 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

887. Also, petition of Christ Frank and 29 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., protesting against the passage of any prohibition legislation by the Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

888. By Mr. WOLCOTT: Petition of 28 residents of Lapeer County, Mich., urging the enactment of legislation for the relief of our merchant seamen, known as the merchant seamen's bill of rights; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 3109

JUNE 6, 1945.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 287]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 287, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued June 8, 1945, for actions of Thursday, June 7, 1945)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated price-control and stabilization extension. Senate committee reported emergency flood-relief measure. House passed Bretton Woods proposal and debated war agency appropriation bill. Sen. Overton introduced a reorganization bill. President approved extension-work bill.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING; STABILIZATION. Continued debate on S.J.Res. 30, to continue for 12 months the provisions of the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 5791, 5799-5821). Sen. Thomas, Okla., discussed his proposed amendment to prohibit the establishment or maintenance against any processor of a maximum price for any major product resulting from the processing of agricultural commodities, or maximum price for the products of any species of livestock, which does not equal all costs and expenses plus a reasonable profit thereon (pp. 5799-812). Sen. Taft, Ohio, spoke in support of the Thomas amendment and his own amendment which is similar except that it covers non-agricultural products as well (pp. 5812-21).
2. FLOOD-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H.J.Res. 208, making emergency flood-relief appropriations (S.Rept. 327) (p.5798). (For provisions see Digests 109 and 110.)
3. SURPLUS PROPERTY Board submitted its 2nd quarterly report. To Senate Military Affairs and House Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committees. (pp. 5798, 5854.)
4. PHILIPPINES. Sen. Tydings, Md., described conditions in the Philippines, and stated, "It will take at least 2 years, probably 3, to even revive the sugar industry" and, "The food situation...is tragic." Agreed to Sen. Hayden's (Ariz.) unanimous consent request that the speech be printed as a document (S.Doc. 53). (pp.5791-8).

5. BREITON WOODS AGREEMENTS. Passed as reported H.R. 3314, to provide for U.S. participation in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (pp. 5823-5).
Rejected Rep. Sumner's (Ill.) motion to recommit this bill with instructions to strike out the provision for U. S. membership in the International Monetary Fund (pp. 5823-4).
6. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Agreed to Senate amendments to this bill, H.R. 3109 (pp. 5825-33). This bill will now be sent to the President.
7. INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Reps. Johnson (Okla.), Kirwan, Morrell, Rooney, Jones, Jensen, and Dworshak were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 3024 (p. 5833).
8. NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946. Began general debate on this bill, H.R. 3368 (pp. 5833-52, 5855). (For provisions of this bill see Digest 111). Reps. Cannon (Mo.), Norton (N.J.), and Marcantonio (N.Y.) discussed elimination of FEA, FEPC, and OPA items from this bill. Rep. Cannon stated that legislation on these agencies is pending (pp. 5833-6.) Reps. Cannon, Wigglesworth (Mass.), and Ludlow (Ind.) discussed the bill's provisions (pp. 5837-8, 5842-9). Rules Committee reported a resolution waiving points of order against this bill (pp. 5852, 5855).
9. PERSONNEL; CLASSIFICATION. Received CSC's proposed legislation to amend the Classification Act of 1923, so as to bring about uniformity and coordination in the allocation of field positions to the grades of the Classification Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 5854.)
10. RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION's Mar. 1945 report received. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 5854.)
11. FOOD AND DRUGS. Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H.R. 3266, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act by providing for the certification of batches of drugs composed wholly or partly of any kind of penicillin or any derivative thereof (H. Rept. 702) (p. 5854).
12. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received Mo. Citizens' petitions urging passage of legislation to enable the tenants and occupants of Delmo Labor Homes to purchase the homes on long-term contracts at low interest rates, so that these Missourians will not be evicted and rendered homeless under the farm-security program, now pending, to liquidate this project by sale to the highest bidder (p. 5855).
13. EDUCATION; VETERANS. Received a Mass. Legislature memorial urging increased subsistence allowances for war veterans while pursuing educational courses under the GI Bill of Rights (p. 5855).
14. GRANTS-IN-AID. As reported (see Digest 111) H.R. 3321 provides as follows: Requires this Department and other Government agencies distributing to farmers seeds, livestock, poultry feeds, nursery stocks, fertilizers, soil conditioners etc., to comply with inspection laws of the States in which such material is distributed.
15. PAY BILL. Agreed to Rep. Ramspeck's (Ga.) request to have this bill, H.R. 3393, considered at any time next week and to have general debate limited to three

O'Toole	Rockwell	Tarver
Outland	Rodgers, Pa.	Thom
Pace	Roe, Md.	Thomas, N. J.
Patman	Rogers, Fla.	Thomas, Tex.
Patrick	Rogers, Mass.	Thomason
Patterson	Rogers, N. Y.	Tibbott
Peterson, Ga.	Rooney	Tolan
Pfeiffer	Rowan	Torrens
Philbin	Russell	Towe
Phillips	Ryter	Traynor
Pickett	Sabath	Trimble
Pittenger	Sadowski	Vinson
Poage	Sasser	Voorhis, Calif.
Powell	Savage	Vorys, Ohio
Powers	Sheridan	Vursell
Price, Fla.	Simpson, Ill.	Wadsworth
Priest	Smith, Maine	Wasielewski
Quinn, N. Y.	Smith, Va.	Weaver
Rabin	Smith, Wis.	Weiss
Rains	Snyder	West
Ramey	Somers, N. Y.	Whittington
Ramspeck	Sparkman	Wickersham
Randolph	Spence	Wigglesworth
Rankin	Springer	Wilson
Rayfield	Starkey	Winstead
Reed, Ill.	Stevenson	Wolcott
Rees, Kans.	Stigler	Wolfenden, Pa.
Resa	Sullivan	Wolverton, N. J.
Richards	Sumners, Tex.	Wood
Riley	Sundstrom	Woodhouse
Robertson,	Taber	Woodruff, Mich.
N. Dak.	Talbot	Woodrum, Va.
Robertson, Va.	Talle	Worley
Robinson, Utah	Taylor	Zimmerman

NAYS—18

Buffett	Lemke	Robison, Ky.
Clevenger	Mason	Schwabe, Mo.
Ellis	O'Hara	Schwabe, Okla.
Gwynne, Iowa	Reed, N. Y.	Sclivner
Jones	Rich	Smith, Ohio
Knutson	Rizley	Sumner, Ill.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

O'Konski

NOT VOTING—63

Andersen,	Earthman	Ploeser
H. Carl	Eaton	Plumley
Anderson,	Grant Ala.	Price, Ill.
N. Mex.	Grant, Ind.	Rabaut
Andresen,	Hand	Reece, Tenn.
August H.	Hart	Rivers
Bailey	Hébert	Roe, N. Y.
Bloom	Hess	Shafer
Bonner	Hobbs	Sharp
Boren	Holifield	Sheppard
Bradley, Mich.	Jarman	Short
Bradley, Pa.	Johnson, Calif.	Sikes
Brumbaugh	Johnson, Ind.	Simpson, Pa.
Buck	Johnson,	Slaughter
Burch	Lyndon B.	Stefan
Canfield	Kerr	Stewart
Cannon, Fla.	LaFollette	Stockman
Carlson	McMillan, S. C.	Walter
Clason	Mansfield,	Welch
Cole, N. Y.	Mont.	Welch
Cooley	Martin, Iowa	White
Dirksen	Morrow	Whitten
Domeneaux	Miller, Nebr.	Winter
Drewry	Morrison	
Durham	Peterson, Fla.	

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. H. Carl Andersen for, with Mr. Miller of Nebraska against.

Mr. Dirksen for, with Mr. Short against.

Mr. Price of Illinois for, with Mr. O'Konski against.

Additional general pairs:

Mr. Bailey with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Earthman with Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Boren with Mr. Welch.

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Buck.

Mr. McMillan of South Carolina with Mr. Johnson of California.

Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Canfield.

Mr. O'KONSKI. Mr. Speaker, I voted no. I have a live pair with the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRICE]. Therefore, I withdraw my vote and answer present.

Mr. HOFFMAN changed his vote from "nay" to "aye."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, if any of the following gentlemen have failed to respond to their names on the roll calls just had or any other roll calls today, Friday, or Saturday, I desire to announce that they are absent on official business, attending the meeting of the Board of Visitors of the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point. I refer to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON], the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. DOMENGEAUX], the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH], the gentleman from California [Mr. WELCH], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WEICHEL], and the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1946

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 287 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution the bill (H. R. 3109) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, and the same is hereby taken from the Speaker's table to the end that all Senate amendments be, and the same are hereby, agreed to.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes. After I will have used 10 minutes I shall then yield to my genial colleague from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the legislative branch appropriation bill as amended by the Senate. It leaves all of the House provisions as they were originally passed by the House.

A great deal of publicity has been given to this matter because the Senate has not agreed to the acceptance of the needed expense allowance provided for in the bill. However, I am informed that they have provided for their extra expenses in a different way which is equivalent to the \$2,500 House allowance. When all is considered I believe the amount the Senate has voted—not directly as has the House—will approximate the House allowance.

The unfavorable publicity given this matter has continued in the news articles of some newspapers notwithstanding that most of them in their editorials have maintained that congressional salaries are too low and have advocated and recommended a salary increase. Many newspapers have given a great deal of publicity to the reports of independent organizations which endorse and urge that the salaries of Members of Congress should be increased even up to \$25,000 a year. I cannot help but feel that the position taken by those newspapers who have editorially supported an increase in congressional salaries and who now assail or criticize the action of the House and give the matter great publicity in their current news articles, is uncalled for.

Mr. Speaker, when I first entered this House the salary of Members was \$5,000. It was then increased to \$7,500, and later to \$10,000. This increase gives the membership an additional \$2,500 to defray the extraordinary expense to which they have been and are subjected. I know that the work of the Members is five times as great as it was when I entered the House and I know the expense of each and every Member is two or three times as great as it was years ago. Personally I admit that I can get along without this extra allowance notwithstanding that over \$2,000 is taken away from each and every Member of the House in income tax, and notwithstanding that some of these writers and people believe that we are not obliged to pay the income tax; but I can get along. There are, however, many Members with large families who are under tremendous expense, maintaining homes both in their congressional districts and here in Washington and in view of the ever increasing cost of living. They cannot get along so well and they are entitled to this additional expense allowance. It will not increase their salary but it will only meet the additional expense to which they have been and are subjected.

You are familiar with my efforts in behalf of the white-collar workers in obtaining an increase in their salaries and wages and, in some instances I have been able to obtain fair advances for them, but not as much as I desired. I shall continue to exert my efforts in that direction.

The criticism, as I observed, against our original action does not come from that source, but from those whose salaries are double, triple, and even ten times greater than the salary of Members of Congress. I have a list of several thousand business executives who are drawing salaries of \$50,000 or more a year, not mentioning what they receive in the way of dividends, bonuses, and so forth, and I venture to say that very few of them possess any greater ability or work harder than the Members of this House.

The question has been raised that the membership did not have an opportunity to vote directly on this legislation. Well, it will have a chance to do so today and all those who feel they are not entitled to more than the present salary provided can vote against this resolution. It is my opinion that an unfavorable vote would place the membership of the House in a ridiculous position as not having courage enough to stand by their original action. The action previously taken by the House has been approved by the Senate and cannot now be altered. Oh, I appreciate that some of the Members may vote against the resolution to agree to the Senate amendments and that body's approval of the \$2,500 extraordinary expense allowance to Members of the House. Some Members stated to me that the expense allowance should have been at least \$5,000. To this I cannot subscribe at this time and I believe that it should not be voted until we also take care of many underpaid wage earners and employees.

Mr. Speaker, during my recent illness I had an opportunity to reread and

familiarize myself with the history of legislation from the colonial days of the Constitutional Convention up to the present time. More than ever, as a result of that research, do I realize that the country had at that time some outstanding, capable, and patriotic men as Presidents, members of the Cabinet, and in the Congress, and there were some perhaps who were not as broad or liberal minded as others. I say, however, without fear of contradiction that the membership of this House today in proportion contains just as much ability, energetic effort, and patriotism as at any time in the history of our country. It is true that no one under the sun is perfect. We all make mistakes and have our shortcomings, but I know, Mr. Speaker, when the history of this Congress is written many men in this House will receive the same credit and will stand out in the same favorable way as the great leaders of years gone by.

Of course, we have capable men with whom we do not always agree, but I would not charge them with not being honest. From a reading and rereading of the history of the Nation I know that there are certain sectional issues that always creep in. That occurred even in the Constitutional Convention. Consequently we should not blame from time to time some of our Republican friends who may feel that certain interests are entitled to first consideration. We on this side differ with them. We always give preference to personal rights over property rights. We believe that the masses of the people of America are entitled to first consideration by the Congress, and not the interests of a favored few, as some people always desire. Our considerations should be first in the interest of the general good and welfare of our Nation. I therefore feel at this time that the present legislation deserves favorable consideration and I hope that a majority of the Members will be courageous enough, notwithstanding some of the unfair attacks that have been made from time to time, to vote according to their conscience and what they believe is right and just for the best interest of the country.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 287, as the chairman of the Rules Committee has already stated, simply makes in order and provides for the adoption of the Senate amendments to H. R. 3109, an act to make appropriations for the legislative branch of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1946.

The issue which may well be drawn into the debate on this rule is whether or not the measure should be returned to the Appropriations Committee for further consideration of a single item in the House portion of the bill, to wit, the item which provides for an appropriation of \$2,500 per year as reimbursement to the Members of the House for expenditures made by them in transacting official business.

In this connection I believe it should be pointed out that the House has already passed on that expense-item question. It should also be recalled the legislative subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations recommended this item originally; that later the full Committee on Appropriations recommended the same; that the Committee on Appropriations directed the chairman of the subcommittee and other members of the Committee on Appropriations to appear before the Committee on Rules and ask for a rule making in order this particular item. After 2 days of public hearings, that rule was granted. About 3 weeks ago the rule was brought to the floor of the House, and it was debated for 1 hour. The bill itself was then debated for 2 hours. Further debate under the 5-minute rule was carried on for an additional 3½ hours, or for a total of 6½ hours of debate on the entire question. It was plainly and clearly stated that if you were in favor of the expense item you would vote for the rule, because the only reason in the world why the rule was before the House was to make that particular item in order, and that if you were opposed to the expense allowance you would vote against the rule. A roll-call vote was had on the rule, and every Member of the House had an opportunity to go on record.

Then an amendment was offered to strike out this particular item from the bill, and that was overwhelmingly defeated. Again, an attempt was made to defeat the entire bill, and the House by a very heavy majority approved the bill. The bill then went to the Senate, where these Senate amendments now under consideration were introduced and adopted.

In this connection let me say that the Senate for a long time now has been taking care of the expenses of its membership through the use of a contingent fund, and by other appropriations contained in the legislative appropriation bill. The House has not done so. Instead the House, in its wisdom, decided to appropriate \$2,500, as a top limit to each individual Member, as its method of reimbursing the membership for the expenditures made in behalf of their constituents and on official business only. It should be borne in mind that this fund is appropriated and can be used only for reimbursing a Member for expenditures actually made in the transaction of public business. The Senate follows an entirely different procedure. There each Member is allowed long-distance telephone calls at Government expense. They have a lump-sum appropriation to be used when away from their offices. They have a contingent fund amounting to \$401,000 against which various charges are made, and perhaps rightly so. The House has no such privileges or allowances.

But what I want to make clear is this: The Senate has its method of reimbursing its membership for their expenses. That method has been in use for many years. The appropriation for those Senate expenses was increased this time. The House has adopted its own method of reimbursing its Members, and the

question before this House today is whether or not we shall follow the rule of comity that has always existed in Congress and accept the Senate amendments.

The vote on this rule does not directly affect the \$2,500 item. The only way—and I want to be absolutely fair about it—that item could be possibly affected would be for the rule to be voted down and the measure sent back to the Committee on Appropriations. It is hard to believe that the Committee on Appropriations, which has passed on this matter at least twice in the past, would reverse its position on this item if the bill was referred back to it.

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. If I understand the gentleman's statement, the parliamentary situation is that if the rule we are now considering is defeated, it would automatically send the Senate amendments, providing for their own membership and their own employees, back to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I think, to be absolutely correct, that the bill would go back to the Speaker's table and the Speaker, in turn, would refer it to the House Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

[Mr. MICHENER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, I endeavored to get the gentleman from Michigan to yield to me merely to clarify the parliamentary situation. I think he has since clarified it. I do not think there is any misunderstanding about this. Those who believe that this expense account should be allowed will vote aye on the rule. Those who think to the contrary will vote no. I think it is a matter entirely within the province of this House to pass upon, and the rule has been brought out for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, when this same matter of the pay increase was before the House originally I stated my position then, in part, as follows:

I might also add that I regret the necessity of voting against this rule on the legislative appropriation bill. But I feel compelled to do so for the reason that I think it is a mistake for Members of Congress to raise their income, either direct or indirectly, at a time when we are all trying to hold the line against inflation. And certainly if we as Members do that we make ourselves vulnerable when all other groups request additional compensation. The vote on the rule will be the test.

(Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to compliment the gentlemen from Illinois, Michigan, and Mississippi upon clarifying the pending issue. There is only one issue pending here, as they have well pointed out. That is whether or not you desire upon final consideration to provide this \$2,500 expense item for yourselves. Except for that issue this rule would not be pending. I know I cannot say to you anything which transpired before the Committee on Appropriations. But I can say to you that in a public hearing before the Committee on Rules on yesterday it was developed without contradiction that the Committee on Appropriations first, by a vote of 13 to 12, decided to ask the Committee on Rules to include in this rule a provision for a direct vote on the \$2,500 expense item. Adjournment of the committee was then had, and the next day it was carefully explained by proponents of the proposition that a vote on the rule, this rule, would be in substance a vote on the question of whether or not Members desire to provide for themselves this \$2,500 item. I know of at least one gentleman in the Committee on Appropriations who changed his position by reason of that representation having been made to him. The committee then reversed its action in asking a separate vote on the expense item by a vote of 17 to 13.

On yesterday, when I appeared before the Committee on Rules and asked for the inclusion in the rule of a provision for a separate vote on this particular item, it was explained by the chairman and by other members of the committee that in their judgment a vote on this rule is a vote on the \$2,500 item, in substance. So I think there can be no reasonable question about that. It is not a direct vote but it is an indirect vote. This is decision day. If you adopt this rule you send this bill to the White House and you provide for yourselves the \$2,500 in expenses. If you vote down this rule you send the bill back to the Committee on Appropriations and that committee can take either one of two courses: It can bring this bill back to the House for action on the Senate amendments or it can table the bill and report out a new bill leaving out the item which the House has provided for itself in the original bill, and perhaps leaving out some of the items which the Senate has provided for itself.

In other words, the entire bill could receive and would receive the further consideration of the Committee on Appropriations. But if you vote for this rule, and if it is adopted, the \$2,500 will be provided by law, unless the President vetoes the bill, as I hope he would do. But if you vote against the rule you will, in substance, be voting not to have this \$2,500 paid to yourselves, because I feel assured that the Committee on Appropriations would accept that as an expression of opinion on the part of the House that the money ought not to be provided and that it would then take such action as might be necessary in order that it might not be provided. I do not desire to discuss again the merits of the issue. I did that when I opposed this provision upon its original passage. In the Appropriations Committee, in the

Rules Committee, and on the floor I have opposed it in every way possible.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. As a matter of fact, there is only 1 hour of discussion on this rule, and if the rule is adopted the bill then goes to the White House without further debate; is that not true?

Mr. TARVER. If the rule is adopted, it is the last legislative step necessary in order to make this money available to the Members. If it is defeated it means that the money will not be available to you. So that the issue is crystal clear. If you want the \$2,500, vote for the rule. If you are opposed to it, vote against the rule. Call the roll.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE].

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I am not here today to discuss the merits of this measure. Clearly I think that by this time every Member of the House of Representatives should understand that a vote for this rule means a vote in favor of the \$2,500 expense allowance. A vote against the rule means that you are opposed to the legislation.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BULWINKLE. Yes; I yield.

Mr. BREHM. Is it not true that up to this minute the only opportunity this House has had to vote for or against this \$2,500 was on the Tarver amendment which had as its purpose the striking of this item from the legislative appropriation bill?

Mr. BULWINKLE. That is correct.

I want to say to you just this: Let me remind you that once before in the history of Congress they passed a retroactive increase-of-pay bill. That was during the administration of President Grant. The increases were for the Congress and for the President and Vice President. That bill was passed in the early part of March in a new session. By January of the following year, 1874, the country was so opposed to anything like it that the Congress passed a bill repealing the act of 1873.

So I say, today will you have to decide whether under this rule you are in favor of legislation which gives you retroactive expense money, if you please, or whatever its name may be, to the first of January, and whether or not you want legislation exempting that amount from taxation.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON].

(Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, when the rule making the \$2,500 expense item in the appropriation bill is in order, I voted against the rule, and likewise against the bill on final passage. Some at that time may not have realized

it, but I fully realized that a vote against that rule was a vote against the item in question. I shall vote against this rule and I hope it will be defeated. I approach it from the standpoint of one serving on the committee that must levy the taxes. I helped draft the Revenue Act of 1943. Those who were in Congress then voted for it. I realize it increased our taxes about 400 percent, but there are those of smaller incomes than ours whose taxes were increased 600 percent. What sticks in the bark of the press and the taxpayers is entering the back door instead of the front door with a \$2,500 item that is intended to be tax free.

If we defeat this rule the matter goes back to the committee where it can be amended and reconsidered. I understand that already a direct approach to this problem is being had in the preparation of another bill. A member of the Committee on Appropriations told me that in his opinion this would only be temporary and that the Congress would repeal this by the next bill and go at the matter right. I say let us go at the matter right—now. Do not embarrass the members of the tax committee who cannot give this advantage to Tom, Dick, and Harry, who have to pay taxes, the tax advantage we propose to take for ourselves. Send this bill back to the committee. Let them take this item out. That is the only purpose of this rule. Then we can approach in a straightforward way what is the proper compensation for Members of Congress, and take action on it that will meet with public approval.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN].

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, it seems just silly, foolish, and absurd for the Congress to follow the course it has followed since 1932, wasting money on almost every conceivable project, sending billions of dollars abroad and then refuse to reimburse its Members for expenses actually paid out in performing their official duties. I sympathize deeply with and I feel sorry for all those Members whose consciences hurt them because they anticipate they may be forced to take this \$2,500. For myself, I want none of it; and I am filing with the disbursing officer one of these so-called directives which authorizes and directs him to pay back into the Treasury of the United States any part of that \$2,500 which comes to me. That directive is in words and figures as follows:

JUNE 7, 1945.

HON. KENNETH ROMNEY,

Sergeant at Arms,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. ROMNEY: You are hereby authorized and directed, as disbursing officer, to pay into the Treasury of the United States any and all sums which may come into your hands and which may be placed to my credit prior to January 1, 1946, on account of the appropriation of the sum of \$1,642,500, as carried in H. R. 3109.

This authorization and directive applies only to the so-called \$2,500 Congressional expense item.

CLARE E. HOFFMAN,
Representative in Congress, Fourth
District, Michigan.

In presence of Helen M. Boyer, Annabell Zue.

This statement is being filed by me, this course followed, for reasons which are compelling and sufficient, but so far as I know, they do not apply to any other Member of the House. My action is not to be construed by anyone as indicating what others who favor or oppose this rule should do. I speak only for myself and I repeat, for reasons which, so far as I know, do not apply to any other Member of the House, this action is taken.

I know that the Members of Congress have been discriminated against by the revenue department all down through the years on their income-tax returns and have been denied reductions which every other earner of income in the United States received.

I believe that a man is worthy of his hire. I know of my personal knowledge that many Members of the House earned two and three times as much at home before they came down here as they receive while here. If the people of my district do not want me to represent them in Congress any more because I voted that the Members should have this \$2,500 which will in part and only in part reimburse them for expenses paid out, that is up to them, I am not going to be frightened into voting against this rule by any newspapers or any pressure organizations which say that I am trying to fatten my own income. I say the Members of this body are entitled to this allowance and if they do not get it today, and that is what this is about, I would like to say, if ethics, or courtesy, or whatever it may be called does not prevent—and that is this: We lack courage or take the course of the least possible criticism if we refuse to allow ourselves items of expense which are given to every employee of every private enterprise.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROBSION].

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, the legislative appropriation bill that was before the House some days ago contained a provision allowing each Member of the House a sum not to exceed \$2,500 annually to cover actual official expenses of each Member. An amendment was offered to strike this \$2,500 from the bill. I voted in favor of that amendment. A very substantial majority voted for the amendment and it was included in the general legislative appropriation bill as it passed the House. The bill then went to the Senate, but the Senate did not disturb this \$2,500 item. The Senate did include in the bill certain items of expense allowances for the Members of the Senate. One of these allowed as much as \$1,800 a year for long-distance telephone, and it allowed other items, and \$400,000 for miscellaneous. These allowances and expenses of the Senate would exceed on the average approximately \$5,000 for each Senator. After the Senate action the bill then came back to the House.

A resolution is now before us which, if adopted, would in effect send this legislative appropriation bill to the President and it will include the \$2,500 official expense allowances annually for each Member and the allowances provided in the bill for the Members of the Senate. If this resolution is defeated, the bill will then likely go back to the Appropriations Committee for further investigation and for such action of the Appropriations Committee as may be deemed appropriate by that committee. It has been made clear by both those favoring this \$2,500 allowance and those opposed to it that a vote in favor of this resolution is a vote for the \$2,500 official-expense allowance. And those who are opposed to the \$2,500 allowance will vote against the resolution.

I voted for the amendment cutting out this \$2,500 item when the bill was up in the House the other day, and when a vote is taken on this resolution I shall vote against it. We did not have an opportunity the other day to go on record, and I am very glad that we shall have an opportunity today to go on record in opposition to this \$2,500 allowance. I oppose it for a number of reasons. One is the manner in which the proposal has been handled and presented to the House; another is, I want our country to avoid all expenses possible, and I have what I consider other valid reasons, but I do not agree that there were any under-cover or any unfair practices in bringing this question before the House. Neither do I agree that it is an increase in a Member's salary. The bill expressly provides that this \$2,500 is allowed to take care of the actual, necessary official expenses of Members of the House incident to the efficient conduct of their official duties.

The erroneous impression has gone out that Members of the House under this provision would receive expense allowances that had been denied to Members of the Senate. It is true that the House has never before been allowed the outlay for necessary official expenses. The Senate has enjoyed such rights for many years and in the legislative appropriation bill in question they were granted increases equal to or greater than the amount provided in the bill for Members of the House, and this was in addition to the expense allowances they are now and have been receiving for a number of years, and let it be understood that I am not in any sense condemning or criticizing such allowances for Members of the Senate. I am assuming that they are just and proper. It is, however, unfair to the House for the report to be broadcast that the House is seeking some benefits which are not enjoyed by the Senate even to a greater degree.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. I yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. May I inquire if the gentleman was not a member of the United States Senate for sometime?

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Yes, I had the honor of being a Member of that great body, and from what I learned then and from what I know now the Senators have allowances voted by Congress to them that exceeds this allowance to Members of the House.

THE PROPONENTS CLAIM

The proponents of this \$2,500 allowance claim and have set forth in definite items that on the average members of the House are required to pay out \$2,500 or more in necessary and actual expenses to carry out efficiently their official duties. They insist that the average Member of Congress has and must maintain a home in his district. He must have a home here for himself and his family as he spends nearly all of the year here at Washington. He must either invest his own capital and buy a home in which to live or he must rent a home. That will cost him and his family approximately \$2,000 or \$2,400 a year and they state that is an expense made necessary by reason of his official duties.

There are hundreds and hundreds of Government agencies scattered over the metropolitan area of 1,300,000 people and these agencies must be visited from time to time in looking after the interest of his constituents. Some members make from 80 to 100 miles a day. They must have a car, gasoline, and oil, and the member must maintain his car. There is no accommodations for members of the House and their families that live near the Capitol or at least not many of them can find accommodations near the Capitol. Some of them are forced to find homes 5, 6, and 8 miles from the Capitol. He must have a car to go back and forth to his place of business. Members of the House must pay for a great many long-distance calls out of their own funds. In this bill each Member of the Senate is allowed \$1,800 a year for long-distance calls alone. They urge that while a Member is allowed mileage for a roundtrip for himself he must of necessity bring his wife and children, and he must make several trips to his district and back each year if he looks after, efficiently, his constituents on matters pertaining to his district. If he sends out any speeches to his constituents he must pay for the printing of these speeches and hire extra help to address them, and when he sends out 20,000 or 30,000 letters to his district enclosing matters of interest to his constituents he must hire people to address the envelopes and put the material in in the envelopes and they insist there are a great many more items of expense that run into many hundreds of dollars each year that each Member must pay out of his own pocket, and not including any of his living expenses in the most expensive city in the Nation.

I might say that I have observed the business of a Member of Congress growing by leaps and bounds, and especially in the last 10 years, and I can sympathize with Members who pay out these large sums of money for his actual and necessary expenses in carrying on their official duties, and I agree that this should not be the case. Members of the House should be placed on an equal footing with Members of the Senate. I am now talking about expenses that they would not have to incur except for carrying out their official duties and expenses they would not incur if they were carrying on their business as lawyers, doctors, farmers, businessmen, and so forth, if they were at their homes. Congress votes

money to the various executive offices of the Government as well as others whose salaries are \$10,000 or more necessary to meet all official expenses, including travel, and for such time as they may be away from home on their official business, and they are furnished cars, gas, oil, and the necessary upkeep, and they do not have the multitude of expenses that Members of Congress have. The life of a member of the House and Senate must necessarily be a very active one. He must meet a multitude of problems every day, and if he efficiently represents his constituents—and the average Member of Congress is a hard-working person—he must be busy every day and frequently at night and many times on Sunday, and with these burdens he must conserve his health and energy, and have a place to live with home surroundings, and should receive such compensation as is reasonable and just, and should not be required to take out of his salary legitimate, actual, and necessary expenses to carry on his official duties.

GREAT CHANGE SINCE 1925

The present congressional salary was fixed in 1925. Since that time Congress has voted increases in pay for Government officials and workers. The wages of workers in the factories, mines, shops, and mills have been greatly increased. The income of farmers, industry, and commerce have been greatly increased. The cost of living along many lines has almost doubled, and especially in the city of Washington. Contrary to the belief of many people, a Member of the House and Senate must pay Federal income tax just the same as other people. More than \$2,700 comes out of his salary for Federal income taxes, and he must also pay State income taxes, and if there is taken an additional sum of about \$2,500 for a place to live, then he only has left about \$5,000 out of which to pay the living expenses of his family and all of these other innumerable expenses that are strictly official and are incurred by reason of his official duties. It can be seen at once that a Member of Congress must be frugal and economical in order to make both ends meet, and there are not many Members of Congress that can accomplish that. While my family is a very frugal and economical family, as we do not try to "keep up with the Joneses," I would be embarrassed to say how much less I have now than I had the day I announced for Congress in 1918. We are a little more fortunate than some Members of Congress—Mrs. Robsion was very industrious and thrifty; I worked hard many years in the practice of law, in the banking and other businesses, and had laid aside a modest sum. As we could not secure a home when I first came to Congress in 1919, I bought a home out of a part of my accumulated savings, but, of course, we must pay high taxes and the upkeep of that home. I might also state that my children are grown and married and are self-supporting. President Truman stated at his press conference today, I am advised, that while he was a Member of the Senate for the last 10 years he kept his wife on the pay roll as one of his secretaries as they could not make

both ends meet otherwise. Few persons have taken the time to find out how many sources draw upon a Member of Congress.

FORMER SPEAKER CHAMP CLARK

I want to tell you a gripping life story of a great American—8 years Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri. It was my pleasure to serve with this able statesman for 2 years. The Republicans took control of the House in 1919 and elected a Republican speaker—displacing Champ Clark. In the landslide of 1920 he was defeated for Congress. He was born, reared, and educated in Kentucky. After his defeat and when Congress met the first Monday in December 1920 and through the months of December, January, and February, former Speaker Clark, as was his habit, frequently came over on the Republican side and talked to me and other Republican Members of the House from Kentucky. He was very much dejected. The defeat broke his heart. He appeared to be the saddest man I ever knew in the House of Representatives. He said on more than one occasion, "I have given 26 years of my life in the service to my country in this House and you boys know that I had opportunities many times, by reason of being Speaker and other positions I held in the House, to have accumulated a fortune, but now I have nothing except my good name. I am an old man, as I am 75 years of age. I know not which way to turn. I would not mind it so much for myself, but it grieves me to know that if I should die, I could not and would not leave my dear wife anything." Speaker Clark was religiously inclined and generally concluded his speeches by saying in substance, "I hope it may be the will of the Almighty to take me before March 4." He wanted to die before March 4 while he was still in office because then his wife would receive a sum equal to 1 year of his salary which was \$7,500 at that time.

Mr. Speaker, the soul of that great American and that great statesman who had given 26 years of honest service to his country took its flight on March 3, 1921. Of course, I have known of a number of other Members who left the halls of Congress bankrupt. I do not see how any man can stay in Congress and render efficient and courteous service to his constituents and not pay out more than his salary. I know that it would have been unfortunate for Mrs. Robsion and our family if we had not accumulated something before I entered public life, and if I had not been successful in a few important law suits. While a Member of Congress does not have an opportunity to make money he does have through the years opportunities to be of service to his country and opportunities to help tens of thousands of people.

This bill will cost the taxpayers of the Nation approximately \$1,000,000 annually. Some have pointed out that on today Congress voted approximately six billions for alleged loans and stabilization fund which will go in the end to foreign countries. That is 6,000 times as much as the sum in question here, but I voted against that. Congress has voted sixty-four billions for lend-

lease for other countries. That is sixty thousand times as much as that mentioned in this bill and Congress has voted other billions for foreign countries, and I have been voting against all of these except those especially designed to aid us in our war effort, and I am going to vote against this resolution—although I think it is just. This Nation is facing a three hundred billions or more war debt. We must stop a lot of these expenditures and if possible preserve the financial integrity of this Nation. Of course, this allowance here is less than a drop in the bucket.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, if there are no other former Members of the Senate who wish to testify, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I am greatly disturbed over the situation that confronts the House at the present time. It is true as has been stated that this rule simply provides that the legislative appropriation bill be taken from the Speaker's table and a vote be had on the question of agreeing to the Senate amendments.

You have been told, and will be told again, that the provisions of this bill as far as the House is concerned have not been disturbed by the Senate. The Senate has added some items and those in charge of the bill seek the concurrence of the House in those items.

I am not going to discuss what the Senate has done in reference to expenses for Members of the Senate, but I am going to remark that there is no rule or regulation that requires the House to accept the Senate amendments that have to do with the expenses of that body.

It was only 3 or 4 years ago that the Senate provided for what was termed an "assistant Senator" whose duty it would be to handle matters with various Government agencies so that the Senators would have more time to attend to their legislative duties. The amount of the salary was \$7,500 per annum. The Senators were very anxious to have this provision passed, but the House refused to agree to it which is conclusive evidence that comity does not always prevail between the House and the Senate.

When the bill was under consideration I was in the hospital and was not able to be present. I do not hesitate to say that had I been present I would have opposed certain changes in the present law made by the Committee on Appropriations which had not been authorized or approved by the Committee on Accounts of which I am chairman. I thought that there was an unwritten agreement between the Appropriations Committee and the Committee on Accounts that no legislative provision would be placed in the appropriations bill until the Committee on Accounts had been consulted.

Of the changes in salaries made by the Committee on Appropriations only one had been approved by the Committee on Accounts and that was the placing of the official reporters of committees on the same salary basis with the official reporters of debates.

Now what happened? Of course the big issue and the one you will hear about today is the item on page 19 granting \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying

expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties. This applies solely to Members of the House.

While it was thoroughly discussed in the Senate it was not changed nor did the Senate provide directly in this way for assistance to Senators, but as you have heard and will hear the Senators found another way to defray their expenses.

I read the debate on the bill and I do not agree that this amount is exempt from taxation. Regardless of what anyone says in reference to the intent of Congress on the floor of the House, or an expression in the report in the bill as to the intent of Congress, it is the law itself that prevails in the end.

The Board of Tax Appeals rendered a decision in what is known as the George Lindsey case holding that a Member of Congress could not deduct his living expenses while in Washington in filing his income-tax return. In my opinion, that decision will hold insofar as this provision is concerned.

There is no doubt that Members of Congress are entitled to an increase in compensation or that they should be permitted to deduct from their income-tax return expenses incurred while in Washington in the performance of their duties. A businessman is entitled to make deductions for any trip he makes to Washington, including large hotel expenditures, also expenses for dinners, and so forth. That is a matter, however, that should be determined by the Committee on Ways and Means in connection with the next revenue bill.

If a bill is brought in providing for a reasonable increase for Members of Congress without any strings attached to it whatsoever, I will vote for it, because I know the great majority of the Members of Congress are not able to live on their salary.

There is another matter, however, that concerns me more than this. The committee of which I happen to be chairman has jurisdiction over the salaries of the personnel of the House of Representatives. The bill as reported by the committee and amendments added on the floor contain numerous increases in salaries for certain groups and certain individuals. I may as well be frank and say to what I refer.

For instance, an amendment was offered from the floor which provides that the reading clerks shall receive \$7,000 a year instead of \$5,000, and the assistant reading clerk shall receive \$5,000 instead of \$3,600, and the pages shall receive \$5 a day instead of \$4 a day.

Now, I am not going to comment on the others, but just let me tell you what you have done in passing such amendments to existing law.

With the exception of the clerk of the Appropriations Committee, this \$7,000 is more money than is received by any clerk of any committee in the House. The clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means receives but \$4,620. The clerk on Interstate and Foreign Commerce receives \$4,500. The clerk of the Judiciary Committee receives \$3,900. The clerks of the Military Affairs Committee, the Naval Affairs Committee, the Rivers and Harbors Committee, the Rules Commit-

tee, and the Foreign Affairs Committee all receive \$3,300, which is less than one-half that the reading clerks receive.

You just passed a very important bill that came from the Banking and Currency Committee. That committee has been handling some of the most important legislation that has been before the House for years and still the clerk of that committee receives only \$2,760.

I am not going to refer to all the other committees of the House, but as a result of the action of the House the chairmen of various committees of the House have already contacted me saying it is absolutely necessary that their clerks receive higher pay or they are going to lose their services.

You increased the salaries of the pages, but you did nothing whatsoever for the Doorkeepers, the great majority of whom are veterans and who are married.

I was under the impression that the Monroney committee would bring in a recommendation revising the salaries of the personnel of the House. I have talked to the chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], and he tells me they will not be able to reach that for a long time to come.

I am serving notice now that in view of the situation that has resulted as a result of the increases in salary for a small group which was not passed on by the legislative committee, that I am going to ask the Accounts Committee to consider the advisability of bringing in a resolution that will make a fair adjustment and classification of positions, and this applies to all personnel of the House where the committees will feel justified in taking up.

I dislike to be critical, but what would the members of the Appropriations Committee do if a legislative committee not only brought in an authorization but at the same time included an appropriation to carry out the authorization? You know and I know they would do exactly as they have done many times in the past—make a point of order against the language and it would be stricken from the bill insofar as the appropriation is concerned.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

(Mr. COCHRAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL].

(Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I opposed the provision in this bill for the allowance of \$2,500 for official expenses of Members of the House when it was before us for consideration on May 10th last. At that time I voted against the rule which would make the bill in order and I voted for the amendment to eliminate the \$2,500 provision from the bill, and I voted against the bill itself. I shall vote against the rule today for the reason that that is the only method those of us opposed to this expense allowance will have to go on record. I repeat what I said when the bill was before

us on May 10. I agree with the proponents of this allowance that the Members of Congress are entitled to an increase in their salaries and also allowances for official expenses. I am opposed to voting ourselves an increase at this time, however, to be retroactive and covering the term for which we have already been elected at the old salary schedule. Furthermore, in the midst of this crisis while all citizens are making heavy sacrifices not only in money, services, and needs, and many of life itself, we here in the Congress can well make some sacrifice in compensation and expenses to which in normal times we are entitled. I believe it ill becomes us in this great legislative body to vote ourselves these increases while we deny many underpaid Federal employees reasonable increases in salaries. I have long advocated a reasonable allowance for our elderly citizens for meager living expenses. I cannot feel justified in voting increases to ourselves while denying these old folks a modest sum to keep body and soul together in their old age. This bill will increase our take-home money \$2,500 annually. It will in effect, if not in fact, be a violation of the Little Steel formula which we are asking others to follow. Let us in the Congress point the way in holding the line and vote down an additional annual expense of \$1,642,500 for ourselves. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I will cast my vote against the rule so that the bill may be sent back to the committee for appropriate action to eliminate the \$2,500 expense item.

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL].

Mr. BELL. Mr. Speaker, I think that there is a stake in this bill that some of us are overlooking. An editorial came to my desk the other day, which I assume most of the Members received, which appeared, I think, in Collier's, saying that we were too timid to vote, apparently, for anything that would go to us. I do not believe that.

But I do want to call your attention to this thing: As the situation stands today there are just two classes of people who can afford to belong to the Congress. One is the rich man to whom money means nothing, and the other is the man who is willing to come down here and work for two or three thousand dollars a year. There is not a man in this House who down deep in his conscience does not know that the legitimate expenses, that is, the expenses which are purely incidental to his being in Congress, run into all the way from five to six or seven thousand dollars a year. We all know that. There is no use in kidding ourselves about that. I am not going into the long list of things that we have to pay out which are purely incidental to the affairs of the office. There is an old saying that is true, that in life we get just what we pay for. The American people are going to get the kind of Congress that they pay for. Sooner or later, as the years go by, if the Congress of the United States has not the courage to put the compensation of Congressmen where it will draw men of ability and courage

into this body, the people are going to suffer as the result of it. This is not a salary increase. It is merely an assumption by the United States Government of the legitimate expenses, or at least some of them, that have to be paid. Personally, I do not think that it is the obligation of any man to assume expenses which are perfectly and legitimately the expenses of his employer. If you are working for the Standard Oil Co. or for a railroad company or for a corner grocer, he would not expect you to pay his rent and his telephone bills.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL].

(Mr. KUNKEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

[Mr. KUNKEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote yes on this measure when the roll call vote is taken. Perhaps, if I had had my choice, I would have solved the problem in a somewhat different way. I certainly favored the proposal by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] who thought, as I understood him, that we ought to increase the Members' salaries by 15 percent to keep within the Little Steel formula, and allow him an expense account within certain limits. However, we have this measure before us, and I think it merits support. I am inclined to believe that less attention to an increase in a Member's pay and along with it a just and businesslike retirement plan would have been preferable. I think it was a cruel shame that the retirement measure which was enacted into law a few years ago was so misunderstood by the public and so hurriedly repealed by Congress.

I do not know how others may be, but I am a poor man. I have always lived upon a salary. I now realize the truth of what Mrs. Isabella Greenway, my predecessor stated, in 1936, while I campaigned to fill a vacancy, when she said, "Dean Murdock, you will not get rich at Washington." This she said before a large audience in Tucson, with Senator Ashurst, then the senior Senator from Arizona, on the platform, and I noticed that the Senator laughed heartily at Mrs. Greenway's statement which he evidently understood better than I did. I am not the only Member of Congress who has learned the truth of what the former Congresswomen from Arizona said and meant upon that occasion.

Would it be better if we had only rich men as Members of both branches of Congress? I am convinced from attitudes and actions I observe that there are some who feel that it should be that way. We could save the Government

quite a bit of money by abolishing all salaries and other emoluments and payments to Members, and I do not doubt but that there would be candidates for these seats if no salaries were paid. One of the founding fathers of this Republic opposed paying the President any salary, and he felt sure that if the Constitution incorporated that part of his plan that the high office of the Presidency would never go begging for candidates. The other founding fathers, of course, did not agree with him, and so the Constitution of the United States provided that the President shall be paid a salary. Think how much the taxpayers of the United States would have been saved if the no-salary plan had been adopted. Of course, the list of our Presidents would have been somewhat different, and it would have lacked certain names, such as A. Lincoln.

What was one of the great parliamentary reforms demanded in England prior to 1832? It was payment of salaries to Members of Parliament. Why did Englishmen think it necessary when there were so many English gentlemen who would gladly serve under the former plan? What was one great reform in Germany, demanded by the people and contrary to Bismarck's idea? It was payment of a salary to the Members of the Reichstag. Evidently, most Englishmen, about 1830, and evidently, most Germans, about 1870, had come to the conclusion that salaries should be paid to the men who made their laws and conducted their government. Our fathers thought so and arranged it so in the basic law of our land.

Thoughtful students of government, even some of the well-known writers in the press today, recognize that a Member of Congress ventures much when he quits what he is doing to come to Washington to be a part of this Government. Comparatively few people know the nature of that risk, or the extent of it, but deliberate and impartial judgment of our best thinkers advocates suitable compensation, not only in salary, but in office help, in facilities, and in security for those who give their entire thought and effort and sometimes their very lives to their governmental tasks. There are those who contend, and I think rightly so, that better service, more unselfish and loyal service, can and will be furnished by Members of Congress who do not have the haunting fear of the poorhouse just ahead of them. It is a tragic story that famous leaders in this House have reached old age in poverty marking the end of a useful public career. It is a tragic story that could happen to many of the Members of Congress.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON].

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I intend to vote yes on this resolution making the Senate bill in order. I think that we will place ourselves in a most ridiculous position, after having voted for this expense account only a short time ago, to reverse the action we then took today. I intend to vote for the resolution.

(Mrs. NORTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining 8 minutes' time to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL].

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remaining 4 minutes allotted this side to the gentleman as well.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 12 minutes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I trust that this issue will not be confused. It is as clear as it can be. This is one of the regular appropriation bills presented to Congress for the operation of the Federal Government. This bill came to you from the Committee on Appropriations and it was passed by the House. It went to the Senate, and as has been the custom for a long time, the Senate agreed to all of the House provisions without change, and then proceeded to make such changes as they felt should be made in their behalf. There are only two other minor amendments in the entire bill. The bill was messaged back here and it went on the Speaker's table, as has always been the custom. The chairman of the subcommittee made a unanimous-consent request to concur in the Senate amendments and that request was declined. We then sought a rule.

Mr. Speaker, the only thing in this bill in controversy, actually, is the bloc Senate amendments, and the rule that you have before you is to agree to those Senate amendments. That is the only question. That is a normal, ordinary procedure, and that is what is before you today. Even though you may be against this expense item, there is no reason in the world to interrupt the orderly procedure of our appropriation bills through the House. Now, that the matter has been discussed and the expense item is no longer in controversy, not before you in connection with this rule but just indirectly brought into it, in my opinion, you are perfectly justified in voting for this rule. Those who fought this expense item know that it is not here, but they say, "We want to play the game over again. We would like to have a fourth strike. We had our chance, but we would like now to do it all over again."

Since they want you not to let this bill become law, I should like to take just a minute or two to tell you something along that line. In the first place, the executive departments have a Bureau of the Budget to which they go and present their needs, and that Bureau of the Budget recommends to the Congress on executive items that certain amounts be put in for expenses for this, that, or the other reasons whatever it may be. We vote those sums by the millions, and everybody from a clerk on up who has such expense items we are asking here is taken care of. But nobody can do that for the House. The budget committee of the House is your small Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations. This would never be here or any other just item of expense would not be here unless your subcommittee brought it to you.

For 10 years I have watched you carry this load and I have heard a lot of people talking about it, but nobody was doing anything about it. We decided to do something about it, because we know the beating that every Member of Congress is taking on his expense items. There is no Bureau of the Budget to recommend it to you. The only one who could do it was this small subcommittee, and we presented it to you. Before we did that, however, in order that it might be known to the Members, in order that there might be no one to say, "Oh, we did not know what was going on," I went to the Democratic side and said, "What do you think about it?" Almost unanimously the steering committee said, "Go to it. We think it ought to be done." I asked the Republican Members to go to their side so that we would have no confusion about it, and the Republican Members came back and said, "We canvassed the entire membership of those that are here, and two out of three say, 'Go to it and put it into the bill.'" That is why it is in here.

Now they are asking you to back up and steal away. I do not believe you will do it. It was brought before the House in the normal way. We brought in a rule. That rule was passed by 229 to 124. The gentleman from Georgia wants to play the game over again. He offered an amendment to strike out the expense item and he got 68 votes for it and we got 208 against it. Anybody that implies that the 200 tried and true Members of Congress would not stand up on a roll-call vote—well, it almost is worth asking the Speaker to have it taken down. I do not believe any man, especially a Member of Congress, has any right to charge that 200 of these Members of Congress would now, because there has been talk, sneak away and say, "Now that you have got me on record, I won't vote my convictions."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'NEAL. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. It seems to me, as I have listened to the discussion, that the parliamentary situation has been considerably confused by some gentlemen trying to put their own interpretation on what a vote on the rule would mean. It is a fact, as I understand, that the item of \$2,500 for expenses is not in disagreement between the two Houses. This House could take no action, not even by unanimous consent, to change that item, because it is the joint action of both Houses.

If the rule is defeated and the bill is sent back to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Appropriations cannot change the item. The only thing it could do would be the perfectly ridiculous performance of taking that appropriation bill and putting it in the ashcan and reporting out an entirely new appropriation bill and bringing it back.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is correct.

We also had a motion to recommit. We defeated it and passed the bill finally with that expense item in it, by a vote of 179 to 83.

Mr. Speaker, with reference to the question of being out of balance with the Senate, may I comment upon that. Even with this item of expense in the bill we still, as far as expenses are concerned, are not on a comparable basis with the Senate. If you want to throw it out of balance then take this item out and you will have increased the disparity between the two items covering expenses in the Senate bill and in the House bill.

We are told this is not the time. Gentlemen, there has been comparatively little criticism about this bill. Many of the great newspapers have been for it, as well as many of the leading columnists. But you have enemies of the House of Representatives who will never be for it, who will always say this is not the time. They will also say, "Do it some other way." No matter when it comes up, no matter if it comes up next year or the year after or whenever it comes up, this same type of mind that does not like the Members of the House of Representatives will always say, "This is not the time. There is some other way to do it which is better." Gentlemen, they will always be that way. This has created comparatively little furor throughout the country. I believe the thinking people of America feel this thing is right.

Mr. Speaker, let us see what would happen if this bill were held up. It would go back to the Committee on Appropriations; then what would happen? July 1 is not far away. If the controversy continued it might be some time before this bill could be passed. July 1 is the dead line. It must go through, or every employee on the Hill and all other necessary expense items could be taken care of.

Then, Mr. Speaker, what is more serious to me, we would start a controversy between the Senate and the House. The Senate is composed of fine, honorable gentlemen. The Senate is a distinguished body. I for one have no desire to go back to the committee and take their items and question this little thing or that little thing as to what they are doing and give the enemies of the Senate and the House of Representatives the opportunity to parade it all through the papers and create discord and confusion. That is not in the interest of good government and good legislation or in the interest of our country. We do not want this to go back and get into a snarl among ourselves.

Mr. Speaker, I wish I had more time, but I want to say, in conclusion, this question has been voted on several times by Congress, the greatest legislative body in the world. In my opinion the House of Representatives consists of as fine and courageous a group of men as you will find anywhere. When anyone infers that this group, because there has been a little talk in the newspapers, is composed of men who will sneak out and run when they have to put their names on the dotted line, is underrating the high character of the House. I think he is far underestimating the character of the men I see before me now. This is a vote to agree to the Senate amendments. We

should do it and have the matter end in an orderly way. If there are those who want to do something else, they have an opportunity to do so without sabotaging this bill. But since we have carried it by as much as 208 to 68, to even think of changing our position and voting against it will be interpreted as fear. I do not believe this group is afraid. I do not believe your constituents elected men to represent them in the House of Representatives who can be scared by pressure groups or by newspapers or by anybody else. I trust you will agree to this rule and vote for it and that we will not beat an ignominious retreat.

The SPEAKER. All time has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 206, nays 152, answered "present" 1, not voting 73, as follows:

[Roll No. 99]

YEAS—206

Adams	Fogarty	Lesinski
Allen, Ill.	Forand	Link
Anderson, Calif.	Fuller	Lyle
Anderson,	Fulton	Lynch
N. Mex.	Gallagher	McCormack
Andrews, Ala.	Gary	McCowan
Andrews, N. Y.	Gathings	McDonough
Arnold	Gavin	McGehee
Auchincloss	Gearhart	McGlinchey
Baldwin, N. Y.	Geelan	McGregor
Barden	Gerlach	McKenzie
Barrett, Pa.	Gibson	Maloney
Barry	Gifford	Mansfield, Tex.
Bates, Ky.	Goodwin	Marcantonio
Bates, Mass.	Gordon	Martin, Mass.
Beall	Gorski	May
Bell	Granahan	Morrow
Bender	Granger	Miller, Calif.
Bennet, N. Y.	Green	Morgan
Biemiller	Gregory	Mott
Bishop	Griffiths	Murdock
Boykin	Hagen	Murphy
Brown, Ohio	Hale	Neely
Buckley	Hall	Norton
Butler	Leonard W.	O'Brien, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Halleck	O'Hara
Case, N. J.	Harness, Ind.	O'Neal
Celler	Hartley	O'Toole
Chapman	Havener	Outland
Chelf	Healy	Patman
Chipperfield	Hedrick	Patrick
Clark	Heffernan	Patterson
Clements	Hendricks	Peterson, Ga.
Clevenger	Herter	Pfeifer
Coffee	Hill	Philbin
Cole, Kans.	Hinshaw	Phillips
Combs	Hoffman	Pittenger
Cox	Holmes, Mass.	Powell
Cravens	Holmes, Wash.	Powers
Curley	Hook	Price, Fla.
Daughton, Va.	Howell	Quinn, N. Y.
Dawson	Huber	Rabin
De Lacy	Izac	Ramspeck
Delaney,	Jackson	Randolph
James J.	Jennings	Rayfield
Delaney,	Johnson, Ill.	Reed, Ill.
John J.	Johnson, Okla.	Reed, N. Y.
Dickstein	Jones	Resa
Dingell	Kee	Rizley
Douglas, Calif.	Kelley, Pa.	Robinson, Utah
Doyle	Kelly, Ill.	Rodgers, Pa.
Eberharter	Keogh	Roe, Md.
Ellsworth	Kerr	Rogers, Mass.
Elsaesser	Kilburn	Rogers, N. Y.
Elston	Kilday	Rooney
Engle, Calif.	King	Rowan
Feighan	Kirwan	Ryter
Fellows	Kopplemann	Sabath
Fenton	Larcade	Sadowski
Fernandez	Latham	Sasser
Flannagan	Lea	Savage
Flood	LeFevre	Schwabe, Okla.

Sheridan
Smith, Maine
Snyder
Somers, N. Y.
Sparkman
Spence
Sullivan
Talbot

Thomas, N. J.
Tolan
Torrens
Towe
Traynor
Vinson
Wadsworth
Wasielewski

Weaver
West
Wickersham
Wolcott
Wolfenden, Pa.
Woodhouse
Woodruff, Mich.
Woodrum, Va.

NAYS—152

Abernethy
Angell
Arends
Baldwin, Md.
Barrett, Wyo.
Beckworth
Bennett, Mo.
Blackney
Bland
Bolton
Brehm
Brooks
Brown, Ga.
Bryson
Buffett
Bulwinkle
Eunker
Burgin
Byrnes, Wis.
Camp
Campbell
Cannon, Mo.
Carnahan
Case, S. Dak.
Chenoweth
Church
Cochran
Cole, Mo.
Colmer
Cooper
Courtney
Crawford
Crosser
Cunningham
Curtis
D'Alesandro
Davis
Dolliver
Dondero
Doughton, N. C.
Douglas, Ill.
Dworshak
Elliott
Ellis
Engel, Mich.
Ervin
Fallon
Fisher
Folger
Gamble
Gillespie
Gillette

Gillie
Gore
Gossett
Graham
Gross
Gwinn, N. Y.
Gwynne, Iowa
Hall
Hancock
Hare
Harris
Hays
Henry
Heseltan
Hoch
Hoeven
Hope
Horan
Hull
Jenkins
Jensen
Johnson, N. Dak.
Luther A.
Jonkman
Judd
Kean
Kearney
Keefe
Kefauver
Kinzer
Knutson
Kunkel
Landis
Lane
Lanham
LeCompte
Lemke
Lewis
Ludlow
McConnell
McMillen, Ill.
Madden
Mahon
Manasco
Mason
Michener
Mills
Monroney
Mundt
Murray, Tenn.
Murray, Wis.

Norrell
O'Konski
Face
Pickett
Poage
Priest
Rains
Ramey
Rankin
Rees, Kans.
Rich
Richards
Riley
Robertson, N. Dak.
Robertson, Va.
Robison, Ky.
Rockwell
Russell
Schwabe, Mo.
Scrivner
Simpson, Ill.
Smith, Ohio
Smith, Va.
Springer
Starkey
Stevenson
Stigler
Sumner, Ill.
Sundstrom
Taber
Talle
Tarver
Taylor
Thom
Thomas, Tex.
Thomason
Tibbott
Trimble
Voorhis, Calif.
Vorys, Ohio
Vursell
Weiss
Whittington
Wigglesworth
Wilson
Winstead
Wolverton, N. J.
Wood
Worley
Zimmerman

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1

Luce

NOT VOTING—73

Allen, La.
Andersen, H. Carl
Andersen, August H.
Bailey
Bloom
Bonner
Boren
Bradley, Mich.
Bradley, Pa.
Brumbaugh
Buck
Burch
Canfield
Cannon, Fla.
Carlson
Clason
Cole, N. Y.
Cooley
Corbett
Dirksen
Domengeaux
Drewry
Durham
Earthman

Eaton
Gardner
Grant, Ala.
Grant, Ind.
Hand
Harless, Ariz.
Hart
Hébert
Hess
Hobbs
Holifield
Jarman
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Ind.
Johnson, Lyndon B.
LaFollette
McMillan, S. C.
Mansfield, Mont.
Martin, Iowa
Miller, Nebr.
Morrison
O'Brien, Mich.
Peterson, Fla.
Ploeser

Plumley
Price, Ill.
Rabaut
Reece, Tenn.
Rivers
Roe, N. Y.
Rogers, Fla.
Shafer
Sharp
Sheppard
Short
Sikes
Simpson, Pa.
Slaughter
Smith, Wis.
Stefan
Stewart
Stockman
Summers, Tex.
Walter
Weichel
Welch
White
Whitten
Winter

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Ploeser for, with Mr. Whitten against.
Mr. LaFollette for, with Mr. H. Carl Andersen against.

Mr. Slaughter for, with Mr. Roe of New York against.

Mr. Sikes for, with Mr. Rogers of Florida against.

Mr. Rabaut for, with Mr. Stefan against.
Mr. Hobbs for, with Mr. Miller of Nebraska against.

General pairs:

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.
Mr. Holifield with Mr. Martin of Iowa.
Mr. Jarman with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
Mr. Price of Illinois with Mr. Canfield.
Mr. Drewry with Mr. Brumbaugh.
Mr. Domengeaux with Mr. Bradley of Michigan.

Mr. Earthman with Mr. Weichel.
Mr. Peterson of Florida with Mr. August H. Andresen.

Mr. Bloom with Mr. Hand.
Mr. Cooley with Mr. Shafer.
Mr. Durham with Mr. Hess.
Mr. Bonner with Mr. Reece of Tennessee.
Mr. Morrison with Mr. Carlson.
Mr. Hart with Mr. Stockman.
Mr. Bradley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Burch with Mr. Clason.
Mr. Stewart with Mr. Short.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Dirksen.
Mr. Bailey with Mr. Cole of New York.
Mr. Grant of Alabama with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

Mr. O'Brien of Michigan with Mr. Johnson of California.

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Welch.
Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson with Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Winter.
Mr. Allen of Louisiana with Mr. Plumley.
Mr. Mansfield of Montana with Mr. Corbett.

Mr. GILLESPIE changed his vote from "aye" to "no."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

By motion of Mr. SABATH, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 3 days in which to extend their remarks on the legislative appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. POWERS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 96, I am recorded as having been absent. I was present and answered to my name. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks on the war agencies appropriation bill and to include certain quotations from the hearings and related documents.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. ANDERSON of California asked and was given permission to extend his

remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. PATTERSON. Mr. Speaker, I voted "aye" and wish to be so recorded on the last vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman states he voted. The Chair heard him vote and he did vote "aye." Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected. There was no objection.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 3024) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments, and ask a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, KIRWAN, NORRELL, ROONEY, JONES, JENSEN, and DWORSHAK.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the RECORD on page A2836, in the second line of the second column, by changing the figure "700" to "300."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. SADOWSKI asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on three different subjects and to include a newspaper article.

Mr. SAVAGE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. HAGEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two different subjects and to include in one a letter.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a Memorial Day address delivered by him at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a speech delivered on the life, character, and public service of the senior Senator from the State of Oklahoma by Judge E. R. Pruett.

Mrs. LUCE asked and was given permission to extend her own remarks in the RECORD.

NATIONAL WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1946

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself

into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3368) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate may continue during the day and that the first paragraph of the bill be read before the Committee rises this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, frankly I do not see how we can finish debate in 2½ or 3 hours on this bill. I should have to object. I feel we should have at least 3 hours tomorrow.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue during the remainder of the day and for 1 hour tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I think we should have more than that. That is not enough to cover what we will need. I shall have to object to that. I would be willing to go along on 2 hours.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue during the day today, half the time to be controlled by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is there any provision made in this bill for continuation of the so-called FEPC?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. We include in this bill provision for no agency for which a legislative committee has introduced a bill or now has a bill on the calendar.

Mr. COLMER. I interpret that, then, to mean that there is no provision therein for the FEPC?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. No; neither for the OPA nor the FEPC.

Mr. COLMER. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3368, with Mr. SPARKMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may use.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri is recognized.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, we are winning the war. It is not yet won. There is a long and bitter road ahead before it is completely won. But we have achieved victory in Europe, without which success in Asia would have been futile and if we but continue at the present rate of effort victory on every front lies ahead eventually.

Many factors have contributed to our success in the war program. American agriculture has produced food at an unprecedented rate, without which victory would not have been possible; but they could not have won it alone. Labor has produced beyond all former records. The war could not have been won without the extraordinary effort labor has made; but labor unassisted could not have won the war. Business has contributed immeasurably to the success of the war. It has been a war of production and business has contributed the excess production, without which the victory could not have been achieved; but business alone could not have won. The war has not been won by any industry or class or organization. It has been won through wholehearted and effective cooperation of every element in American life and industry. And second to none, as a factor in the success of the war program, has been the work and accomplishments of the war agencies for which this bill makes provision.

I say, considerably, that it is my implicit conviction, that the war could not have been won, success could not have been achieved, victory would not have been possible, without the work and cooperation of the several war agencies for which this bill makes provision.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. MARCANTONIO. The gentleman realizes, particularly in view of the President's message on FEPC, how important an appropriation for the existing FEPC agency is. As chairman of the Committee on Appropriations I think the gentleman owes an explanation to the House for the omission of appropriations for FEPC by the gentleman's committee.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I shall be glad to give the gentleman any information I have on the subject.

Of the 23 war agencies, the pending bill provides appropriations for 19. The remaining agencies are not provided for in this bill for a variety of reasons. For example, OCD has practically completed its work. It has rendered a great service, which happily was not as essential as had been anticipated and for that reason is not included in this bill. Likewise, the relocation agency which provided for internment of all Japanese in America, will have concluded its work by the end of the calendar year and is allowed only enough money for liquidation.

FEA is not included for the reason that it cannot be accurately provided for until we know what provision is to be made for lend-lease. FEPC to which the gentleman refers, and OPA, are awaiting legislative authorization.

It is one of the fundamental laws of the land, in force from the beginning of the Constitution, that no money can be appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States without authorization of law. Provision for those agencies for which bills have been introduced, upon which the legislative committees of the House have acted has necessarily been deferred pending consideration by the House of bills now on the calendar are naturally not included. It is obviously impossible to forecast in advance what will be the nature of the authorizing legislation, and for that reason appropriations cannot be made until we know what appropriations are permissible. On such agencies the committee has taken no adverse action. They have not been rejected. They are simply deferred without prejudice until such time as the House shall take up the bills now waiting on the calendar and indicate to the committee the character and extent of the appropriations it wishes the committee to report.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentlewoman from New Jersey.

Mrs. NORTON. I am very much interested in the gentleman's comments. But, of course, the gentleman knows that there is a bill on the calendar, and that the Committee on Labor on February 23 asked for a rule to bring that bill to the floor of the House, and up to the present time that rule has been denied. There is a petition on the table at the present time to bring the bill before the House for debate. The gentleman knows that it is practically impossible to get that bill through before June 30. Therefore, if there is no temporary appropriation made for FEPC, then FEPC dies on June 30. Does the gentleman think that that is a fair procedure?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The gentlewoman has accurately stated the situation. Of course, as the gentlewoman knows, in view of the fact that due to her long and eminent service she is one of the most experienced parliamentarians in the House, there are two ways in which such a provision could be brought to the floor of the House, that is, either by a report from the Committee on Rules authorizing consideration of the bill which her committee has reported and which is now on the calendar, or by making in order an amendment to the pending bill, appropriating money for that purpose. I may say to the distinguished gentlewoman from New Jersey that the Committee on Appropriations is merely marking time, awaiting such contingency and that as soon as either one of these courses are taken to make it possible for the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate for this purpose, the Committee on Appropriations will take prompt and, in my judgment, favorable action.

Mrs. NORTON. Am I to understand that the gentleman will permit an amendment to this bill? I understood that it would not be admitted on a point of order. I would be very glad to offer such an amendment.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. As I have explained, if the Committee on Rules will

[PUBLIC LAW 85—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 189—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 3109]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, namely:

SENATE

SALARIES AND MILEAGE OF SENATORS

For compensation of Senators, \$960,000.

For mileage of the President of the Senate and of Senators, \$51,000.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, \$15,000.

Salaries: For clerical assistance to the Vice President, at rates of compensation to be fixed by him, \$15,420.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the Senate, \$1,680.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: Secretary of the Senate, including compensation as disbursing officer of salaries of Senators and of contingent fund of the Senate, \$8,000; Chief Clerk, who shall perform the duties of reading clerk, \$5,500 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; financial clerk, \$5,000 and \$2,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant financial clerk, \$4,500; Parliamentarian, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; Journal clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; principal clerk, \$4,000; legislative clerk, \$4,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; printing clerk, \$3,540 and \$460 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; chief bookkeeper, \$3,600 and \$600 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; librarian, \$3,600; executive clerk, \$3,180 and \$420 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first assistant librarian, \$3,120; keeper of stationery, \$3,320; clerks—one at \$3,900, one at \$3,600 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent,

one at \$3,360, one at \$3,180, one at \$2,880 and \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, two at \$2,880 each, three at \$2,640 each, clerk in disbursing office, \$2,400, one at \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, five at \$2,400 each, three at \$1,860 each, three at \$1,740 each; additional clerical assistance and readjustment of salaries in the disbursing office, \$4,020; two assistants in library at \$1,800 each; special officer, \$2,460; night watchman, \$1,920, in lieu of night watchman provided by S. Res. 471, agreed to February 28, 1931; assistants at the press door—one at \$2,200, one at \$1,900; messenger, \$1,320; laborers—one at \$2,040, one at \$1,680, five at \$1,500 each, one at \$1,440, one in Secretary's office, \$1,740, one \$1,620, one \$1,320; in all, \$167,640.

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Salaries: Superintendent, \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; first assistant, \$2,640; second assistant, \$2,040; four assistants, at \$2,040 each; skilled laborer, \$1,440; in all; \$19,280.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks and messengers to the following committees: Agriculture and Forestry—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Appropriations—clerk, \$7,000, and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$5,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$4,800; assistant clerk, \$3,600 for the office of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him; three assistant clerks at \$3,000 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; messenger, \$1,800. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Civil Service—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,180; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Claims—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Conference Majority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Conference Minority of the Senate—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerical assistance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,880 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each; additional clerical assist-

ance at rates of compensation to be fixed by the chairman of said committee, \$6,000. Education and Labor—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Finance—clerk, \$4,200 and \$500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; special assistant to the committee, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,700; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two experts (one for the majority and one for the minority) at \$3,600 each; messenger, \$1,800. Foreign Relations—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800; messenger, \$1,800. Immigration—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600 and \$1,400 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interoceanic Canals—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800. Interstate Commerce—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$3,600; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; two assistant clerks at \$2,580 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220. Library—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Manufactures—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,040; additional clerk, \$1,800. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; special assistant, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; two assistant clerks at \$1,800 each; two additional clerks at \$1,800 each. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Patents—clerk, \$3,900; two assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Pensions—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; four assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Post Offices and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,520; three assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800. Printing—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Privileges and Elections—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,400; assistant clerk, \$2,220; assistant clerk, \$2,000; assistant clerk, \$1,800; additional clerk, \$1,800. Public Lands and Surveys—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each. Rules—clerk, \$3,900 and \$200

toward the preparation biennially of the Senate Manual under the direction of the Committee on Rules; assistant clerk, \$2,880; assistant clerk, \$2,580; assistant clerk, \$2,220; additional clerk, \$1,800. Special Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$1,800. Territories and Insular Affairs—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,580; two assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; two assistant clerks at \$2,000 each; additional clerk, \$1,800; in all, \$587,800.

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

Clerical assistance to Senators who are not chairmen of the committees specially provided for herein, as follows: Seventy clerks at \$3,900 each; seventy assistant clerks at \$2,400 each; and seventy assistant clerks at \$2,220 each; seventy additional clerks at \$1,800 each, one for each Senator having no more than one clerk and two assistant clerks for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman; messenger, \$1,800; in all, \$724,200.

Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, one for each Senator, \$172,800.

Ninety-six additional clerks at \$1,800 per annum each, one for each Senator, \$172,800.

Thirty additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each, one for each Senator from each State which has a population of three million or more inhabitants, \$45,000.

For three additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any State which has a population of ten million or more inhabitants, \$18,000; for two additional clerks at \$1,500 per annum each for each Senator from any State which has a population of five million or more inhabitants but less than ten million, \$30,000, in all, \$48,000: *Provided*, That such additional clerks shall be in addition to any other clerical assistance to which Senators are entitled, and shall be employed only during the period of the emergency.

For an additional amount for clerical assistance to Senators (including chairmen of standing committees) at the rate of \$5,040 per annum for each Senator, \$483,840.

Senators and chairmen of standing committees may change the number of employees in their respective offices or committees, and may rearrange the schedule of basic salaries of such employees in multiples of \$5 per month: *Provided*, That such changes and rearrangements shall not increase the aggregate of the salaries provided for such offices or committees by law or Senate resolution: *Provided further*, That no salary shall be fixed under this paragraph at a rate in excess of \$5,040 per annum, and no action shall be taken to reduce any salary which is specifically fixed by law at a rate higher than \$5,040 per annum: *Provided further*, That Senators and committee chairmen, before the day on which they are to become effective, shall certify in writing such changes or rearrangements to the disbursing office of the Senate which thereafter shall pay such employees in accordance with such certifications.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the third paragraph under the heading "Clerical assistance to Senators" of section 1 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1928 (2 U. S. C. 92a), in the case of the death of a Senator during his

term of office, his clerical assistants on the pay roll of the Senate on the date of such death shall be continued on such pay roll at their respective salaries for a period of not to exceed sixty days: *Provided*, That any such clerical assistants continued on the pay roll shall, while so continued, perform their duties under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove from such pay roll any such clerks who are not attending to the duties for which their services are continued: *Provided further*, That this shall not apply to clerical assistants of standing committees of the Senate when their service otherwise would continue beyond such period.

In all, clerical assistance to Senators, \$1,646,640: *Provided*, That all clerks, assistants clerks, and additional clerks under this heading shall be ex officio clerks, assistant clerks, and additional clerks of any committee of which their Senator is chairman.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Salaries: Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, \$8,000; two secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority), at \$5,400 each and \$1,500 additional each so long as the respective positions are held by the present respective incumbents; two assistant secretaries (one for the majority and one for the minority), at \$4,320 each and \$480 additional each so long as the respective positions are held by the present respective incumbents; Deputy Sergeant at Arms and storekeeper, \$4,800 and \$1,000 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one \$3,300, one \$3,120, one \$2,200, one \$2,120, one \$1,800, one to the secretary for the majority, \$2,640, one to the secretary for the minority, \$2,640; assistant doorkeeper, \$2,880; messengers—three (acting as assistant doorkeepers) at \$2,400 each; thirty (including four for minority) at \$1,740 each; four at \$1,620 each; one at card door, \$2,640, and \$240 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk on Journal work for Congressional Record to be selected by the Official Reporters, \$3,360; cabinetmakers—chief, \$2,780; one, \$2,300; one, \$2,220; finisher, \$2,300; upholsterer, \$2,220; janitor, \$2,400 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; five skilled laborers, \$1,680 each; laborer in charge of private passage, \$1,800 and \$120 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; four female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, at \$1,560 each; three female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms, Senate Office Building, at \$1,560 each; telephone operators—chief, \$3,000; assistant chief, \$2,400; thirteen at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law Numbered 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$1,350; laborer in charge of Senate toilet rooms in old library space, \$1,260; press gallery—superintendent, \$3,660; assistant superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent, \$1,920; messengers for service to press correspondents—two at \$1,620 each, two at \$1,500 each; radio press gallery—superintendent, \$3,000; assistant superintendent, \$1,960; laborers—two at \$1,500 each, one at \$1,380, twenty-six at \$1,320 each, three at \$540 each; special employees—seven at \$1,000 each; twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$5 per day each, during the session, \$19,005; in all, \$283,295.

Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Captain, \$3,000; two lieutenants at \$2,000 each; two special officers at \$2,000 each; four sergeants at \$1,920 each; fifty-five privates at \$1,800 each; in all, \$117,680.

POST OFFICE

Salaries: Postmaster, \$3,600; assistant postmaster, \$2,880; chief clerk, \$2,460; wagon master, \$2,280; assistant, \$1,740; twenty-six mail carriers at \$1,740 each; in all, \$58,200.

FOLDING ROOM

Salaries: Foreman, \$2,460 and \$540 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerks—one at \$2,400, two at \$1,740 each; folders—chief, \$2,040; thirteen at \$1,440 each; in all, \$29,640.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE

Vice President's automobile: For purchase, exchange, driving, maintenance, and operation of an automobile for the Vice President, \$4,000.

Reporting Senate proceedings: For reporting the debates and proceedings of the Senate, payable in equal monthly installments, \$65,450.

Furniture: For services in cleaning, repairing, and varnishing furniture, \$2,000.

Furniture: For materials for furniture and repairs of same, exclusive of labor, and for the purchase of furniture, \$8,000.

Inquiries and investigations: For expenses of inquiries and investigations ordered by the Senate, including compensation to stenographers of committees, at such rate as may be fixed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, \$150,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for per diem and subsistence expenses except in accordance with the provisions of the Subsistence Expense Act of 1926, approved June 3, 1926, as amended.

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as authorized by law, \$35,500.

Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand, \$18,000.

For materials for folding, \$1,500.

Fuel, and so forth: For fuel, oil, cotton waste, and advertising, exclusive of labor, \$2,000.

Senate restaurants: For payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with the Act approved September 9, 1942 (Public Law 709, Seventy-seventh Congress), \$35,000.

Motor vehicles: For maintaining, exchanging, and equipping motor vehicles for carrying the mails and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, \$8,760.

Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$401,762.

Packing boxes: For packing boxes, \$970.

Postage stamps: For office of Secretary, \$350; office of Sergeant at Arms, \$150; in all, \$500.

Air-mail and special-delivery stamps: For air-mail and special-delivery stamps for Senators and the President of the Senate as authorized by law, \$10,249.66, and the maximum allowance per capita of \$96.66 is increased to \$105.66 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.

The Committee on Appropriations, authorized by Senate Resolution Numbered 193, agreed to October 14, 1943, to employ expert and clerical assistance for the purpose of obtaining and laying factual data and information before the committee for its consideration in the discharge of its functions, hereby is authorized to expend from the contingent fund of the Senate, during the fiscal year 1946, \$50,000 in pursuance of the purposes set forth in said resolution: *Provided*, That whenever any person has left or leaves any civilian position in any department or agency in the executive branch of the Government in order to accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, he shall be carried on the rolls of such committee and shall be solely employed by such committee, and responsible only to it; but he shall be entitled upon making application to the Civil Service Commission within thirty days after the termination of his employment by such committee (unless such employment is terminated for cause) to be restored to a position in the same or any other department or agency where an opening exists, comparable to the position which, according to the records of the department or agency which he left to accept employment by the Senate Committee on Appropriations or in the judgment of the Civil Service Commission, such person would be occupying if he had remained in the employ of such department or agency during the time he was employed by such committee; and such person shall be restored to such position with the same seniority, status, and pay as if he had remained in the employ of the department or agency which he left, during such time. This section shall not be construed to require any person to be restored to a position in any department or agency after the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to the position which he left to accept employment by such committee.

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, toll charges on not to exceed twenty-six strictly official long-distance telephone calls, aggregating per month for each Senator not more than one hundred and thirty minutes, to and from Washington, District of Columbia.

There shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, in accordance with rules and regulations prescribed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, toll charges on strictly official long-distance telephone calls originating and determining outside of Washington, District of Columbia, not to exceed \$300 per year for each Senator.

Stationery: For stationery for Senators and for the President of the Senate, including \$7,500 for stationery for committees and offices of the Senate, \$46,300: *Provided*, That commencing with the fiscal year 1946 the allowance for stationery for each Senator and for the President of the Senate shall be \$400 per annum.

Rent: For rent of warehouse for storage of public documents, \$2,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MEMBERS, DELEGATES, AND RESIDENT COMMISSIONER

For compensation of Members of the House of Representatives, Delegates from Territories, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, \$4,385,000.

For mileage of Representatives, the Delegate from Hawaii and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, and for expenses of the Delegate from Alaska, \$171,000.

There shall be paid to each Representative and Delegate, and to the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, after January 2, 1945, an expense allowance of \$2,500 per annum to assist in defraying expenses related to or resulting from the discharge of his official duties, to be paid in equal monthly installments. For making such payments through June 30, 1946, \$1,642,500, of which so much as is required to make such payments for the period from January 3, 1945, to June 30, 1945, both inclusive, shall be immediately available.

For compensation of officers, clerks, messengers, and others:

OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

Salaries: Secretary to the Speaker, \$4,620; three clerks to the Speaker, at \$2,400 each; messenger to Speaker, \$1,680; in all, \$13,500.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE

Salaries: Parliamentarian \$5,000, and \$2,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, and for preparing Digest of the Rules, \$1,000 per annum; Assistant Parliamentarian, \$3,000 and \$1,500 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; messenger to Speaker's table, \$1,740; in all, \$14,740.

CHAPLAIN

Chaplain of the House of Representatives, \$1,680, and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK

Salaries: Clerk of the House of Representatives, including compensation as disbursing officer of the contingent fund, \$8,000; Journal clerk, two reading clerks, and tally clerk, at \$7,000 each; assistant reading clerk, \$5,000, to continue available, under the limitations of House Resolution 95, adopted January 18, 1945; enrolling clerk, \$4,000; disbursing clerk, \$3,960 and \$2,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; file clerk, \$3,780; chief bill clerk, \$3,540; assistant enrolling clerk, \$3,900 and \$500 additional as assistant to the Clerk of the House of Representatives; assistant tally clerk, \$5,000; assistant to disbursing clerk, \$3,120; stationery clerk, \$2,880; librarian, \$2,760; assistant librarian and assistant file clerk, at \$2,520 each; assistant Journal clerk and assistant librarian, at \$2,460 each; clerks—one at \$2,460, four at \$2,340 each; bookkeeper and assistant in disbursing office at \$2,160 each; assistant in disbursing office, \$1,800; additional clerical assistance in disbursing office in accordance with the provisions of House Resolutions Numbered 585,

390, and 679, adopted December 16, 1942, December 20, 1943, and December 14, 1944, respectively, \$15,000; three assistants to chief bill clerk at \$2,100 each; stenographer to the Clerk, \$2,500; assistant in stationery room, \$1,740; three messengers at \$1,680 each; stenographer to Journal clerk, \$1,560; laborers—three at \$1,440 each, ten at \$1,260 each; telephone operators—assistant chief, \$2,400, twenty-three at \$1,800 each; longevity pay of operators as authorized by Public Law 2, Seventy-ninth Congress, \$2,010; operators and extra services of regular employees, when required, at the rate of not to exceed \$135 per month each, \$1,620; property custodian and superintendent of furniture and repair shop, who shall be a skilled cabinetmaker or upholsterer and experienced in the construction and purchase of furniture, \$3,960; two assistant custodians at \$3,360 each; locksmith and typewriter repairer, \$1,860; messenger and clock repairer, \$1,740; operation, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles, \$1,200; in all, \$216,350.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Clerks, messengers, and janitors to the following committees: Accounts—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Agriculture—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Appropriations—clerk, \$8,000; assistant clerks and other personal services at rates to be fixed by resolution of the committee and certified to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, \$48,740, and in addition, the unexpended balance for such purpose for the fiscal year 1945 is continued available during fiscal year 1946; twelve clerk-stenographers at the annual rate of \$1,800 each, one for each subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having jurisdiction over a regular annual appropriation bill as shall be designated by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations and to be appointed by the chairmen of the subcommittees so designated, subject to the approval of the chairman, and one for the office of the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, to be appointed by him, \$23,400, of which \$1,800 shall be immediately available. Banking and Currency—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Census—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Civil Service—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Coinage, Weights, and Measures—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Disposition of Executive Papers—clerk, \$2,760. District of Columbia—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Education—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Election of the President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress—clerk, \$2,760. Elections Numbered 1—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 2—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Elections Numbered 3—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Enrolled Bills—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Expenditures in the Executive Departments—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Flood Control—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Foreign Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Immigration and Naturalization—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,400; janitor, \$1,260. Indian Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,260. Insular Affairs—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Interstate and Foreign Commerce—clerk, \$3,900 and \$600 additional so long as

the position is held by the present incumbent; additional clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Irrigation and Reclamation—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Invalid Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,880; expert examiner, \$2,700; stenographer, \$2,640; janitor, \$1,500. Judiciary—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,460; assistant clerk, \$1,980; janitor, \$1,560. Labor—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Library—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Merchant Marine and Fisheries—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Military Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Mines and Mining—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Naval Affairs—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Patents—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,260. Pensions—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,160; janitor, \$1,260. Post Office and Post Roads—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. Printing—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,560. Public Buildings and Grounds—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Public Lands—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Revision of the Laws—clerk, \$3,300; janitor, \$1,260. Rivers and Harbors—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; janitor, \$1,560. Roads—clerk, \$2,760; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Rules—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,100; clerk-stenographer, \$1,800; janitor, \$1,260. Territories—clerk, \$2,760; janitor, \$1,260. Un-American Activities—clerk, \$3,900; assistant clerk, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560. War Claims—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$1,740; janitor, \$1,260. Ways and Means—clerk, \$4,620; assistant clerk, \$3,000; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; assistant clerk, \$2,580; clerk for minority, \$3,180; janitors—one, \$1,560; two at \$1,260 each. World War Veterans' Legislation—clerk, \$3,300; assistant clerk, \$2,460; for an additional amount for clerks of the committees pursuant to the Act of December 20, 1944 (Public, 512), \$22,880; in all, \$390,960.

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

Salaries: Sergeant at Arms, \$8,000; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of mace, \$3,180; cashier, \$6,000; assistant cashier, \$4,000; two bookkeepers at \$3,360 each; Deputy Sergeant at Arms in charge of pairs, \$3,600; special assistant to Sergeant at Arms, \$2,400; pair clerk and messenger, \$2,820; stenographer, \$2,500; skilled laborer, \$1,380; hire of automobile, \$600; in all, \$41,200.

Capitol Police force under the Sergeant at Arms: Three lieutenants at \$1,740 each; five sergeants at \$1,680 each; sixty privates at \$1,620 each; in all, \$110,820.

OFFICE OF DOORKEEPER

Salaries: Doorkeeper, \$6,000; special employee, \$3,000; superintendent of House Press Gallery, \$3,660; assistants to the superintendent of the House Press Gallery—one at \$3,000, and one at \$2,220; House Radio Press Gallery—superintendent of radio room at \$2,700; messenger at \$1,560; chief janitor, \$2,700 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; messengers—one chief messenger, \$2,240 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, sixteen messengers at \$1,740 each, fourteen

on soldiers' roll at \$1,740 each; laborers—seventeen at \$1,260 each, two (cloakroom) at \$1,380 each, one (cloakroom), \$1,260, and seven (cloakroom) at \$1,140 each; three female attendants in ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,680 each, attendant for the ladies' reception room, \$1,440; superintendent of folding room, \$3,180 and \$820 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; foreman of folding room, \$2,640; chief clerk to superintendent of folding room, \$2,460; three clerks at \$2,160 each; janitor, \$1,260; laborer, \$1,260; thirty-one folders at \$1,440 each; shipping clerk, \$1,740; two drivers at \$1,380 each; two chief pages at \$1,980 each; two telephone pages at \$1,680 each; two floor managers of telephones (one for the minority) at \$3,180 each and \$600 each additional so long as the respective positions are held by the respective present incumbents; two assistant floor managers in charge of telephones (one for the minority) at \$2,100 each; fifty pages during the session, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House at \$5 per day each, \$45,250; superintendent of document room (Elmer A. Lewis), \$3,960 and \$1,040 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; assistant superintendent of document room, \$2,760; clerk, \$2,320; assistant clerk, \$2,160; eight assistants at \$1,860 each; janitor, \$1,440; messenger to press room (House Press Gallery), \$1,560; maintenance and repair of folding-room motortruck, \$500; in all, \$281,970.

SPECIAL AND MINORITY EMPLOYEES

For the minority employees authorized and named in the House Resolutions Numbered 51 and 53 of December 11, 1931, as amended: Two at \$5,000 each, one at \$3,000 and \$450 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent, two at \$3,000 each; one at \$3,600 and \$300 additional while the position is held by the present incumbent (minority pair clerk, House Resolution Numbered 313 of August 7, 1935); in all, \$23,350.

Special employees: Assistant foreman of the folding room, authorized in the resolution of September 30, 1913, \$1,980; laborer, authorized and named in the resolution of April 28, 1914, \$1,380; laborer, \$1,380; in all, \$4,740.

Successors to any of the employees provided for in the two preceding paragraphs may be named by the House of Representatives at any time.

Office of majority floor leader: Legislative clerk, \$3,110 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; clerk, \$2,530; additional clerk, \$2,000; two assistant clerks, at \$1,800 each; for official expenses of the majority leader, as authorized by House Resolution Numbered 101, Seventy-first Congress, adopted December 18, 1929, \$2,000; in all, \$13,540.

Conference minority: Clerk, \$3,180 and \$300 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; legislative clerk, \$3,060; assistant clerk, \$2,100; janitor, \$1,560; in all, \$10,200. The foregoing employees to be appointed by the minority leader.

Two messengers, one in the majority caucus room and one in the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the majority and minority whips, respectively, at \$1,740 each; in all, \$3,480.

Two printing clerks, one for the majority caucus room and one

for the minority caucus room, to be appointed by the majority and minority leaders, respectively, at \$2,000 each; in all, \$4,000.

POST OFFICE

Salaries: Postmaster, \$5,000; assistant postmaster, \$2,880; two registry and money-order clerks, at \$2,100 each; forty messengers (including one to superintend transportation of mails), at \$1,740 each; substitute messengers and extra services of regular employees, when required, at the rate of not to exceed \$145 per month each, \$1,740; laborer, \$1,260; in all, \$84,680.

Motor vehicles: For the purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor vehicles for carrying the mails, \$2,200.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF DEBATES

Salaries: Seven official reporters of the proceedings and debates of the House, at \$7,500 each; clerk, \$4,000; assistant clerk, \$2,000; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all, \$70,500.

COMMITTEE REPORTERS

Salaries: Four reporters to committees, at \$7,500 each, and two reporters to committees, at \$6,500 each; clerk, \$3,360; six expert transcribers, at \$2,000 each; in all, \$58,360: *Provided*, That any sums received from the sale of copies of transcripts of hearings of committees reported by such reporters shall be covered into the Treasury as "miscellaneous receipts".

Whenever the words "during the session" occur in the foregoing paragraphs they shall be construed to mean the one hundred and eighty-one days from January 1 to June 30, 1946, inclusive.

CLERK HIRE, MEMBERS AND DELEGATES

For clerk hire necessarily employed by each Member and Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, in the discharge of his official and representative duties, as authorized by law, \$4,161,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE

Furniture: For furniture and materials for repairs of the same, including labor, tools, and machinery for furniture repair shops, \$55,000, of which \$5,000 shall be immediately available.

Miscellaneous items: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of salaries unless specifically ordered by the House of Representatives, including the sum of \$27,500 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 208 of the Act approved October 9, 1940 (Public Act 812, Seventy-sixth Congress), the reimbursement to the official reporters to committees for the amounts actually paid out by them for transcribing hearings, and materials for folding, \$86,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salaries of three additional laborers authorized in section 2 of House Resolution Numbered 385 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted December 17, 1943.

Reporting hearings: For stenographic reports of hearings of committees other than special and select committees, \$27,500.

Special and select committees: For expenses of special and select committees authorized by the House, \$400,000.

Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation: For payment of one-half of the salaries and other expenses of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation as authorized by law, \$35,500.

Funeral expenses: No part of the appropriations contained in this title for the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives shall be used to defray the expenses of any committee consisting of more than six persons (not more than four from the House and not more than two from the Senate), nor to defray the expenses of any other person except the Sergeant at Arms of the House or a representative of his office, and except the widow or minor children or both of the deceased, to attend the funeral rites and burial of any person who at the time of his or her death is a Representative, a Delegate from a Territory, or a Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico.

Telegraph and telephone: For telegraph and telephone service, exclusive of personal services, \$200,000.

Stationery: For stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and for stationery for the use of the committees and officers of the House (not to exceed \$6,000), \$93,600.

Attending physician's office: For medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses of the emergency room and for the attending physician and his assistants, including an allowance of \$1,500 to be paid to the attending physician in equal monthly installments as authorized by the Act approved June 27, 1940 (54 Stat. 629), and including an allowance of not to exceed \$30 per month each to four assistants as provided by the House resolutions adopted July 1, 1930, January 20, 1932, and November 18, 1940, \$6,985.

Postage stamps: Postmaster, \$200; Clerk, \$400; Sergeant at Arms, \$250; Doorkeeper, \$100; in all, \$950.

To enable the Clerk of the House to procure and furnish each Representative, Delegate, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, United States air mail and special delivery postage stamps as authorized by law, \$32,850; and the maximum allowance per capita is increased by \$25 for the fiscal year 1946 and thereafter.

Folding documents: For folding speeches and pamphlets, at a rate not exceeding \$1 per thousand or for the employment of personnel at a rate not to exceed \$5.20 per day per person, \$30,000.

Revision of laws: For preparation and editing of the laws as authorized by the Act approved May 29, 1928 (1 U. S. C. 19), \$8,000, to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "For preliminary work in connection with the preparation of a new edition of the United States Code, including the correction of errors as authorized by the Act approved March 2, 1929", contained in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1944, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1946.

For preparing and editing a new edition of the Code of Laws of the United States of America as authorized and directed by law

(U. S. C., title 1, ch. III), to remain available until expended, \$150,000.

Clerk's office, special assistance: For assistants in compiling lists of reports to be made to Congress by public officials; compiling copy and revising proofs for the House portion of the Official Register; preparing and indexing the statistical reports of the Clerk of the House; compiling the telephone and Members' directories; preparing and indexing the daily calendars of business; preparing the official statement of Members' voting records; preparing lists of congressional nominees and statistical summary of elections; preparing and indexing questions of order printed in the Appendix to the Journal pursuant to House rule III; for recording and filing statements of political committees and candidates for election to the House of Representatives pursuant to the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, 1925 (2 U. S. C. 241-256); and for such other assistance as the Clerk of the House may deem necessary and proper in the conduct of the business of his office, \$4,500: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to augment the annual salary of any employee of the House of Representatives.

Speaker's automobile: For exchange, driving, maintenance, repair, and operation of an automobile for the Speaker, \$4,000.

CAPITOL POLICE

General expenses: For purchasing and supplying uniforms, purchase, exchange, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, contingent expenses, including \$25 per month for extra services performed by a member of such force for the Capitol Police Board, \$9,400.

Capitol Police Board: To enable the Capitol Police Board to provide additional protection during the present emergency for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, including the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power Plant, \$55,000. Such sum shall only be expended for payment for salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, and the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and the heads of such agencies and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to make such details upon the request of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall, during the period of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions of the Board and is authorized to exercise the same authority as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and other expenses of such detailed personnel shall be made to the Federal agency or the government of the District of Columbia, respectively, and any sums so reimbursed shall be credited to the appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries and expenses are payable and be available for all the purposes thereof: *Provided*, That any person detailed under the authority of this paragraph or under similar authority in the Legislative Branch, Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall be deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police

during the period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same extent as though such detail had not been made, and at the termination thereof any such person who was a member of such police on July 1, 1940, shall have a status with respect to rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits which is not less than the status of such person in such police at the end of such detail.

One-half of the foregoing amounts under "Capitol Police" shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and one-half by the Clerk of the House.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Salaries: Clerk, \$4,000 and \$800 additional so long as the position is held by the present incumbent; inspector under section 20 of the Act approved January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 49), \$2,820; assistant clerk and stenographer, \$2,640; for expenses of compiling, preparing, and indexing the Congressional Directory, \$1,600; in all, \$11,860, one-half to be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and the other half to be disbursed by the Clerk of the House.

OFFICE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses of maintenance of the Office of Legislative Counsel, as authorized by law, \$90,000, of which \$42,000 shall be disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate and \$48,000 by the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

For preparation, under the direction of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives of the statements for the first session of the Seventy-ninth Congress, showing appropriations made, indefinite appropriations, and contracts authorized, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills, as required by law, \$4,000, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of such committees to do the work.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Salaries: For the Architect of the Capitol, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, and other personal services at rates of pay provided by law; and the Assistant Architect of the Capitol shall act as Architect of the Capitol during the absence or disability of that official or whenever there is no Architect; \$65,470.

Appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol shall be available for expenses of travel on official business not to exceed in the aggregate under all funds the sum of \$750.

Cost of handling penalty mail, Architect of the Capitol: For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Architect of the Capitol as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$300.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Capitol Buildings: For necessary expenditures for the Capitol Building and electrical substations of the Senate and House Office Buildings, under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, material, fuel, oil, waste, and appurtenances; furnishings and office equipment; special clothing for workmen; waterproof wearing apparel; personal and other services; cleaning and repairing works of art; maintenance and driving of motor-propelled passenger-carrying office vehicle; not exceeding \$300 for the purchase of technical and necessary reference books, periodicals, and city directory; not to exceed \$150 for expenses of attendance, when specifically authorized by the Architect of the Capitol, at meetings or conventions in connection with subjects related to work under the Architect of the Capitol; and the compensation of the position of supervising engineer shall be at the rate of \$6,000 per annum so long as the position is held by the person who was the incumbent thereof on May 15, 1941; \$332,800.

Capitol Grounds: For care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings; Capitol Power Plant; personal and other services; care of trees; planting; fertilizers; repairs to pavements, walks, and roadways; purchase of waterproof wearing apparel; maintenance of signal lights; and for snow removal by hire of men and equipment or under contract without compliance with section 3709 (41 U. S. C. 5) of the Revised Statutes, \$109,000.

Legislative garage: For maintenance, repairs, alterations, personal and other services, and all necessary incidental expenses. \$13,200.

Subway transportation, Capitol and Senate Office Buildings: For repairs, rebuilding, and maintenance of the subway system connecting the Senate Office Building with the Senate wing of the United States Capitol and for personal and other services, including maintenance of the cars, track, and electrical equipment connected therewith, \$1,500.

Senate Office Building: For maintenance, miscellaneous items and supplies, including furniture, furnishings, and equipment, and for labor and material incident thereto, and repairs thereof; for purchase of waterproof wearing apparel and for personal and other services, including four female attendants in charge of ladies' retiring rooms at \$1,500 each, for the care and operation of the Senate Office Building; to be expended under the control and supervision of the Architect of the Capitol; in all, \$339,500.

House Office Buildings: For maintenance, including equipment, waterproof wearing apparel, miscellaneous items, and for all necessary services, \$427,000.

Capitol power plant: For lighting, heating, and power for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Supreme Court Building, Congressional Library Buildings, and the grounds about the same, Botanic Garden, legislative garage, and folding and storage rooms of the Senate, and for air-conditioning refrigeration not supplied from plants in any of such buildings; for heating the Government Printing Office and Washington City Post Office and for light

and power therefor whenever available; personal and other services, engineering instruments, fuel, oil, materials, labor, advertising, and purchase of waterproof wearing apparel in connection with the maintenance and operation of the plant, \$882,700.

The appropriations under the control of the Architect of the Capitol may be expended without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases for executive departments.

The Government Printing Office and the Washington City Post Office shall reimburse the Capitol Power Plant for heat, light, and power whenever any such service is furnished during the fiscal year 1946, and the amounts so reimbursed shall be covered into the Treasury.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

MECHANICAL AND STRUCTURAL MAINTENANCE

Salaries: For chief engineer and all personal services at rates of pay provided by law, \$97,800.

Salaries, Sunday opening: For extra services of employees and additional employees under the Architect of the Capitol to provide for the opening of the Library Buildings on Sundays and on holidays, at rates to be fixed by such Architect, \$7,000.

General repairs, and so forth: For necessary expenditures for the Library Buildings and Grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including minor improvements, maintenance, repair, equipment, supplies, waterproof wearing apparel, material, and appurtenances, and personal and other services in connection with the mechanical and structural maintenance of such buildings and grounds, \$84,000, of which \$40,000 shall be available for necessary expenses for remodeling of space in the annex for a cafeteria and for furniture, equipment, and other items required for operation of same.

For furniture, including the purchase of office and library equipment, apparatus, and labor-saving devices, \$38,600, to be expended under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

BOTANIC GARDEN

Salaries: For personal services (including not exceeding \$3,000 for miscellaneous temporary labor without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended), \$80,200; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

Maintenance, operation, repairs, and improvements: For all necessary expenses incident to maintaining, operating, repairing, and improving the Botanic Garden, and the nurseries, buildings, grounds, and equipment pertaining thereto, including procuring fertilizers, soils, tools, trees, shrubs, plants, and seeds; materials and miscellaneous supplies, including rubber boots and aprons when required for use by employees in connection with their work; not to exceed \$25 for emergency medical supplies; disposition of waste; traveling expenses of the Director and his assistants, not to exceed \$250; streetcar fares, not exceeding \$25; not to exceed \$45 for deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364); office equipment and

contingent expenses; the prevention and eradication of insect and other pests and plant diseases by purchase of materials, and procurement of personal services by contract without regard to the provisions of any other Act; repair, maintenance, operation, purchase, and exchange of motortrucks, and maintenance, repair, and operation of a passenger motor vehicle; purchase of botanical books, periodicals, and books of reference, not to exceed \$100; repairs and improvements to Director's residence; and all other necessary expenses; all under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$20,000.

No part of the appropriations contained in this Act for the Botanic Garden shall be used for the distribution, by congressional allotment, of trees, plants, shrubs, or other nursery stock.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Salaries, Library, proper: For the Librarian, the Librarian Emeritus, Chief Assistant Librarian, and other personal services, including special and temporary services and extra special services of regular employees (not exceeding \$5,000) at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$1,783,310, of which \$135,000 shall be immediately available.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Salaries: For the Register of Copyrights, assistant register, and other personal services, \$299,800.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

Salaries: To enable the Librarian of Congress to employ competent persons to gather, classify, and make available, in translations, indexes, digests, compilations, and bulletins, and otherwise, data for or bearing upon legislation, and to render such data serviceable to Congress, and committees and Members thereof, and for printing and binding the digests of public general bills, and including not to exceed \$5,700 for employees engaged on piece work and work by the day or hour at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$198,300: *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000 of this sum shall be used for preparation and reproduction of copies of the Digest of General Public Bills.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED CARDS

Salaries and expenses: For the distribution of printed cards and other publications of the Library, including personal services, freight charges (not exceeding \$500), expressage, postage, traveling expenses connected with such distribution, expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, and including not to exceed \$30,000 for employees engaged in piece work and work by the day or hour and for extra special services of regular employees at rates to be fixed by the Librarian; in all, \$227,900.

INDEX TO STATE LEGISLATION

Salaries and expenses: To enable the Librarian of Congress to prepare an index to the legislation of the several States, together

with a supplemental digest of the more important legislation, as authorized and directed by the Act entitled "An Act providing for the preparation of a biennial index to State legislation", approved February 10, 1927 (2 U. S. C. 164, 165), including personal and other services within and without the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$2,500 for special and temporary services at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, travel, necessary material and apparatus, and for printing and binding the indexes and digests of State legislation for official distribution only, and other printing and binding incident to the work of compilation, stationery, and incidentals, \$35,000.

UNION CATALOGUES

Salaries and expenses: To continue the development and maintenance of the Union Catalogues, including personal services within and without the District of Columbia (and not to exceed \$700 for special and temporary services, including extra special services of regular employees, at rates to be fixed by the Librarian), travel, necessary material and apparatus, stationery, photostat supplies, and incidentals, \$44,700.

MOTION-PICTURE PROJECT

To enable the Librarian of Congress to make preliminary investigations and to prepare plans for recording, storing, and servicing of motion pictures and still photographs, including personal services, traveling expenses, rental of storage space and other necessary expenses, \$11,600.

INCREASE OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

General increase of Library: For purchase of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, photo-copying supplies and photo-copying labor, and all other material for the increase of the Library, including payment in advance for subscription books and society publications, and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$35,000, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of books, miscellaneous periodicals and newspapers, and all other material for the increase of the Library, by purchase, gift, bequest, or exchange, \$525,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

Increase of the law library: For the purchase of books and for legal periodicals for the law library, including payment for legal society publications and for freight, commissions, traveling expenses not to exceed \$2,500, including expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian in the interest of collections, and all other expenses incidental to the acquisition of lawbooks, and all other material for the increase of the law library, \$150,000, to continue available during the fiscal year 1947.

Books for the Supreme Court: For the purchase of books and periodicals for the Supreme Court, to be a part of the Library of

Congress, and purchased by the Marshal of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$20,000.

BOOKS FOR ADULT BLIND

To enable the Librarian of Congress to carry out the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide books for the adult blind", approved March 3, 1931 (2 U. S. C. 135a), as amended, \$500,000, including not exceeding \$30,000 for personal services, not exceeding \$100,000 for books in raised characters, not exceeding \$400,000 for sound-reproduction records and for the maintenance and replacement of the Government-owned reproducers for sound-reproduction records for the blind and not exceeding \$1,000 for necessary traveling expenses connected with such service and for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian.

PRINTING AND BINDING

General printing and binding: For miscellaneous printing and binding for the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, and the binding, rebinding, and repairing of library books, and for the Library Buildings, \$319,000.

Printing the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office: For the publication of the Catalogue of Title Entries of the Copyright Office and the decisions of the United States courts involving copyright, \$20,000.

Printing catalog cards: For the printing of catalog cards and of miscellaneous publications relating to the distribution of printed cards, \$260,000.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE LIBRARY

For miscellaneous and contingent expenses, stationery, office supplies, stock and materials directly purchased, miscellaneous traveling expenses, postage, transportation, incidental expenses connected with the administration of the Library and Copyright Office, including not exceeding \$500 for expenses of attendance at meetings when incurred on the written authority and direction of the Librarian, \$26,600.

For personal services, paper, chemicals, and miscellaneous supplies necessary for the operation of the photoduplicating machines of the Library and the making of photoduplicate prints, and for the purchase of photoduplications, \$24,100.

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail for the Library of Congress as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$12,500.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Salaries: For the superintendent and other personal services, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, including special and temporary services and special services of regular employees in connection with the custody, care, and maintenance of

the Library Buildings in the discretion of the Librarian (not exceeding \$750) at rates to be fixed by the Librarian, \$314,300.

For mail, delivery, including maintenance, operation, and repair of a motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, telephone services, rubber boots, rubber coats, and other special clothing for employees, uniforms for guards and elevator conductors, medical supplies, equipment, and contingent expenses for the emergency room, stationery, miscellaneous supplies, and all other incidental expenses in connection with the custody and maintenance of the Library Buildings, \$22,800: *Provided*, That any appropriations under the control of the Librarian of Congress may be expended without reference to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) in any case when the total amount of the purchase involved does not exceed the sum of \$100.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TRUST FUND BOARD

For any expense of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board not properly chargeable to the income of any trust fund held by the Board, \$500.

Not to exceed ten positions in the Library of Congress may be exempt from the provisions of section 206 of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1946, but the Librarian shall not make any appointment to any such position until he has ascertained that he cannot secure for such appointment a person in any of the three categories specified in such section 206 who possesses the special qualifications for the particular position and also otherwise meets the general requirements for employment in the Library of Congress.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WORKING CAPITAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

To provide the Public Printer with a working capital for the following purposes for the execution of printing, binding, lithographing, mapping, engraving, and other authorized work of the Government Printing Office for the various branches of the Government: For salaries of Public Printer and Deputy Public Printer; for salaries, compensation, or wages of all necessary officers and employees additional to those herein appropriated for, including employees necessary to handle waste paper and condemned material for sale; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of law granting holidays and half holidays and Executive orders granting holidays and half holidays with pay to employees; to enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of law granting leave to employees with pay, such pay to be at the rate for their regular positions at the time the leave is granted; rental of buildings and equipment; fuel, gas, heat, electric current, gas and electric fixtures; bicycles, motor-propelled vehicles for the carriage of printing and printing supplies, and the maintenance, repair, and operation of the same, to be used only for official purposes, including operation, repair, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles for official use of the officers of the Government Printing Office when in writing ordered by the Public Printer; freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service, furniture, typewriters,

and carpets; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$3,000 for attendance at meetings or conventions when authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing; stationery, postage, and advertising; directories, technical books, newspapers, magazines, and books of reference (not exceeding \$750); adding and numbering machines, time stamps, and other machines of similar character; rubber boots, coats, and gloves; machinery (not exceeding \$300,000); equipment, and for repairs to machinery, implements, and buildings, and for minor alterations to buildings; necessary equipment, maintenance, and supplies for the emergency room for the use of all employees in the Government Printing Office who may be taken suddenly ill or receive injury while on duty; other necessary contingent and miscellaneous items authorized by the Public Printer; for expenses authorized in writing by the Joint Committee on Printing for the inspection of printing and binding equipment, material, and supplies and Government printing plants in the District of Columbia or elsewhere (not exceeding \$1,000); for salaries and expenses of preparing the semi-monthly and session indexes of the Congressional Record under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing (chief indexer at \$3,480, one cataloger at \$3,180, two catalogers at \$2,460 each, and one cataloger at \$2,100); and for all the necessary labor, paper, materials, and equipment needed in the prosecution and delivery and mailing of the work; in all, \$24,200,000; to which sum shall be charged the printing and binding authorized to be done for Congress including supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations; the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register in accordance with the Act approved July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 301-317) (not exceeding \$500,000); for the printing and binding of the supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations for 1945, as authorized by the Act of July 26, 1935 (44 U. S. C. 311), \$100,000; the printing and binding for use of the Government Printing Office; the printing and binding (not exceeding \$3,000) for official use of the Architect of the Capitol upon requisition of the Secretary of the Senate; in all to an amount not exceeding \$4,200,000: *Provided*, That not less than \$20,000,000 of such working capital shall be returned to the Treasury as an unexpended balance not later than twelve months after the close of the fiscal year 1946: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of section 73 of the Act of January 12, 1895 (44 U. S. C. 241), no part of the foregoing sum of \$4,200,000 shall be used for printing and binding part 2 of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture (known as the Yearbook of Agriculture).

Printing and binding for Congress chargeable to the foregoing appropriation, when recommended to be done by the Committee on Printing of either House, shall be so recommended in a report containing an approximate estimate of the cost thereof, together with a statement from the Public Printer of estimated approximate cost of work previously ordered by Congress within the fiscal year for which this appropriation is made.

During the fiscal year 1946 any executive department or independent establishment of the Government ordering printing and binding or blank paper and supplies from the Government Printing Office shall pay promptly by check to the Public Printer upon his written request,

either in advance or upon completion of the work, all or part of the estimated or actual cost thereof, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Public Printer in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment: *Provided*, That proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of delivered work paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly and as may be agreed upon by the Public Printer and the department or establishment concerned. All sums paid to the Public Printer for work that he is authorized by law to do; all sums received from sales of waste-paper, other waste material, and condemned property; and for losses or damage to Government property; shall be deposited to the credit, on the books of the Treasury Department, of the appropriation made for the working capital of the Government Printing Office for the year in which the work is done, and be subject to requisition by the Public Printer.

No part of any money appropriated in this Act shall be paid to any person employed in the Government Printing Office while detailed for or performing service in the executive branch of the public service of the United States unless such detail be authorized by law.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Salaries: For the Superintendent of Documents, assistant superintendent, and other personal services in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and compensation of employees who shall be subject to the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to regulate and fix rates of pay for employees and officers of the Government Printing Office", approved June 7, 1924 (44 U. S. C. 40), \$1,045,000.

General expenses: For furniture and fixtures, typewriters, carpets, labor-saving machines and accessories, time stamps, adding and numbering machines, awnings, curtains, books of reference; directories, books, miscellaneous office and desk supplies, paper, twine, glue, envelopes, postage, carfares, soap, towels, disinfectants, and ice; drayage, express, freight, telephone, and telegraph service; traveling expenses (not to exceed \$200); repairs to buildings, elevators, and machinery; rental of equipment; preserving sanitary condition of building; light, heat, and power; stationery and office printing, including blanks, price lists, bibliographies, catalogs, and indexes; for supplying books to depository libraries; in all, \$345,000: *Provided*, That no part of this sum shall be used to supply to depository libraries any documents, books, or other printed matter not requested by such libraries, and the requests therefor shall be subject to approval by the Superintendent of Documents: *Provided further*, That the Superintendent of Documents shall furnish, from the quota that was printed for sale, two complete sets of Definitive Writings of George Washington to each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, serving during the Seventy-eighth Congress, who makes written application therefor.

COST OF HANDLING PENALTY MAIL, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

For deposit in the general fund of the Treasury for cost of penalty mail of the Government Printing Office as required by section 2 of the Act of June 28, 1944 (Public Law 364), \$353,000.

SEC. 102. Purchases may be made from the foregoing appropriations under the "Government Printing Office", as provided for in the Printing Act approved January 12, 1895, and without reference to section 4 of the Act approved June 17, 1910 (41 U. S. C. 7), concerning purchases for executive departments.

SEC. 103. In order to keep the expenditures for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1946 within or under the appropriations for such fiscal year, the heads of the various executive departments and independent establishments are authorized to discontinue the printing of annual or special reports under their respective jurisdictions: *Provided*, That where the printing of such reports is discontinued the original copy thereof shall be kept on file in the offices of the heads of the respective departments or independent establishments for public inspection.

SEC. 104. No part of the funds appropriated in this Act shall be used for the maintenance or care of private vehicles.

SEC. 105. Whenever any office or position not specifically established by the Legislative Pay Act of 1929 is appropriated for herein or whenever the rate of compensation or designation of any position appropriated for herein is different from that specifically established for such position by such Act, the rate of compensation and the designation of the position, or either, appropriated for or provided herein shall be the permanent law with respect thereto; and the authority for any position specifically established by such Act which is not specifically appropriated for herein shall cease to exist.

SEC. 106. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid as compensation to any person appointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board: *Provided*, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and Capitol Buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 108. This Act may be cited as the "Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1946".

Approved June 13, 1945.